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# FOREIGN TRADE

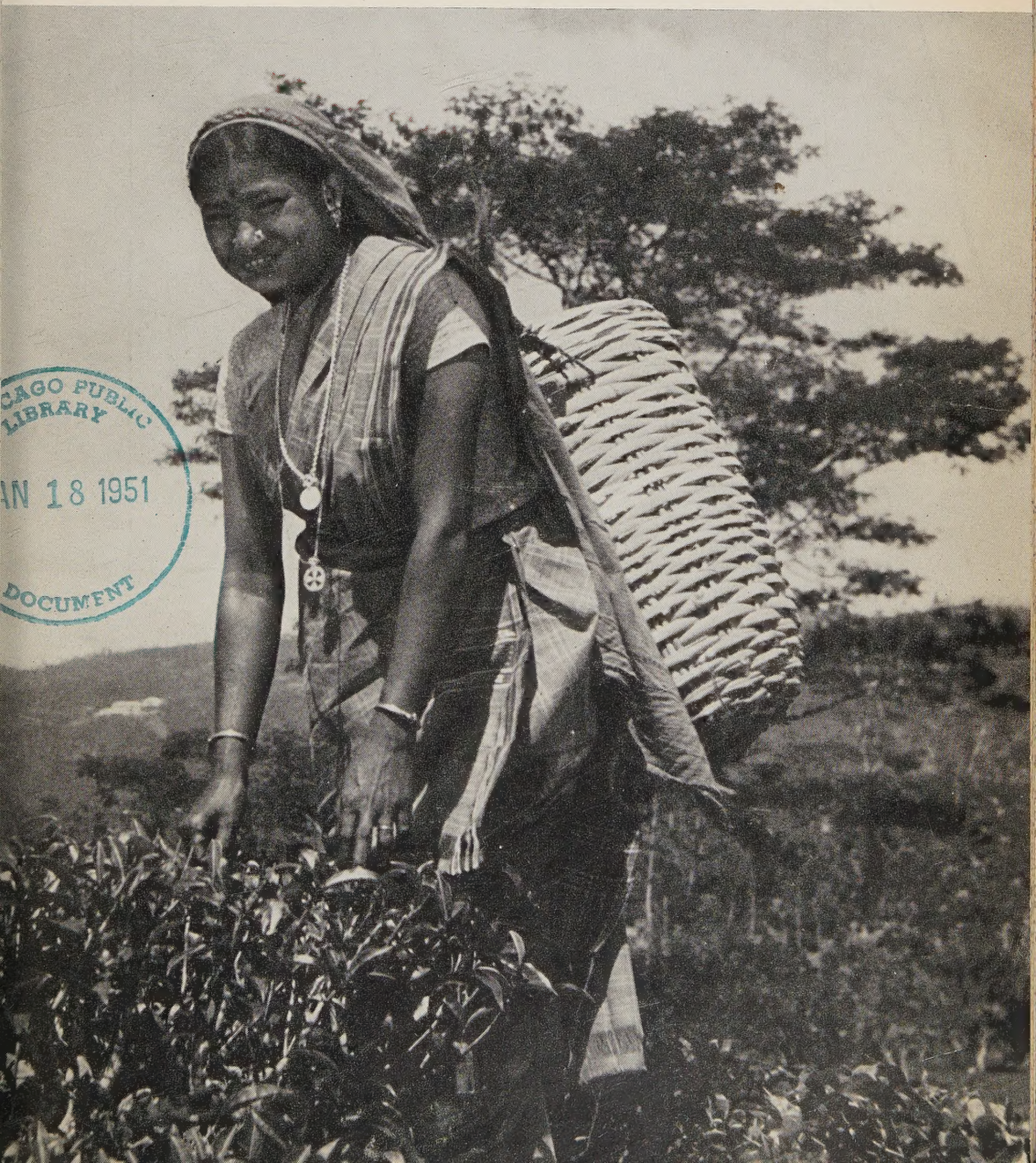
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JANUARY 6, 1951

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Tea plucker in Ceylon, from which Canada imported 17·9 million pounds of tea, valued at \$9·4 million, in 1949. Colombo, capital of Ceylon, has been selected as headquarters of the Council for Technical Co-operation, the purpose of which is to assist in the development of South and South-East Asia. The over-all plan, which involves an estimated expenditure of \$5·2 billion, has been designed to provide some 570 millions, making up one-quarter of the world's population with a measure of hope for their immediate happiness and ultimate prosperity. Information concerning the Technical Assistance Service, established in Canada, appears on page 2 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

Price 10 cents



# Technical Assistance Service for South-East Asia is Established

*New unit will also be responsible for facilitating Canadian co-operation in the Technical Assistance Program of the United Nations, concerning which an article will be published in a subsequent issue of "Foreign Trade".*

(Editor's Note—Copies of the report by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee on the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia may be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 50 cents a copy.)

**A**DMINISTRATION in Canada of a plan for the provision of technical assistance to South and South-East Asia will be the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Commerce, in which a new unit has been established to supervise and co-ordinate requests for technical assistance received from agencies abroad. This unit, which will be known as the "Technical Assistance Service", will be in charge of Mr. T. J. Brook, as Director.

Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom have recognized the urgent need for further technical assistance, additional to that available from other sources, to promote the economic development of South and South-East Asia, in an effort to raise the living standards of peoples in that area. They resolved, therefore, to establish a Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia, and approved an expenditure of £8 million sterling over a period of three years, commencing July 1, 1950, for providing the necessary technical assistance.

The headquarters of the council, consisting of one representative from each co-operating government, has been established in Colombo, where a bureau to assist in the performance of its duties is located. The director of this bureau shall maintain and make available to all co-operating governments a record of all sources of technical assistance available to the area through any international or national agency. He will maintain liaison with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and with all other organizations or countries not members of the scheme, which are presently providing technical assistance within South and South-East Asia.

## **Data Will be Collated by Bureau in Colombo**

Each co-operating government will furnish the director, in Colombo, with a statement of the types of technical assistance which it can make available, and will from time to time supplement such information. Technical assistance provided under the scheme will be arranged on a bilateral basis by agreement between the co-operating governments. The terms and conditions upon which assistance is provided will, in every case, be solely a matter for the governments concerned. Bilateral arrangements do not exclude joint schemes where more than two co-operating countries are involved.

Contributing governments will, in the normal course, be expected to bear the costs of basic salaries of persons whom it makes available



under the scheme. The government to which experts are made available will, in the normal course, be expected to bear the local costs of the experts, including subsistence and travelling.

So far as practicable, the country from which trainees are sent will defray the costs arising in connection with trainees in their own country, while the government providing training will bear all costs of training arising within its own territories, including allowances for the maintenance of trainees.

Any co-operating government may, as a contribution under the scheme, offer to defray the costs of obtaining technical assistance or training facilities, including the endowment of existing institutions, in any other country. In the event that the facilities needed to satisfy an application for technical assistance cannot be provided by one of the contributing countries, the council will try to arrange for the costs to be met from the uncommitted part of the contribution offered by other co-operating governments.

#### Preliminary Requirements of Overseas Experts

Type of expert	India	Pakistan	Ceylon	Malaya and Brit. Borneo
Agriculture .....	37	38	9	11
Fisheries .....	6	12	1	1
Miscellaneous industrial experts .....	8	12	8	4
Engineers—				
Civil .....	25	69	22	10
Mechanical .....	339	58	2	3
Electrical .....	36	51	...	1
Chemical .....	11	39	3	...
Other* .....	41	...	20	11
Industrial chemists .....	1	27	3	...
Statisticians, etc. ....	2	8	...	1
Research chemists .....	18	42	...	...
Medical .....	49	25	2	5
Education .....	13	30	1	8
Civil engineering superintendents and fore- men .....	...	12	22	...
Miscellaneous .....	52	37	82	4
Total .....	638	460	154	59

\* Includes civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineers, where these form part of a group which cannot be subdivided. Where the exact number wanted is unknown, the requirement has been shown as 1.

The length of time for which a particular man is needed varies from a few months to three or more years, and one man may be able to satisfy a number of needs in one or more countries. It might not, however, be unreasonable to estimate that at any one time during the period of the execution of the programs, these countries together will be calling for the assistance of between 500 and 750 highly qualified experts from abroad. Trained men of all types are also likely to be required in substantial numbers by the non-Commonwealth countries of the area, as is clear from the surveys undertaken by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

#### Co-operation of Government Departments Sought

The co-operation of federal government departments and agencies is sought in the promotion of this technical assistance program, the success of which may depend on the sacrifices of some departments in making available the services of trained employees. The attention of federal civil servants is directed to the fact that, should they accept a temporary appointment under an approved technical assistance program, their positions would be held open. Nor would the seniority of the



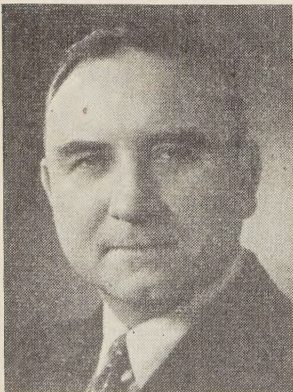
employee be affected. Superannuation rights and benefits will be maintained, but the six per cent contribution will be levied only on the amount of the civil service salary at the time of recruitment. A civil servant recruited under the Colombo Plan will receive special allowances over and above his regular salary to compensate for added responsibilities, inconvenience and increased expenditures.

#### **Plan Discussed in Colombo Last January**

The "Colombo Plan" first took form at a meeting in Colombo, Ceylon, in January, 1950, of cabinet ministers from seven Commonwealth countries. At a subsequent meeting in Sydney, Australia, last May, it was decided that each country should determine its requirements over a period of six years, on the assumption that assistance would be forthcoming from both Commonwealth and other countries. Another meeting was held in London last September, when the various projects and indicated needs of each nation were considered, and later embodied in a report that has just been made public. It is estimated that the plans, as outlined, would involve an expenditure of £ 1,900 million, or approximately \$5,200 million over a period of six years. Of this sum, £ 785 million, or \$2,200 million, would be furnished by the countries of South and South-East Asia, while the remaining £ 1,085 million, or some \$3,000 million, would have to be supplied by other lands. It was estimated that £ 246 million, or nearly one-quarter of the amount required from outside countries, would be provided through the release by Great Britain of sterling balances owned by the countries concerned. The other Commonwealth governments are considering the extent to which they can contribute financially, or in other ways, to the overall program.

It was proposed that 32 per cent of the funds provided should be used for the development of agriculture, including flood control, irrigation and hydropower projects; 34 per cent for transport and communications; 6 per cent for industry and mining; and 18 per cent for urgent improvements in educational and health facilities, and other social plans. Targets for the six-year program include an increase of 6,000,000 tons in the production of foodgrains, an addition of 13,000,000 acres under irrigation, and an increase in electric generating capacity of more than a million kilowatts.

#### **Director of Service Has Wide Experience in India**



**T. J. Brook**

Mr. Brook, who has been appointed director of the technical assistance service, was born in Toronto on June 17, 1905, and received his education in that city and the United States, graduating from Bethel College, Newark, N.J., in 1927. He has spent a number of years in India and the Far East, during which period he conducted a tour of fifty hospitals in India and Burma and twenty-five clinics in Ceylon, that formed the basis of a report on Hospitalization in India. He also made a survey of cottage and home industries in India, and served for a period as adviser to the British Government in that country on marketing various products. On his return to this continent, Mr. Brook undertook a lecture tour of the United States, during which he discussed conditions in South



and South-East Asia. He then took a course in public and business administration at Northwestern University, Chicago, and the University of California. Mr. Brook joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in April, 1942, being concerned with policies involving the standardization of industry and the National Conservation Program. Mr. Brook returned to India in 1947, after severing his connections with the public service, in order to investigate the possibilities of developing further trade between Canada and that country. He was in New Delhi when India gained Dominion status, and familiarized himself with changes in the economic position of the sub-continent. Mr. Brook became associated more recently with the Civil Service Commission, in Ottawa, reviewing administrative policies and general organization methods in several government departments.

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#### **United Kingdom Exports and Imports Rise**

London, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports in November were valued at £211·9 million, exceeding the October record figure by £9·7 million. The monthly average of exports in the two months October-November was 14 per cent more than in the third quarter, and 21 per cent more than in the first half of the year.

The value of United Kingdom exports to the United States in November was £13·8 million. This was £600,000 above the October total and £5 million above the average for the first ten months of the year.

Exports to Canada were £14·5 million, being £2·4 million more than in October, and £4·4 million above the average for the first ten months of the year.

Imports in November amounted to £234·5 million, a rise of £11·5 million over October, and of £33·5 million over November, 1949.

The surplus of imports over exports and re-exports in November was £12·3 million, compared with £11·4 million in October.

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#### **Malaya Increases Export Duty on Rubber**

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective January 1, 1951, the Federation of Malaya will impose a higher export duty on rubber. As the new rate was somewhat complicated in its assessment, and represented a substantial increase, strong protests were presented to the government by interested chambers of commerce, rubber dealers associations and rubber producers associations. As a result, a conference was held at Kuala Lumpur, following which a revised scale of duties was announced. The new rate is based on a sliding scale, depending on the preceding fortnightly average of noon prices for No. 1 R.S.S., f.o.b. Singapore. Between January 1, 1951, and April 4, 1951, the maximum total rate of duty will be \$0.20½ Malayan per pound, compared with the present rate of \$0.08½ Malayan per pound, based on the current market price.

The object of this new duty is to provide increased funds for the large-scale social and economic welfare plan of the federation, to aid in the financing of the expensive anti-bandit campaign now being waged in Malaya, and also to establish a fund to finance replanting and new planting of rubber.

During the first nine months of 1950, shipments of Malayan rubber to Canada totalled 25,700 long tons, valued at Malayan \$40 million. Malayan exports of rubber to Canada for the same period in 1949 consisted of 23,000 long tons, valued at Malayan \$16 million.



# India Encourages Local Firms to Manufacture Cars and Trucks

*India now has twelve firms engaged in assembling cars and trucks, with a capacity of approximately 80,000—Estimated requirements for next four years are 30,000 vehicles per annum—Import duties on cars and trucks revised—Shortage of foreign exchange is industry's main difficulty.*

(One rupee equals Can.\$0.2203)

**N**EW DELHI, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Recognizing the important role of automobiles in the defence of a country and its general economic development, the government of India is encouraging the manufacture of cars and trucks, as well as their component parts. The industry in India is still in an infant stage. There were two factories in this country before the Second World War, General Motors India, Limited, in Bombay, and the Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, also in Bombay, which were engaged in the assembly of motor cars and trucks. There are now twelve firms engaged in assembling automobiles, and the capacity has been increased from less than 30,000 a year to approximately 80,000.

The manufacture of automobiles has also made headway during the last few years. In 1944, the first Indian automobile firm, Hindustan Motors, was floated in Calcutta under the chairmanship of the Birla brothers, well-known Indian industrialists, with an authorized capital of Rs.100 million. The firm entered into a technical assistance agreement with Nuffields of the United Kingdom and Studebaker of the United States. The firm went into production in 1948. At the present time, the installed capacity of the firm is 16,200 vehicles. Their paid-up capital is Rs.49,799,700, and they assemble "Champion" and "Commander" Studebaker cars, Studebaker trucks and Hindustan 14 hp cars with Nuffield engines. They assembled 2,382 cars and trucks in 1948 and 2,516 in 1949.

Another Indian firm, Premier Automobiles, Bombay, came into existence in 1946, with an authorized capital of Rs.50 million. They entered into a technical aid program with Chrysler of the United States, which program has been split up into three stages: manufacture of simpler parts such as radiators, tail pipes, exhaust mufflers and petrol tanks; more difficult parts such as transmission springs, smaller body brushings, brakes and forgings; and engines. Machinery for the first stage was installed by 1947, and the bulk of the machinery for the second and third stages is on order at present. The Premier plant has a total capacity of 12,600 cars and trucks annually (Dodge, Desoto and Plymouth cars, and Dodge, Desoto and Fargo trucks).

## Austin Cars and Trucks Being Built by Indian Unit

A third Indian unit, Ashok Motors of Madras, started operations in September, 1949, and is to be mainly an assembly plant. This firm intends to undertake the manufacture of components for building Austin cars and trucks in India, with the help of other components available in the country from other Indian firms. They have a total capacity of 6,000 cars and trucks annually and their paid-up capital amounts to Rs.3,239,515.

Two other firms, one Indian and one non-Indian, have also shown interest in the development of the automobile industry in this country.



The Standard Motors Company (India) Limited, Madras, was formed in 1948 and has just completed the assembly section of their factory. The other firm, the Rootes group of the United Kingdom, has recently purchased an existing plant near Bombay, and has commenced assembly of Hillman and Humber cars and Commer Karrier and Hillman trucks, their installed capacity being 3,000 a year. They intend ultimately to manufacture these vehicles in this country.

Besides these, there are the two prewar firms—General Motors, Bombay, with an annual capacity of 15,000 cars and trucks, and Ford, Bombay, which has an annual capacity of 14,400. The latter firm has been permitted to assemble cars imported in semi-knocked-down condition. All the other assembly plants mentioned are assembling cars in completely knocked down condition. The other assembly plants in India, of minor importance, are: Peninsular Motor Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, which has a capacity of 4,800; Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay, with a capacity of 1,500 jeeps; Dewar's Engineering Works, Calcutta, with a capacity of 750 Albion trucks and Land Rovers; French Motor Car Co. Ltd., Bombay, with a capacity of 1,500 Morris cars and trucks; and Addison & Co. Ltd., Madras, also assembling Morris cars and trucks.

The late Planning and Development Department of the government of India set up a panel on the automobile and tractor industry whose report was published in 1947. The panel recommended that the government should take steps to bring about the creation of this industry, in view of its importance in national life. They also recommended that production should be confined, in the preliminary stages, to passenger cars of two ratings only—8-10 hp. and 20-25 hp.; trucks of popular standards, e.g., 134" and 158" wheel base; and that capacity should be developed for forgings and castings.

#### **Resources of Principal Firms to be Pooled**

The panel did not recommend any definite target for motor vehicles. However, it is estimated that India requires 30,000 vehicles per annum for the next four years, and the annual demand from 1954 onwards is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 40,000 to 50,000 vehicles. It is expected that the total production of the five units which have already submitted their manufacturing program to the government, Hindustan Motors, Premier Automobiles, Ashok Motors, Standard Motors and the Rootes Group, will reach the present estimated demand. For a country like India, 30,000 cars and trucks per annum is not a very high figure, but the demand is not likely to rise unless the prices of vehicles can be suitably reduced to suit the pocket of the average middle-class man. According to the standards of the United States and Great Britain, the capacities of these units are not sufficient to make them an economic proposition. Nevertheless, in view of the immense potential demand, the existence of about half a dozen automobile factories in India is considered justifiable, and considering the fact that some 4,000 items are used in a motor vehicle, it is felt that no single plant can make all the components required. Therefore, the government is planning to pool the resources of the main firms, particularly for items which can be used in the industry as a whole, with a view to making the country as nearly as possible self-sufficient in automobiles at an early date. At present about 110 small firms situated in the main engineering centres are engaged in manufacturing motor car components.

Certain firms with manufacturing programs, particularly Hindustan Motors, have for some time been representing to the government that, unless they were given sufficient protection against foreign competition it



would not be worthwhile their embarking on manufacturing schemes. To investigate their claims, the former Minister for Industry and Supply, appointed a committee in 1949 to examine the manufacturing progress already achieved, and the possibility of more components being manufactured by the existing firms. This committee included, the representatives of the concerns having a manufacturing program, the representatives of certain other automobile firms, and representatives of the Ministries of Transport, Defence, Finance, and Industry and Supply. The committee submitted a detailed report in July last year indicating the components already made in the country, those which could be manufactured within the next two years, and those which it might not be feasible for India to produce within that period. The following is a tentative classification on these lines:—

**(A) Components already made in India**

Gaskets, rubber mountings, hose pipes other than brake hose pipes, fuel pump diaphragms, fan belts, other rubber components, mufflers, exhaust pipes and tail pipes.

Batteries, carbon brushes, tires and tubes, brake fluid.

Cushion springs, door and window fittings, bus bodies, station wagon bodies, truck bodies, steel cabs for lorries, bus seats, pick-up bodies, panel van bodies, oil and enamel paints.

Tire levers, starting handles and hand pumps.

Most of these articles are already manufactured to the standard required by the automobile industry, for almost all types of cars and trucks, and the rest of the items can be manufactured for all types of cars and trucks within one year.

**(B) Components likely to be made within the next two years**

Brake hose pipes, B crankshafts, camshafts, cams, connecting rods, cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, manifolds, valves and valve springs, flywheel, petrol tank, air-cleaner, radiator, oil filter, fan, cylinder liners, pistons, gudgeon pins, fuel pump, water pump, forgings and castings, timing gears.

Starting motor, generator, head lamps and other lamps, bulbs, fuses, switches, voltage and current regulator, ignition coil, cables and wires, horns.

Ball and roller bearings, front and rear springs, king pins, shackle pins, bumpers, shock absorbers, spring hangar brackets, shackles, clutch, transmission gears and gearbox, propeller shafts, universal joints, rear axle, front axle, brake drums.

Bolts, nuts and screws, seat runners, short members of chassis frame, cellulose paints.

Grease guns.

**(C) Components which it is hoped will be made in India in two to five years**

Carburettors, oil pumps.

Distributor, spark plugs, direction indicators, electrical panel instruments, panel instruments other than electrical, windshield wipers.

Steering mechanism, wheels, brake cylinders.

Toughened glass sheets, body panels other than turret tops and sides for passenger cars, long members of chassis frame.

Turret tops and side panels are not likely to be manufactured in India for a considerable time.

On the question of protection of the motor car components industry, the general opinion of the committee, which was also the view of the assemblers, was that there was no need to give any measure of protection in the case of components, manufacture of which has not commenced in India. It was felt the government should wait until the initial production has commenced before considering the question of protecting such items.



The representative of the Hindustan Motors, however, pointed out that the manufacture of vital and costly parts, such as engines, transmission gears and axle components, cannot be taken up merely in the hope that some duty will be levied when the manufacture has been established. The cost involved would be so heavy that it would completely cripple the manufacturer unless he secured a ready sale for his products, which would be impossible under open competition with imported articles.

### Import Duties on Cars and Trucks Revised

The committee's report was considered by the government of India, and it was ultimately agreed that the import duties should be revised as follows:—

	Cars		Trucks	
	U.S. (Standard import duty) ad valorem	U.K. (Pref. import duty) ad valorem	U.S. (Standard import duty) ad valorem	U.K. (Pref. import duty) ad valorem
List (A)—				
Existing rate .....	60 per cent	54 per cent	30 per cent	21 per cent
Revised rate .....	60 per cent	54 per cent	60 per cent	54 per cent
List (B)—				
Existing rate .....	60 per cent	54 per cent	30 per cent	21 per cent
Revised rate .....	90 per cent	84 per cent	90 per cent	84 per cent
List (C)—				
Existing rate .....	60 per cent	52 per cent	30 per cent	21 per cent
Revised rate .....	30 per cent	22½ per cent	30 per cent	22½ per cent

The proposed changes in the tariffs were introduced as part of the budget proposals for 1950-51. During the course of the debates in Parliament on the Finance Bill, the revision of import tariffs as applicable to automobile components met considerable opposition. Some members objected in principle to "protection in advance", some appealed on behalf of the public and the dealers against the steep rise in prices which would of necessity follow this policy, others charged the government with favouritism towards the industrialists whose recommendations had been accepted. As a result the Ministers of Finance and of Industry and Supply, who were in office at that time, gave an assurance that the question of reclassification of automobile components into three categories would be re-examined by an expert committee, consisting of representatives of the manufacturers, importers and the government, which would also go into the question of the possibility of manufacturing various components in India. The revised import duties were ultimately approved by Parliament, and form part of the Finance Act of 1950.

It was decided some time ago that, after June 1950, all cars imported into India should be in completely knocked down condition. For import purposes, only recognized assemblers of cars from "CKD" condition and manufacturers were to be given monetary allocations. However, in view of representations received from some established firms that they had not been given sufficient time to make up their minds and draw up manufacturing programs, it has since been decided to continue the status quo up to the end of 1952. This will mean that the import of cars will be allowed for all the assemblers in "CKD" condition and for the Ford Motor Company in "SKD" condition.

The following tables give the import of cars and trucks since 1946, and also the number of cars and trucks assembled in the country during the last two years and in the first four months of 1950.



### Indian Imports of Cars and Trucks

	Cars	Trucks	Total
1946-47 .....	10,683	8,654	19,337
1947-48 .....	21,789	13,685	35,474
1948-49 .....	17,482	21,239	38,721
1949 .....	5,496	10,649	16,145

### Cars and Trucks Assembled in India

1948 .....	12,522	15,641	28,163
1949 .....	6,672	15,137	21,809
1950 (January-April only) .....	1,337	3,210	4,547

The figures for 1948 and 1949 include "SKD" also.

The main difficulty the industry faces is the shortage of foreign exchange, because of which the import ceilings have had to be limited. At present there is no control on sales and distribution of automobiles. Import of cars and trucks in "CKD" and "SKD" condition is permitted within a monetary ceiling, for January-June 1950, of Rs.40 millions from dollar areas and Rs.75 millions from non-dollar areas. The c.i.f. value adopted for the above ceilings is Rs.5,000 for cars from the United Kingdom, and an additional 44 per cent of this figure for those from the United States and Canada; Rs.5,760 for trucks from the United States and Canada, and Rs.4,000 for those from the United Kingdom. The import of certain rubber components, batteries and cables and wires which are successfully manufactured and approved by the recognized assemblers has been banned completely.

The prices of American cars and trucks have risen following the devaluation of the Indian rupee. Apart from this factor, the heavy taxation on private cars makes the ownership of his own car a heavy burden on the middle-class purchaser. A medium car, e.g. Hillman Minx or Vauxhall, costs about Rs.5,900 in Great Britain. By the time it reaches Madras the price has increased to Rs.6,700, with the inclusion of packing, freight, marine insurance and other charges. Harbour dues, landing charges, etc., add another Rs.70, and the Central Government charges a customs duty of about Rs.3,600 (54 per cent ad valorem), swelling the price to Rs.10,370. The small margin allowed for the dealer raises the retail price to Rs. 10,700, on which the purchaser has to pay a sales tax of three-quarters of an anna per rupee (16 annas=one rupee), about Rs.500. This makes the final price at the port Rs.11,200, almost double the cost price of the car in Britain. Also, there are Central Government and local states government taxes on petrol and tires, which make the cost of petrol in India the highest in the world, about Rs.2.10.0 per gallon. The latest available statistics, covering the year 1947, indicate that during that year only 126,000 passenger cars and 92,100 trucks were registered in pre-partition India. Because of the revised import duties on automobile components, commencing in April, 1950, there is a further rise in the prices of trucks and cars, as follows.

### Car and Truck Prices in India

	Old price	New price	Difference
Cars (United States) .....	Rs.11,668	Rs.12,336	Rs. 668
Cars (United Kingdom) .....	Rs.11,948	Rs.12,635	Rs. 687
Trucks (United States) .....	Rs. 9,315	Rs.11,844	Rs.2,529
Cars (United Kingdom) .....	Rs.10,238	Rs.13,460	Rs.3,222

The revised import duties will result in a slight increase in the price of cars and a substantial increase in the price of trucks. In order that the dealers will not be able to take advantage of the rise in landed cost, all automobile firms in India have agreed, at the government's request, to restrict the dealers' margin of profit to the level existing before April, 1950.



# Steel Shortages Threaten Automobile Industry in Great Britain This Year

*Deliveries, limited to 75 per cent of stated requirements in fourth quarter of 1950, to be further reduced—Planned expansion for first half of 1951 may have to be abandoned.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**L**ONDON, December 6, 1950.—Steel shortages, particularly of sheet and strip, threaten the British automobile industry during the coming year. Due partly to defence requirements, steel deliveries have had to be limited to 75 per cent of the stated needs of manufacturers in the fourth quarter of 1950. A further reduction in supplies is expected during the first quarter of 1951, when deliveries will be limited to 60 per cent of stated requirements.

In terms of tonnage, however, the reductions are not so severe as they seem, although the net effect may be to make inevitable a setback in the present rate of output. In some quarters the figure of 5 per cent to 10 per cent has been suggested.

There is some hope that the pre-October tonnages may be reinstated in the second quarter of 1951. This would be possible through the coming into production of the cold reduction plant at Margam. Until this is in operation, it is not expected that the industry will obtain any relief from the current sheet shortage.

## Cosis Rose Steadily in Past Year

Costs have been rising steadily in the United Kingdom over the past twelve months, and the motor car industry had hoped that increased production in 1951, by reducing unit costs, would enable makers to avoid price increases. Failure to expand output is almost certain to mean higher automobile prices next year. It is believed that expansion of output would be hampered, even if steel was in plentiful supply, because of other commodity shortages now developing, such as zinc and aluminum castings. Hides for seats and paper for gaskets are other materials in short supply.

Steel stocks in the hands of body builders are at an extremely low point, and insufficient to cushion any shocks that might arise from temporary interruptions of deliveries.

Frame and wheelmakers are also worried about future supplies of steel, while suppliers of components and accessories who depend on copper, zinc and other non-ferrous metals are meeting similar problems. The current rate of consumption exceeds supplies to such an extent that, in the opinion of the industry, output will have to be curtailed or a time will come when a halt in production will have to be called through lack of materials.

There are limits to the substitutes which can be employed. Even where satisfactory alternatives are available, the matter of re-tooling will present a serious problem, in addition to the inability of producers to expand production sufficiently should there be increased demands for supplies. Indications are that the expansion in production, which was planned for the first half of 1951, will have to be abandoned.



# Argentina Expects Large Yield From Current Wheat Sowings

*Decline in past three years likely to be offset by satisfactory progress of current crop—Basic price increased by President to equivalent of U.S.\$1.53 per bushel—Large wheat production being achieved at expense of corn, with total harvest estimated at 240·5 million bushels.*

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural)

**B**UENOS AIRES, November 24, 1950.—Argentina has an increase of approximately 20 per cent in the area seeded to wheat this season, compared with that for last year. This is the highest since 1946-47. Although official crop figures have not been published for the last few years, the Minister of Agriculture said that preliminary estimates place the current area seeded to wheat at 6·6 million hectares (16·3 million acres), compared with a trade estimate of 5·5 million hectares last year. Trade circles also concur in the minister's estimate for this year's sowings.

The area sown to grain crops declined considerably in the past three years, due to the dissatisfaction of growers with the government policy of low fixed prices, combined with the shortage and high cost of both labour and agricultural equipment. Becoming concerned with this situation, particularly with regard to its adverse effect on the foreign exchange position of Argentina, the government put into effect early this year its three-year plan to raise agricultural production.

Last March, President Peron urged growers to increase their wheat sowings by 25 per cent, in order to bring the acreage up to the "traditional 7 million hectares". At the same time, he announced the new basic official price for the 1950-51 crop of 28 pesos per 100 kilos (U.S.\$1.53 per bushel), as compared with last season's 23.50 pesos. This is an abrupt departure from the procedure in the past few seasons of announcing prices just before the harvest. Spot announcements were carried daily on the radio, reminding growers of the new prices, and urging them to expand their plantings. Loans were offered by the government-owned banks to cover the purchases of seed, machinery and equipment, and to defray the expenses of ploughing and seeding. Registered seed was subsidized and distributed by the regional agronomists of the Ministry of Agriculture.

While the current acreage of approximately 6·6 million hectares is short of the president's goal of 7 million, this may be attributed to long-term trends, such as the movement of population towards the industrial centres. The response on the part of growers to the government's program may be considered satisfactory.

## Current Wheat Crop Makes Good Progress

The current wheat crop in Argentina is making excellent progress in the main zones. In the northern sector, the fields have started to ripen and there is sufficient moisture to finish the crop. Reports from the southern grain zone indicate an equally satisfactory condition. There remains only the danger of late frosts. However, with continued favourable weather, average yields will be above those of last year, and Argentina should have a wheat crop of some 6·5 million metric tons (240·5 million bushels), as compared with 5·4 million tons last year.





**Argentina—Wheat delivered at a railway siding. Grain is handled in bags, and most of it moves in trucks, but the high-wheeled cart is still in use.**

It is expected that Argentina will enter the new crop year (December 1) with practically no carryover. Exports have been running on a high level; during the first nine months, 2,343,940 metric tons having been exported, compared with only 1,836,836 tons in all of 1949. It is rumoured in the trade that, in view of unsettled international conditions, Argentina will try to build up her stocks. Considering this and heavy commitments for the next crop already made in bilateral agreements, Argentina is not expected to have a wheat disposal problem.

#### **No Increase Expected in Corn Acreage**

It has been noted that, in many parts of the country, the increase in wheat sowings has been at the expense of corn. The area planted to the latter has been declining even more rapidly than wheat over the past few years. Last year's acreage of 2·5 million hectares was 20 per cent lower than the previous season. Last March, the president called for an increase of 50 per cent in the corn acreage. At the same time, he announced the new basic price of 21·00 pesos per 100 kilos for the current crop, and in early October he announced a further increase of 3 pesos, bringing the price up to 24·00 pesos (U.S.\$1.23 per bushel), which is 50 per cent higher than last season. Even with this added financial incentive, the trade is of the opinion that no increase can be expected in the corn acreage, and some think it will even be less than last year. The chief factor mitigating against an increase in the acreage this season is the shortage and high cost of labour, as corn harvesters are not as yet widely used in this country.

. Soil moisture conditions in the chief corn zone are now ideal for ploughing and seeding, and this work is progressing actively. The condition of the early sown fields planted in September is variable. Some show good germination, but in others, due to cold, wet weather, the seed rotted in the ground and the fields have had to be resown.



The corn situation is even more acute than that of wheat, due to the virtual failure of the crop last season. Corn exports for the first nine months of this year total only 750,126 metric tons, most of which came from the previous crop, and are in fulfilment of commitments undertaken last year. This may be contrasted with exports of 1,081,434 metric tons last year and 8 and 9 million metric tons in 1936 and 1937, respectively. Corn has always figured prominently in Argentina's export trade, and it is important to the economy as a whole to bring up production to where there is a satisfactory exportable surplus.

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### Costa Rica Trades with Germany

Guatemala City, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Costa Rica will export coffee, cacao, sugar, honey, wood, alcohols, bananas, beans and other products to Germany, and in return will receive from that country cement, agricultural, industrial, railway and construction machinery, agricultural implements and fertilizers.

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### Taiwan Works Will Make Galvanized Steel Sheets

Hong Kong, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Taiwan Steel Works expect to commence production in March, 1951, of the first galvanized mild steel sheets and tinplate made in Taiwan. Target production is 2,000 tons of the steel sheets per annum, for use locally as a building material, and 1,000 tons of tinplate to be consumed by the Taiwan canning industry. This compares with current annual imports of 3,000 tons of galvanized sheet, and 2,000 tons of tinplate.

The Taiwan Steel Works is a government organization directed by the National Resources Commission of the National Government of China. The machinery for the manufacture of the sheet steel was bought in the United States, and that for the making of tinplate in Japan. The equipment is now being set up in the works at Kaohsiung.

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### French Imports of Nitrogen Fertilizers

Paris, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports of nitrogen fertilizers by the Société d'Importation des Produits Azotés from January, 1949, to June 30, 1950, are as follows:

Products	Metric tons	Tons of pure nitrogen content
Chilean nitrate .....	127,508	20,402
Calcium nitrate (Norwegian) .....	1,343	208
Cyanamid (Norwegian) .....	5,500	1,126
Ammonium nitrate (Canadian) .....	7,257	2,431
Ammonium nitrate (British) .....	10,145	3,500
Ammonitrate (Austria) .....	10,000	2,050
Sodium nitrate (Germany) .....	4,980	797
Cyanamid (Switzerland) .....	2,824	565
Ammonium nitrate (Switzerland) .....	700	244
Cyanamid (Belgium) .....	3,260	586
Di-ammonium phosphate (Italy) .....	105	20
Ammonium sulphate (Italy) .....	3,800	760
Cyanamid (Italy) .....	640	131
Total .....	178,062	32,820



# United Kingdom Industry Faces Serious Shortage Problems

*Export drive likely to be affected by shortage and rising world prices of basic raw materials—Increasing rearmament demands will cut into civilian requirements substantially—Export restrictions on semi-manufactures, prohibition of use of base metals for unessential articles, and allocation systems are under consideration.*

By J. E. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, December 15, 1950.—Great Britain is facing serious problems, due largely to the shortage and rising world prices of basic raw materials, together with demands imposed by rearmament. In fact, it is doubtful whether the export drive, particularly in the direction of dollar countries, can maintain its momentum. Until recently, the United Kingdom was enabled to devote considerable attention to the solution of its basic problem, namely, the shortage of dollars. In order to earn vital dollars and to attain economic viability before the expiration of Marshall Aid in 1952, the principal problem involved a drive for greater production, in order to meet requirements of the sterling area and to provide a surplus that would help close the dollar gap. There has been a steady increase since 1946, and the latest provisional figures indicate that a record was established last September, for which the index is 144, compared with 100 in 1946.

This gratifying news was followed by the announcement that shortages of basic raw materials may cause serious economic dislocation, with a consequent levelling off of industrial productivity. Furthermore, increasing rearmament demands will cut into civilian requirements substantially. The export drive has not yet been affected, but it is reasonable to assume that the economy of this country will have difficulty in meeting demands of export markets in addition to those of defence. Although it is likely that the dollar markets will continue to be given priority treatment, it is too much to hope that their requirements can be met in full measure.

## Nation Facing Serious Shortages of Raw Materials

The full seriousness of the shortage of base metals and other industrial raw materials was brought home by the recent announcement by the Minister of Supply, when he stated in the House of Commons that the government was planning to take further steps, in the national interest, to ensure distribution of those metals where a serious shortage persisted. Methods of control under consideration, he indicated, included restrictions on exports of semi-manufactures; prohibition of the use of base metals for unessential articles; and the institution of allocation systems.

Severe cuts were forecast in the rate of consumption for the first quarter of 1951. Zinc, where the greatest shortage is being felt, is to be cut to about 50 per cent of the 1950 rate. Copper is to be cut to 90 per cent. Nickel, which is in better supply, will be permitted to remain at the same rate, but the heavier rearmament demands will undoubtedly affect civilian supplies of this metal. Aluminum is to be cut to 88 per cent of the 1950 rate, or from 17,000 tons to approximately 15,000 tons per month.



Although no shortage of steel exists, except in special types, such as sheet, strip and tinplate, because of the difficulty of obtaining German steel scrap and imported iron ore from various sources, the overall steel output for 1951 may fall below the 1950 production, which has been running at the record rate of 15½ to 16 million tons per annum.

United Kingdom industry is also facing shortages in essentials, such as cotton, cotton linters and sulphur, obtained for the most part in the dollar areas, wool, and to a lesser extent tin and rubber, obtained from sterling sources.

Besides the shortage of imported commodities, the United Kingdom is suffering from a domestic shortage of coal, which is affecting industry through restrictions, and the shortage of electric power. The reserve stocks of coal, which in November, 1949, stood at 16,659,000 tons, had declined to 15,268,000 tons by November this year. With steadily rising demands and a levelling off of production, it has been necessary for the government to cut down supplies for export and bunkering, and to make plans for the importation of coal primarily from the United States, which is costly because of the high shipping rates prevailing. On the home front, the government has attempted to increase coal production by introducing Saturday morning shifts in the pits, and this policy is meeting with some success.

#### **Demands on Production Facilities Steadily Rising**

While industry is being hampered by shortages, there are steadily rising demands on the nation's productive facilities. First and foremost are the new defence requirements which, while not large at the moment, it is estimated next year will make a further £300 million inroad on new United Kingdom production, and will assuredly rise year by year. Latest advices indicate that the £300 million figure may be an underestimate, as the government has announced a defence production program that will involve an expenditure of £3,600 million over a period of three years.

A further claim on production, closely allied with that of defence, is the recently announced Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South-East Asia. Indications are that the total external finance needed for the plan will be £1,100 million, of which, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the United Kingdom will provide "well over £300 million". Sterling balance releases under this scheme will amount to some £246 million to Ceylon, India and Pakistan. The remainder will be directed to other countries in the plan. Although the rate of sterling balance releases will be less to the above countries and Egypt than the drawings in the past, the drain will nevertheless remain a heavy charge on Britain's productive resources.

Finally, devaluation and the high world prices for raw materials have led to adverse terms of trade for the United Kingdom. Mr. Gaitskell, in a recent speech, indicated that over the past year the cost of imports to this country had risen by approximately 25 per cent, while the prices of United Kingdom exports were estimated to be up by only 7 per cent. This means that, even with an improved "invisible" balance of trade, it will be necessary to export a further £300 million worth of goods if this country is to pay for its requirements and avoid any deterioration in the balance of payments.

#### **Prospects for Improved Living Standards Are Bleak**

The final effect on the United Kingdom economy of these increasingly heavy demands and the shortages of raw materials is as yet incalculable. However, it is evident that first pressure is going to be felt in the domestic



field. Dashing any hopes of the civilian population escaping further austerity, Mr. Gaitskell stated: "We had better accept that in the circumstances no general increase in consumption can be afforded. The prospects so far as improvements in living standards are concerned might seem bleak for the next few years . . ."

Further restrictions on the civilian use of the scarce base metals have already been mentioned. As a result, producers and fabricators using non-ferrous metals may have their output cut by one-quarter to one-third, and in some cases even more. Some plants utilizing these metals are working on short time, while others have been forced to close their doors. The likelihood of industries switching to substitutes such as steel is very limited, since steel itself may soon be in short supply. While the redundant labour will be able to seek employment in the more vital industries, nevertheless for the time being unemployment and dislocation in certain areas is expected. If the pace of rearmament is stepped up at short notice, as appears likely, the dislocation to the economy will be proportionally more disturbing.

### **Restrictions Will Lower Exports**

International discussions may go far in solving the problem of raw material shortages. However, it is too much to expect that scarce materials required for rearmament can be made available for civilian needs at home or for export commitments abroad. Restrictions on the export of semi-manufactures utilizing non-ferrous metals are under consideration. The Minister of Supply has admitted that the continuance through 1951 of non-ferrous metal shortages is bound to impose a serious check on the output of the country's engineering industries. Britain is heavily dependent on these industries, not only for rearmament but for a large part of her exports. The minister indicated that steps would have to be taken by the government to ensure that these metals would be made available for rearmament.

The corollary would seem to be that the United Kingdom cannot support a policy of full rearmament and at the same time give priority for exports, whether directed to dollar countries or not. Canada may, therefore, experience a slackening off in shipments from the United Kingdom of commodities in short supply. Engineering products may prove to be a case in point. On the other hand, a determined effort will most likely be made not only to retain the hard-earned dollar markets, but, if possible, to expand them. This may be expected if for no other reason than to earn the dollars to pay for essential commodities obtainable only in North America. However, even if exports can be maintained at a high level by sustained effort, it is becoming evident that the pattern of exports will be affected because of the restrictions imposed. Although the latest trade returns indicate record shipments to the dollar countries, and to the world at large, it is likely that the figures for the following months will tell the story of the problems which are rising to confront United Kingdom industry.

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### **Ford Plant in Antwerp Celebrates**

Brussels, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ford Motor Company (Belgium) S.A. has just celebrated the delivery of the 300,000th vehicle assembled in its plant at Antwerp, established in 1922. The whole range of Ford cars and trucks, as well as tractors, are assembled there for delivery in Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the Belgian Congo.



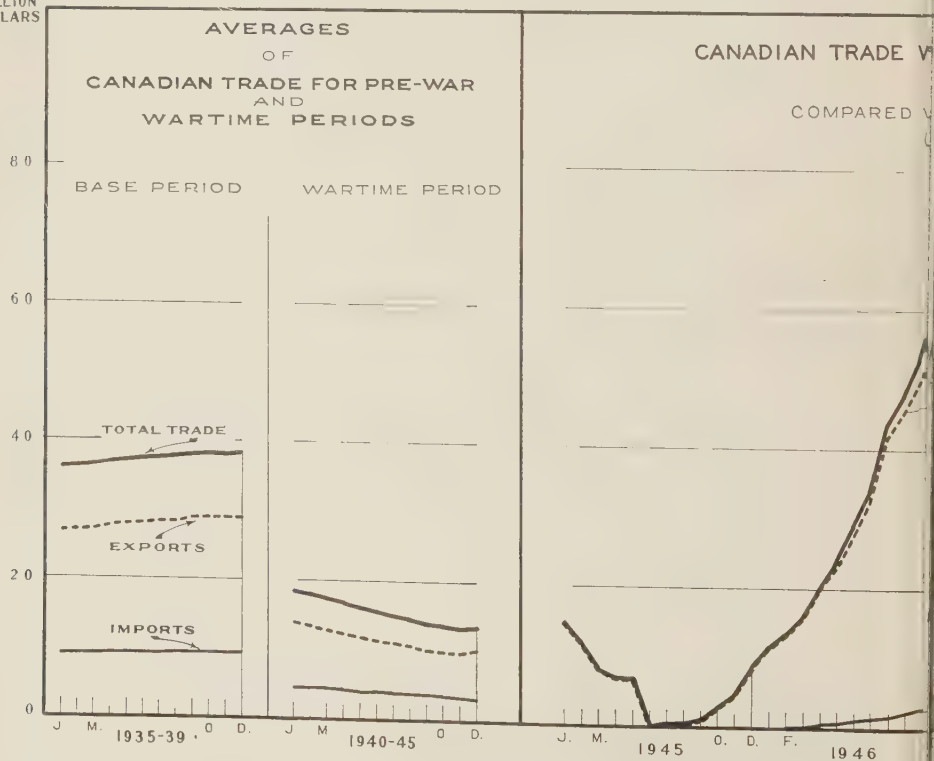
# Canadian Trade With China,

## IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended September					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
China.....	3,270	34.7	3,422	22.8	4,734	20.0
Japan.....	4,661	49.4	5,731	38.2	11,119	47.1
Portuguese Asia ..	1	1				
French East Indies.....	105	1.1	9	0.1		
Hong Kong.....	833	8.8	2,794	18.6	2,142	9.1
Philippine Islands.....	564	6.0	3,057	20.4	5,601	23.7
Korea.....	1	1			36	0.2
Total.....	9,433	100.0	15,014	100.0	23,632	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less

MILLION  
DOLLARS





# Long Kong and the Philippines

## EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended September					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
China.....	3,985	13.8	21,275	40.0	3,506	7.9
Japan.....	21,807	75.4	8,250	15.5	16,849	38.1
Portuguese Asia.....	1	1	220	0.4	98	0.2
French East Indies.....	80	0.3	350	0.7	84	0.2
Hong Kong.....	1,651	5.7	9,042	17.0	9,039	20.5
Philippine Islands.....	1,396	4.8	14,063	26.4	13,260	30.0
Korea.....	3	1	31	0.1	1,340	3.0
Total.....	28,924	100.0	53,231	100.0	44,181	100.0

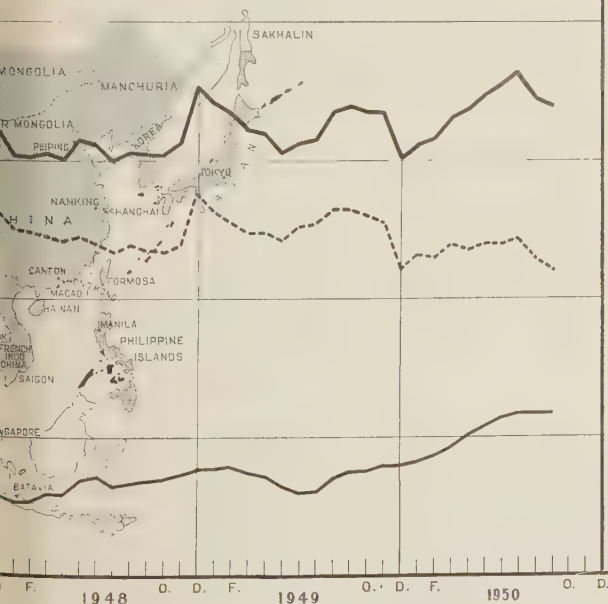
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Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

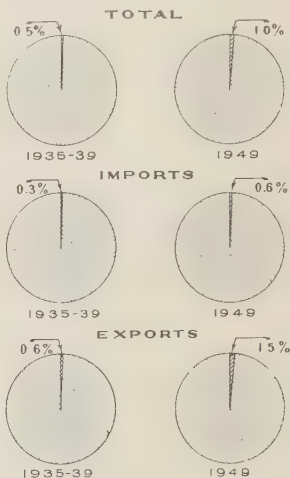
### HONG KONG AND THE PHILIPPINES

- 50

BASE AND WARTIME PERIODS  
(MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE  
WITH  
CHINA, JAPAN, HONG KONG  
AND THE PHILIPPINES  
TO  
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE  
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD  
COMPARED WITH  
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR





# Trade Notes

## BRAZIL

### Low Water Level Affects Rio de Janeiro Electric Power

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Many of Rio de Janeiro's activities are menaced with paralysis due to the extremely low level in the Ribeirão das Lajes reservoir. The volume of water in the reservoir is presently estimated at 156,154,430 cubic metres as compared with its normal level of 754,314,000. Measures taken to save electricity include a partial brown-out, a temporary or permanent cut in electric light supplied to consumers who use more than their allotted quota, and the establishment of daylight saving time on December 1.

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### Brazil to Build One of Largest Hospitals in World

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Contract for the construction and installation of Brazil's largest and best-equipped hospital was recently signed by the Education Minister. The hospital, which is part of the medical school of the new University of Brazil, will be erected on Fundão Island, one of a group of five islands near Rio de Janeiro which are being joined together to form the campus of Brazil's University City. The hospital is to be one of the largest and most complete in the world. The classrooms for medical students next to the hospital will be provided with television equipment.

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### Electrification of Brazil Railway to be Speeded Up

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The electrification of the Central do Brasil's tracks between Volta Redonda and Barra do Pirai, begun in October, will be speeded up to insure the completion of the project by the end of the year. The electrification of this line, permitting direct traffic of electric trains between Rio de Janeiro and Volta Redonda, will solve a difficult transport problem by providing faster and cheaper shipping of the National Steel Company's products from the mills in Volta Redonda to consuming markets.

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### Brazil Lifts Restrictions on Cattle Slaughtering

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has approved a plan, to be effective during the year of 1951, under which cattle slaughtering restrictions will be lifted. At present, the government allots to slaughter-houses and other establishments of the meat-handling industries a slaughtering quota, in order to preserve Brazilian livestock.

These restrictions, however, have been found to be a price-increasing factor, since the establishments in question cannot work at full capacity. Under the new scheme adopted for 1951, the establishments may handle as many cattle as their working capacity permits. The government expects that this definitely will end the periodical shortages of meat in the consumption centres. This plan will be completed by a nation-wide campaign against cattle diseases, especially against hoof and mouth disease.



## **Brazil Re-establishing Trade With Japan**

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—During the three-month period from June 15 to September 15 of the current year, the Bank of Brazil issued licences for the importation of nearly Cr\$22 million of Japanese goods. This total was made up as follows:

Sewing machines .....	Cr\$ 5,885,717
Combed wool yarns .....	5,300,840
Textile machinery and accessories .....	4,360,044
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	3,089,699
Metals .....	2,066,326
Miscellaneous .....	1,231,954
Total .....	Cr\$21,934,580

Brazil's trade with Japan is gradually being re-established. Before the war, Japan was one of Brazil's best markets for cotton, absorbing, together with Germany, 50 per cent of this country's production. In 1940, exports to Japan accounted for 5.74 per cent of Brazil's total export values, with imports representing 2.44 per cent. Two months ago, two Japanese Trade Bureaus were opened in Brazil, one in São Paulo and the other in Rio de Janeiro, and it is hoped that they will greatly contribute to improved trade between the two countries.

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## **Brazil Establishes New Caustic Soda Plants**

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Recent developments in the manufacture of alkali products in Brazil are significant. New plants to produce caustic soda by the electrolytic process have been established in both northern and central parts of the country. In the Cabo Frio area additional work has been done on the project to erect a plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of soda ash. This plant is to make 45,000 tons of caustic soda per year.

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## **Production of Natural Gums in Brazil Higher**

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The relatively active demand shown by foreign buyers has stimulated production of natural gums in Brazil's Amazon Valley. Latest trade estimates indicate that this year's production will surpass earlier predictions by about 14 per cent, totalling 2,950 tons. This later estimate is nearly 75 per cent larger than the estimated 1,704 tons produced in 1949. Exports of balata, coquirana, massaranduba and sorva gum to all destinations, in the first quarter of 1950, totalled 652 tons. Preliminary statistics indicate that shipments through Belém alone in the second quarter of 1950 amounted to 239 tons. Stocks at exporting centres on June 30 were tentatively estimated at 560 tons. Exports of natural gums from Brazil's Amazon Valley to the United States, during the first half of 1950, amounted to 3,540,368 pounds valued at U.S.\$638,081.

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## **Increased Production Planned by Brazilian Cement Firms**

Rio de Janeiro, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Local cement producers are planning to increase the industry's annual capacity to 1,700,000 tons, according to local press reports. Despite the rapid development of the local cement industry, the output of which increased from 931,525 tons in 1947 to 1,218,595 tons in 1949, cement imports during the last three years have averaged 350,000 tons per year, and there still is a substantial



shortage of the product in the market. This situation is leading old mills to modernize and develop their installations, and also to the formation of new firms.

## FRANCE

### France Now Creditor to European Payments Union

Paris, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—After three months, the position of France with regard to the European Payments Union is as a creditor for 190 million dollars. Of this balance, France has received from E.P.U. 14 million dollars in gold. The balance of 150 million dollars was lent by France to E.P.U. in accordance with the rules and regulations of the agreement. In 1949, France was considered to be one of the principal debtor countries in Europe. Her favourable position at the present time is due to external trade with O.E.E.C. countries during the last months.

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### France and Spain Sign Trade Agreement

Paris, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—France and Spain have agreed on a commercial accord calling for an exchange of goods to the value of 25 billion francs. The accord will go into effect on November 1 for one year, replacing last year's agreement, which totalled only 12 billion francs. Spain will ship to France citrus and dry fruit, iron ore, mercury, cork and cotton cloth, in exchange for phosphate, coal, wheat, industrial machinery, trucks, autos and chemical products.

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### French Tuna Catch is Disappointing

Paris, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Landings of tuna, during the first nine months of 1950, were almost 15 per cent below those of the same period last year. By the end of September, 12,090 metric tons of this fish had been caught, compared with 14,140 tons to September 30, 1949. Each month of this season saw progressively poorer landings until, by September, less than half the catch of the same month last year was registered.

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### France and Sweden Sign Trade Agreement

Paris, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—A new trade agreement between France and Sweden was signed in Stockholm. This agreement, valid for one year, includes 300 million Swedish crowns worth of merchandise to be exported from Sweden to France. France will export to Sweden more than 20 billion francs of goods. Among the products exported by France are fertilizers, chemical products, textiles, wines, automobiles, electrical and mechanical equipment.

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### French Tourist Industry is Important Source of Dollars

Paris, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The tourist industry earned almost as many dollars for France during the first six months of 1950 as did French exports to the dollar zone. The president of the National Tourist Committee recently announced that "dollar" tourists spent \$35,800,000 during this period, while exports of French goods earned \$36,100,000.



This achievement is particularly impressive in view of the unsettled international situation during the height of the season, and the keen competition of Italy's Holy Year celebrations. Dollar earnings during the same period last year were only \$13,900,000, less than 40 per cent of this year's figures.

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#### **France Imports Most Petroleum from Middle East**

Paris, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—During the period 1920-30, France imported principally finished petroleum products, and American refineries were her main suppliers. Now she has, through her own refineries, turned her needs to import of raw material.

In 1939, the American continent was supplying France with almost 54 per cent of her crude oil. In 1949, only 19 per cent was supplied from that continent. The United States until then was supplying 33 per cent, but are now supplying only 0·5 per cent. The Middle East has become the main supplier of France, 81·5 per cent in 1949 against 45·1 per cent in 1938.

### **PHILIPPINES**

#### **Philippine Agricultural Production Improves**

Manila, November 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippine Bureau of Census and Statistics reports that agricultural production is rapidly returning to normal. On the basis of an index of 100 for 1937, the overall crop production increased to 111 in 1949 and further increases are expected for 1950. The production of rice is now above prewar levels, and for the crop year ending June 30, 1950, was estimated at 2,606,060 metric tons, an increase of 185,368 metric tons.

Copra production for 1950 is estimated at 780,000 metric tons, as against 521,885 metric tons for 1937, a gain of 49·4 per cent. Sugar production is still below the prewar level, but it is expected that by 1951 it will be about normal.

On the other hand, the livestock industry has been making very slow progress and, with exception of hogs, all other livestock production is below the prewar level. Compared with the 1937 index of 100, the production indices of various livestock are as follows: carabos, 84; cattle, 45·5; horses, 49·7; hogs, 105·2; goats, 58·1; and sheep, 20·7.

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#### **Philippines' Adverse Balance of Trade Lower**

Manila, November 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippine Bureau of the Census and Statistics reports that, as a result of import restrictions, together with the increased demand and prices for Philippine exports, the adverse balance of trade for the first nine months of 1950 amounted to slightly over 43 million pesos, as against 92 million pesos for the first nine months of 1949. Philippine imports for the first three-quarter of 1950 were valued at 181 million pesos, whereas exports amounted to 177 million pesos. For the corresponding period of 1949, imports totalled 219 million pesos and exports 127 million pesos.

Copra, representing 49 per cent of the total exports, was the leading dollar producer, with increases in both volume and price. Shipments increased from 57 million pesos in the first nine months of 1949 to 86 million pesos in the 1950 period. Other exports recording gains included abaca, which increased from 11 million pesos to 19 million; desiccated



coconut, from 9 million pesos to 14 million; sugar, from 10 million pesos to 13.6 million; coconut oil, from 10 million pesos to 13.5 million; and logs and lumber, from 1.3 million pesos to 5 million.

The import control program reduced the purchases of nearly all capital goods and consumer goods, with the exception of mineral oils. Imports of petroleum products increased to 21.9 million pesos in the first nine months of 1950, from 11 million pesos in the like period of 1949. The largest reduction in imports was recorded in receipts of cotton manufactures and automobiles and parts. Imports of cotton and manufactures amounted to 17.7 million pesos, as compared with 28.9 million in the first nine months of 1949; automobiles, parts and tires, totalled 8.1 million pesos against 14.3 million; iron and steel manufactures, 14.6 million pesos against 18.1 million; and paper and paper manufactures 8.2 million pesos against 8.4 million. On the other hand, slight gains were recorded for imports of grains and preparations, which totalled 15.064 million pesos as against 15.027 million in the 1949 period, and machinery and parts (except agricultural and electrical), 9.952 million pesos against 9.903 million.

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### **Philippines Expect Higher Gold Production**

Manila, December 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines expects these islands will be producing more gold in 1950 than in 1949, or the combined output from 1946 to 1948. On the basis of production from January through August, it is anticipated that the output will amount to 318,000 fine ounces. In 1949, the country produced 287,000 fine ounces, while in 1947, it amounted to 65,100 fine ounces and in 1948 to 209,200 ounces. The output, however, is small when compared with the prewar output of 923,200 fine ounces in 1938, 1,059,000 ounces in 1939 and 1,120,800 ounces in 1940.

At the official price, the 1950 gold production of the Philippines should be worth approximately 23 million pesos. However, if sold locally on the basis of the free market price now prevailing, the value would be close to 32 million pesos. Free market prices have ranged from 80 to 130 pesos per ounce, with the present rate at approximately 116 pesos per ounce.

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### **Philippines Anticipate Larger Crops in 1951**

Manila, December 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippine Bureau of the Census and Statistics, in a preliminary forecast for the 1950-51 crop year anticipates a greater agricultural yield. In spite of unfavourable weather conditions in 1950, the total volume of major farm products is estimated at 5.5 million metric tons, or 7.7 per cent greater than the 1950 crop year yield of 5.1 million metric tons.

Palay (unhusked rice) production will yield 2.64 million metric tons, up 12 per cent from the 1950 total. A big increase is expected in centrifugal sugar output, where a 32 per cent rise is predicted from the previous year total of 621 thousand metric tons. The corn production forecast is 623 thousand metric tons, or 21.2 per cent above the 1950 figure.

Other crops expected to surpass last year's figures are copra and desiccated coconut, 800,000 and 69,000 metric tons, respectively, or increases of 2.5 and 10 per cent; abaca and maguey, up 11 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively; and tobacco, 32,000 metric tons, for a 21 per cent increase. Muscovado sugar production is expected to fall off 16 per cent from the 1950 total.



# Commodity Reports on Canadian Market Provided by British Board of Trade

*Information concerning prospects of selling a wide variety of goods in Canada compiled in form of reports, summaries and digests—Detailed market surveys recommended.*

**E**FFORTS to capture a larger proportion of the Canadian market are being made by the British Board of Trade, which has compiled much information concerning the prospects of selling a wide variety of goods in this country. This information has been prepared by United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in Canada, and is being made available to manufacturers through a series of market summaries, reports and digests.

The general market reports are usually an assembly of the basic facts about Canadian market conditions, as these concern the sale of a product in general, which an exporter would require before examining the chances of selling his own product in particular. The Board of Trade explains, however, that these reports do not replace the detailed market survey which the exporter is normally advised to make through the agency of a competent research firm, but it provides a basis on which he can determine whether such a survey should be undertaken.

Market summaries, prepared prior to the middle of 1949, are still available on the following products:

Clocks and watches  
Cords, rope and twine  
Belting  
Steel wire ropes  
Musical instruments  
Domestic electrical apparatus  
Cutlery

Tractors  
Locomotives  
Boots and shoes  
Woollen and worsted piece-goods  
Rayon piece-goods  
Jersey dresses.

Market reports, prepared since the start of the British dollar export drive, have been made available on the following commodities:

Toys  
Motorcycles  
Jewellery  
Building components  
Fine paper products  
Oil field equipment (Alberta)  
Domestic hardware  
Men's furnishings  
Engineering products (Alberta)

Sporting goods  
Hospital and surgical equipment  
Brushware  
Processed foodstuffs  
Hand tools  
Woodworking and sawmilling equipment  
Home workshop woodworking equipment.

As the preparation of reports on this scale to cover the wide range of commodities might prove too lengthy an operation, it was decided to prepare shorter and more compact reviews. Market digests were thus devised to provide the British exporter with up-to-date summaries of the basic factual information that he should have before examining the Canadian market in detail. Digests on the following commodities are now available:

Carbon paper  
Retractable pencils  
Ball point pens  
Perfumery and toilet preparations  
Blotting paper  
Mechanical cigarette lighters  
Fountain pens  
Printing inks  
Asbestos brake linings  
Weighing machines (domestic)  
Small electrical motors

Millinery  
Pulp and paper machinery  
Luggage  
Vacuum cleaners  
Tableware of glass and crystal  
Greeting cards and post cards  
Paint machinery  
Grasshopper control chemicals (Prairies)  
Linoleum  
Cotton sheets and pillowcases



Cotton towels  
Power pumps  
Miscellaneous asbestos products

Hand-knitting wools  
Printing machinery  
Advertising novelties.

Individuals interested in particular market summaries, reports or digests, or in the full Special Register of Information that is available for 30s a year, should write the Special Register Section (R), Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Board of Trade, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1, England.

## Belgium Imported Most Canned Salmon From Canada in First Half of Year

*Canadian product accounted for 1,090 metric tons valued at \$550,000 out of 1,200 tons valued at \$621,000 imported—Retail and wholesale stocks exhausted due to scare buying—Belgian purchases of fresh, smoked and salted fish from Canada totalled 40 tons, amounting to \$37,000, in first six months of 1950.*

By B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**B**RUSSELS, November 30, 1950.—Canada dominated the Belgian import trade in canned salmon during the first half of 1950. Of the total imports, amounting to 1,200 metric tons, valued at \$621,000, Canada supplied 1,090 tons valued at \$550,000. The United States supplied 106 metric tons valued at \$67,000. The remainder came from the Netherlands and may have been Canadian or American fish imported through Holland. No supplies are shown as having been imported from either Japan or Russia in this period.

Difficulties have marked the 1950-51 canned salmon marketing season. A wave of "scare buying", due to early autumn events in Korea, exhausted retail and wholesale stocks, and led importers to vie with each other to obtain the new season's supplies. Exporters were not, by that time, in a position to ship at prices originally quoted. This gave rise to serious and widespread dissatisfaction. In some cases, misunderstanding had resulted from loosely worded telegrams. This emphasizes the desirability in times of marked price movements of avoiding all ambiguity in messages and the necessity for exporters, and especially brokers, to make firm offers only if they are certain they stand covered by their suppliers.

Imports of canned sardines during the first half of the year totalled 165 tons, valued at roughly \$100,000. The principal sources were Portugal (75 tons), French Morocco (41 tons), Yugoslavia (29 tons) and Sweden (13 tons).

As has been pointed out before, the small Canadian herrings, which are sold in some markets as "sardines", are not permitted to be sold under that name in Belgium.

Imports of canned pilchards during the first six months of 1950 totalled 877 tons, valued at roughly \$270,000, almost the whole of which came from the United States. No imports from Canada are shown. Some canned pilchards from Japan are appearing on the market, however.

Imports under this heading during the first six months of 1950 totalled 395 tons, valued at \$307,000. The principal sources were South Africa (203 tons), the Netherlands (128 tons), Russia (17 tons), and Canada (10 tons).



The large imports from South Africa consist of crayfish. This product has achieved a remarkable place on the Belgian postwar market. The Canadian figures represent almost entirely canned lobster. The Russian figures probably represent canned crab.

**Belgian Imports of Fish**

		January-June, 1950 '000 omitted	
	Metric tons	Belgian francs	Equivalent in \$'s
Netherlands .....	9,000	75,114	1,502
Norway .....	2,500	18,417	368
Denmark .....	1,900	25,321	506
Sweden .....	100	704	14
France .....	70	918	18
CANADA .....	40	1,835	37
United Kingdom .....	30	704	14
United States .....	20	964	19

The following table shows total imports of fresh, smoked and salted fish by principal countries of origin during the first six months of 1950:

Imports from Canada consisted almost entirely of frozen salmon from British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces and of mild cured pickled salmon from British Columbia.

According to a review published by the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs, the number of men employed in the Belgian fishing industry in 1949 was 1,942, as against 2,018 in 1948. The number of vessels in the fishing fleet was as follows:

	No.	Gross tonnage	Total horsepower
1948 .....	481	29,938	65,374
1949 .....	461	30,028	65,443

At present, the number of vessels employed is around 450 or less than before the war. There is considerable unemployment among the fishermen along the Belgian forty-mile coastline. The fact that the combined fishing fleets of Belgium and the Netherlands will have a productive capacity appreciably exceeding that of consumption of the Benelux community is causing concern, and it is felt that special efforts must be made to reduce costs and to develop export markets.

**Directory of Canadian Chemical Industries Now Available**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an 82-page directory of the chemical industries of Canada. The present volume, which is based on information available at the beginning of this year, contains an alphabetical list of chemicals and allied products made in Canada, together with the names of Canadian head office addresses of the firms which produce them.

Detailed statistics of production, imports and exports of chemicals have not been included in the directory, as separate reports along this line are issued regularly by the Bureau. However, summary tables of the principal statistics—number of plants, employees, salaries and wages, cost of fuel and electricity, cost of materials, and gross value of products—have been included for the chemicals and allied products industries, and the chemical process industries.

Copies of this directory may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, price \$1.00 per copy.



# State-Sponsored Trading Corporation is Recommended by Indian Committee

*State Trading Corporation would relieve Central Government of its import and export operations—Proposed that corporation have authorized capital of 100 million rupees—Setting up of co-operative consumers' stores, directly linked with corporation, recommended.*

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**N**EW DELHI.—Creation of a state-sponsored trading corporation, which would virtually relieve the Central Government of its import and export operations, and the provision of co-operative stores through which imported commodities would be distributed to consumers, are recommended by a committee appointed in October, 1949, to report on the desirability of state trading in India. The findings will be presented to Parliament, in order that the attitude of India's legislators to state trading may be clearly defined.

It is proposed by the committee that the corporation should have an authorized capital of 100 million rupees and an initial capital of 20 million rupees. The Central Government should hold 51 per cent of the capital, while the balance should be offered to the state governments and private enterprise. The Central Government should guarantee the capital, according to the report, and also a minimum dividend to private shareholders. It is proposed that the corporation should be subject to taxation, like any other commercial concern. Its day-to-day operations should be managed by an executive board, composed of businessmen of proved integrity, the first board of management being nominated by the government.

## Reorganization of Trade on Co-operative Basis Urged

The committee has laid considerable emphasis on the need for utilizing the services of national banking, shipping and insurance companies in connection with state trading. It also urges the reorganization of international trade on co-operative lines. Similarly, a progressive reorganization of internal trade on a co-operative basis will, in the committee's opinion, "obviate the necessity of extending the scope of the corporation's activities, as co-operation offers a form of control which, while securing all the benefits of state trading, preserves the advantages of private enterprise". The committee feels that regulation of the distribution of imported commodities can best be carried out by setting up a network of co-operative consumers' stores with an apex store in each state, directly linked with the State Trading Corporation.

The following are the main recommendations of the committee in regard to the functions of the corporation:

- (a) It should take over from the government of India the commercial operations in respect of import of foodgrains, fertilizers, steel, East African cotton and also such operations as are necessary for implementing barter agreements concluded by the government;
- (b) The corporation should be given the monopoly of export trade in coal and short-staple cotton;
- (c) It should undertake export trade in cottage industries, on a pioneering basis, as initially private enterprise cannot be paying. When a proper market has been created abroad for cottage industry products, the corporation should curtail its activities and encourage private enterprise to enter the field;



- (d) The corporation may advise the government, from time to time, whether state trading should be extended or withdrawn from any commodity in the national interest. The corporation should not be free, however, to extend its trading activities to any commodity without the prior approval of government;
- (e) The corporation may act whenever required in the capacity of either a principal or an agent for direct purchase and sales by any foreign government in the Indian market; and
- (f) On request by Indian traders, the corporation may undertake, on their behalf and at their risk, negotiations with foreign traders.

The committee has also given its views in regard to the import and export trade in certain essential commodities. These are:

- (1) Raw jute. The Indian Jute Mills Association should adopt a system of centralized buying.
- (2) Non-ferrous metals. The desirability of reintroducing state trading should be examined by the corporation.
- (3) Jute manufactures, shellac and manganese. The question of state trading should be examined by the corporation after it has gained some experience.
- (4) Tea and mica. State trading is not recommended at this stage.
- (5) Coal. State trading should be continued.
- (6) Sugar. The question of state trading will not arise until internal production increases sufficiently to leave a surplus.

#### **Committee's Proposals Severely Criticized**

The committee's proposals have met with severe criticism in trade circles as well as in the general press. It is believed that most of the commercial bodies and trade organizations, whose views on state-trading were solicited, were strongly against its extension, but the committee appears largely to have ignored these representations and to have advocated the system of state trading on ideological rather than on practical grounds. It is pointed out that the proposed organization of the corporation will make it as top-heavy as the government's present system of direct purchasing.

Opinion generally seems to be in favour of the proposed corporation's handling of cottage-industry products on a monopoly basis, since it is increasingly being realized that standardization and modification of these products to cater for overseas markets cannot easily be achieved by the small manufacturers themselves. At the same time, private enterprise has to bear its own losses, but the corporation will only have to seek a subsidy from the government, which ultimately means the taxpayer, to offset any possible losses due to inefficiency or lack of experience.

The main brunt of the criticism, however, has fallen on the committee's recommendation that the State Trading Corporation should be responsible for the control of a considerable volume of imported goods, and that the regulation and the distribution of imported commodities can best be carried out by establishing a network of co-operative consumers' stores directly linked with the State Trading Corporation. This would mean a sad dissipation of the energies of the young co-operative movement, whose main aim and function is to bring some order and unity of effort into agricultural activities in India. It is suggested, also, that the committee has unduly simplified the nature of the country's trade in imported goods. There may be certain types of consumer products which are suitable for direct distribution through some form of simple



retail medium which might well be a co-operative unit, but the great volume of imports involve an equally complicated network of distributors. The real problem of foreign trade in this country, it is asserted, is not the medium through which it is carried out, but that imports and exports should be developed to the highest degree the economy can stand.

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## Northern Ireland Government Providing Assistance in Modernizing Industry

*Legislation being introduced for payments of up to one-third cost of projects—Linen industry expected to benefit in same way as cotton industry in Lancashire.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**B**ELFAST, December 6, 1950.—Generous government aid has been extended to new industrial enterprises in Northern Ireland, but little so far has been done to help the long-established industrial firms, which provide a large measure of employment. This position is being altered by the introduction of the Re-equipment of Industry Bill, which provides for the payment of grants by the Ministry of Commerce of up to one-third of the cost of schemes for the modernization of machinery or equipment, including new buildings, where an increase in the productive efficiency of the undertaking can be achieved. A seven-year time limit is stipulated. Schemes must be approved before January, 1954, contracts placed before May, 1955, and completed before May, 1957.

Items towards which a re-equipment grant for an approved scheme may be made are: Purchase, installation or modernization of machinery, the construction or provision of such buildings as the ministry considers necessary as part of a re-equipment scheme, and the provision of such other services or facilities necessary for or incidental to a modernization scheme.

The ministry may authorize a person on its behalf to enter and inspect premises and, if necessary, to extract information from books and documents relative to a re-equipment scheme. There are penalties prescribed for the disclosure of information and the furnishing of false information.

The bill, if approved by parliament, should become law early in 1951.

A substantial sum is being provided to meet grants under the new legislation, which is expected to benefit many linen manufacturers and others. A similar scheme operates in Lancashire, where grants are given to the cotton industry in cases of major re-organization.

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### Jamaica Raises Travel Allowance

Kingston, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective November 25, residents of Jamaica will be allowed an annual travel allotment of \$250 for adults and \$175 for children under fifteen years of age, "without an unqualified right for all applicants". Until now, no hard currency travel funds have been made available.

In no circumstances will any larger amount be granted and applicants should apply in writing or appear in person before the Jamaica Defence (Finance) Board with valid passports and stating the purpose for which they desire to travel.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## New Indian Import Licensing Policy Outlined

New Delhi, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The import licensing policy of India for the first half of 1951, announced on December 15, is somewhat similar to that for the second half of 1950. To a greater degree, however, an indication is given as to whether licences will be issued to established importers, to actual users or newcomers, and the extent to which they will be issued to each class of applicants. Dates have been fixed for the submission of applications for import licences, as follows: Established importers, February 28, 1951; actual users, March 31, 1951; newcomers, January 31, 1951.

Separate forms of applications have been provided for the different classifications of importers so that each class of importer will only have to give information to the extent necessary for consideration of his application.

As in the past, machinery for the industrial development of the country and raw materials for industry will be accorded the greatest consideration. However, imports of essential consumer goods, mainly originating in the soft-currency area, have been somewhat liberalized.

Formerly, licences were issued to cover imports from a specific country mentioned on the licence. A new policy has now been adopted for the next licensing period, whereby licences will be issued to cover areas specified in the public notice rather than specific countries.

As a result of this new policy, licences will be issued according to the following four main types:

- (a) *General Licences*: These will be valid for the import of goods mentioned therein from any country or countries included in the dollar, hard and/or soft-currency areas;
- (b) *Licences for Japan*, which will cover imports from Japan only;
- (c) *Soft-currency Licences*, which will be valid for the import of goods mentioned therein from any country or countries in the soft-currency area.
- (d) *Specific Licences*, which will be valid only for the country mentioned therein. Such licences will be issued, for example, when a trade agreement has been concluded with the country in question, and article concerned is included under the trade agreement but is not licensable from the rest of the licensing area in which the country in question is included.

Thus, it would be possible, for example, for an importer to obtain his requirements from Canada if the goods were not available in the United States without it being necessary to have the licence suitably altered.

The policy, which has been adopted for the next licensing period, does not make any material change in so far as imports from Canada are concerned, as compared to the previous period. It is still necessary for this country to maintain rigid controls on dollar expenditures, particularly when unforeseen outlays may have to be made in the purchase of foodgrains in hard currency, owing to natural disasters such as floods and droughts which might occur.

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## Cargo for Singapore May be Cleared from United States Ports

Washington, D.C., December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Customs collectors in the United States have been authorized by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, to clear shipments of goods en route



## Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Concluded*

via Hong Kong to Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham and other destinations outside of China and other Communist-controlled areas, provided the vessel is bonded not to call at any ports in China, and not to discharge any of such cargo in Hong Kong.

Intransit shipments, originating in other countries and entering United States ports, may be cleared under the same conditions.

### Permits Provided for Exportation of Pork and Pork Products

Effective January 4, 1950, permits for the exportation of pork and pork products will be issued freely.

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City—Board of Trade.	
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.	
Saint John—Board of Trade.	

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.

Montreal—February 2-13.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

### Ireland

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

*Cape Town*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. Cable address, *Cantracom*.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

### Spain

*Madrid*—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

*Stockholm*—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

*Berne*—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

*Port-of-Spain*—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

*Istanbul*—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

*London* — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

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*London*—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

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*Glasgow*—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Belfast*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

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*Washington*—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

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*San Francisco*—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

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# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 23	Nominal Quotations Jan. 2
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	·2977 ·2085	·2115 ·0740	·2114 ·0766
Austria.....	Schilling.....			·0495	·0495
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3680	2·3675
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0176	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0396	·6169	·6165
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0576	·0576
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2221	·2219
Chile.....	Peso.....	Off.	·0233	·0217	·0217
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5446	·5443
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1888	·1887
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0575	1·0569
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0212	·0212
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1533	·1532
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0575	1·0569
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0705	·0705
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0367	3·0349
E. Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4230	·4228
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6676	2·6660
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0061	·0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0167	·0167
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2511	·2516
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0575	1·0569
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2115	·2114
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5288	·5284
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1827	·1826
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0649	·0648
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2221	·2219
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9600	2·9594
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9600	2·9594
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9600	2·9594
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9600	2·9594
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1224	·1223
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2783	·2781
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5608	·5604
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9600	2·9594
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2115	·2114
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1481	·1480
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3197	·3195
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0575	1·0569
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0705	·0704
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5288	·5284
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0369	·0369
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3454	·3452
Spain and Colonies.....	Poseta.....		·0916	·0971	·0970
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2043	·2043
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2463	·2463
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3760	·3758
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9600	2·9594
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9600	2·9594
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0575	1·0569
Uruguay.....	Peso.....	Controlled	·6583	·6961	·6957
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3157	·3155
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act  
Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

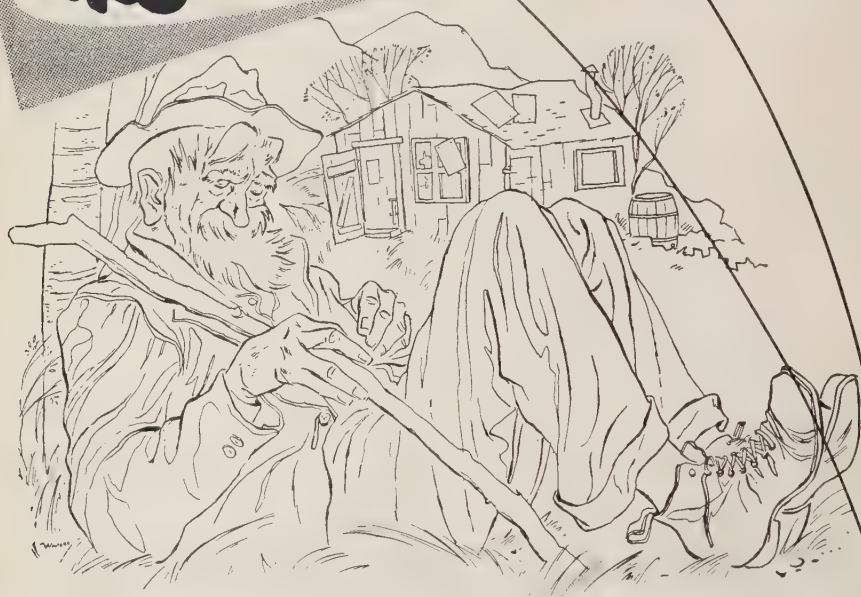
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# FOREIGN TRADE

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*Published by Authority of*

**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JANUARY 20, 1951

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Rayon weaving in Australia, where considerable progress in this industry has been made during the past ten years. Production amounts to 8,500,000 square yards a year, but the estimated demand exceeds 50,000,000 square yards per annum. Apart from a small quantity of spun yarn, produced from imported staple fibre, all the rayon yarn used in Australia is imported. A report on this industry is reproduced on page 93 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

**Price 10 cents**



# Belgium Buys Farm Machinery And Implements from Canada

*Imports, not including tractors, averaged over \$500,000 a year between 1945 and 1949—Purchases of Canadian tractors were valued at \$72,000 in 1948 and \$52,000 in 1949—Competition increasing from United Kingdom, France and Germany.*

By Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One hectare equals 2.471 acres)

**B**RUSSELS.—Imports into Belgium of agricultural machinery and equipment have increased substantially since the Second World War, with purchases from Canada reaching an important figure. Between 1945 and 1949, imports from Canada, not including farm tractors, averaged over \$500,000 a year. Imports of tractors from Canada in 1948 were valued at \$72,000, and in 1949 at \$52,000.

During the first seven months of 1950, Canadian exports to Belgium of all types of agricultural machinery and implements (other than tractors) totalled \$91,000, and exports of tractors numbered 56, valued at \$45,000. The question arises as to how important the Belgian market will remain. The following data may be helpful to those interested in that question.

The total area of Belgium is just under 12,000 square miles, or 3,060,000 hectares, which at 2.471 acres per hectare totals roughly 7,560,000 acres, divided as follows: Cultivated, 2,310,000 acres; forest, 1,350,000; pasture, 1,950,000; other, 1,950,000. The area of Belgium under cultivation is divided into a relatively large number of small farm holdings.

## Annual Acreage of Various Crops in Belgium

	Average 1947-49 Hectares
Seeded to cereals .....	510,000
Industrial plants—tobacco, flax, sugar beets, chicory, etc.....	90,000
Root plants, potatoes, beets, carrots for animal feed.....	170,000
Legumes grown for seed .....	13,000
Pastures, grass, fruit, flowers, etc. ....	940,000
Total .....	1,723,000

## Belgian Purchases of Canadian Farm Machinery Declined

Canadian exports of agricultural machinery and equipment (apart from tractors) to Belgium have fallen off badly since 1948. This confirms information obtained from representatives of Canadian and United States manufacturers of agricultural machinery. They all complain that the prosperity of the Belgian farmers in the immediate postwar period has declined greatly; that sales are increasingly difficult and that competition from the United Kingdom, from France, and especially from Germany, is increasing steadily. On the other hand, it could be expected that once the pent-up demand accumulated during the occupation had been satisfied, the trade would level off at a lower figure.

It is estimated that, since 1939, about 570 combines have been imported and used in Belgium, which include 125 automatic self-propelled combines manufactured in Canada or the United States (252 combines, with or with-



out tractors, and in some cases with their own power, manufactured in Canada and the United States), and 180 of a similar character, manufactured either in Germany or Belgium.

It is officially estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 motor-cultivators are in use, chiefly on small farms, and especially those devoted to the raising of vegetables.

Jeeps are licensed in Belgium in the same way as motor cars. It is known that there are 2,155 now in use, most of them on farms. Almost all are of American make, and came from surplus stock of the United States Armed Forces in Germany.

#### Canadian Exports of Agricultural Machinery to Belgium

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Jan.-July, 1950
Cream separators and parts .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 65,620	\$ 37,497	\$ 14,587	\$ 4,114
Milking machines and parts .....			578	853	74	.....
Harvesters and binders .....	208,970	238,402	435,357	518,656	232,171	17,617
Hay rakes .....			2,357	3,292	.....	290
Mowing machines and reapers .....	193,528	59,197	35,651	43,380	21,356	4,620
Reaper threshers .....		2,758	21,538	174,309	16,115	43,944
Cultivators .....		4,648	10,455	7,356	19,787	431
Drills and sowers .....			541	.....	.....	.....
Harrows, discs and parts .....			2,913	.....	11,708	228
Ploughs, discs and parts .....		4,253	14,184	23,957	1,072	467
Ploughs, parts, n.o.p. ....			736	3,114	606	3,299
Attachments for agricultural mach.	2,090	3,329	.....	504	1,560	120
Farm implements and machines, n.o.p. ....			531	56,258	11,868	2,660
Parts of farm implements and parts, n.o.p. ....	11,863	31,890	15,278	18,802	26,131	14,364
Total .....	\$416,451	\$344,477	\$605,739	\$887,978	\$357,035	\$ 91,154
Tractors and parts .....				\$ 72,283	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,023
Farm tractors (new class, '49) .....					\$ 51,745	\$ 45,315

#### Belgian Imports of Agricultural Machinery\*

	1937	1946	1947	1948	1949	First 7 months 1950
Total imports:						
Metric tons .....	5,105	7,283	9,172	9,275	8,294	6,254
In 1,000 Belgian fr. ....	42,174	188,479	278,878	263,056	235,118	173,062
In 1,000 U.S. dollars .....	959	4,261	6,338	5,979	5,344	3,461
Imports from Canada:						
Metric tons .....	60	775	1,347	879	655	277
In 1,000 Belgian fr. ....	414	14,658	28,364	18,886	16,631	9,497
In 1,000 U.S. dollars .....	9.4	333	645	429	378	190

\* Above figures do not include farm tractors.  
One U.S. \$—1946-49, 44 francs; 1950, 50 francs.

#### Belgian Imports of Farm Tractors

	1948		1949		First 7 mos. 1950				
	M. tons	No.	1,000 f.	M. tons	No.	1,000 f.	M. tons	No.	1,000 f.
Total .....	3,708	2,500	135,232	3,469	2,042	126,246	3,919	1,887	118,802
Austria .....	26	11	1,687	16	8	782	36	21	1,484
France .....	114	34	5,412	101	40	3,394	189	80	5,700
Hungary .....	5	3	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy .....	6	2	173	12	5	659	16	6	769
Netherlands .....	13	4	185	3	1	21	16	7	487
United Kingdom .....	640	664	21,065	973	590	32,452	948	617	30,778
Sweden .....	50	34	3,110	7	5	510	6	4	265
Switzerland .....	8	10	720	14	11	993	3	2	274
German Trizone .....	316	158	12,985	530	270	24,976	1,357	605	38,011
United States .....	2,406	1,464	85,296	1,419	879	57,373	873	398	38,361
CANADA .....	124	116	4,290	90	84	3,670	32	35	1,406
American army in Germany .....	...	...	...	184	76	539	422	102	500
British army in Germany .....	...	...	...	111	69	461	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	767

Postwar imports of tractors on a weight basis have increased tremendously as against the prewar period. In terms of Belgian francs they have been from ten to twenty times as great. The trade is dominated by the



United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. Germany dominated the trade before the war, was eliminated immediately thereafter, but now bids fair to recapture her old position.

According to a census made by the Belgian Statistical Institute at the end of May, 1950, some 4,300 farm tractors were then in use. This figure, however, seems to be inaccurate. Both the Institute and the Belgian Department of Agriculture estimate that there are now about 8,000 farm tractors in operation in Belgium. It will be noted from the above table that imports from 1948 onwards alone total 6,429 machines. Although a certain number imported might still be in stock, it is probable that the greater part of the discrepancy is due to the usual reluctance of the rural classes to give information regarding their operations. Wheel tractors are much more in demand than the crawler type for farm use. And the diesel engine is preferred to the gasoline engine because fuel for the former is appreciably cheaper than gasoline in Belgium. Some people, however, consider that the higher initial cost of the diesel type more than offsets its cheaper operating costs.

The customs duty on all agricultural machinery and implements imported into Belgium is 6 per cent ad valorem, including tractors. To this must be added a "Taxe de Transmission" (sales or turnover tax) of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### Domestic Production of Agricultural Equipment Large

No detailed figures are readily available showing the production of agricultural machinery and equipment in Belgium. Nevertheless, it is known to be large, although the greater part probably consists of implements and of the lighter types of harvesting machines. According to statistics compiled by Fabrimetal (the Association of Belgian Metal Working Firms), shipments from manufacturing plants of agricultural machinery and equipment totalled 494,000,000 Belgian francs (U.S. \$11,230,000) in 1948, and 364 million francs (U.S. \$8,273,000) in 1949. These figures probably include exports of similar material, which totalled 168 million francs (U.S. \$3,818,000) in 1948 and 89 million francs (U.S. \$2,023,000) in 1949. Total imports of similar material amounted to 263 million francs (U.S. \$5,979,000) in 1948 and 235 million francs (U.S. \$5,344,000) in 1949. The general drop in Belgian exports is probably accounted for chiefly by the recovery of France and the return of German competition.

### Total Belgian Imports of Farm Machinery and Implements

	1948		1949		First 7 mos. 1950	
	M. tons 1,000 f.		M. tons 1,000 f.		M. tons 1,000 f.	
Agricultural machinery and appliances for working, preparing and cultivating the soil:						
Fertilizer distributors, drills and planters: Total	185	4,199	174	3,705	155	2,984
Canada		5	1	11	3	53
Sowing drills: Total	103	2,671	87	1,771	134	2,287
Canada	2	25				
Planters: Total	43	913	3	194	6	162
Canada	4	57				
Others: Ploughs, cultivators, extirpators, harrows, rollers, etc.						
Ploughs of all kinds: Total	312	9,040	340	9,124	185	5,970
Canada	13	240	3	86	3	99
Harrows: Total	83	2,661	72	1,495	48	851
Canada						
Cultivators, extirpators, rollers: Total	148	4,192	47	1,678	52	1,636
Canada	11	207	7	170	6	113
Not specified: Total	333	12,463	249	9,349	137	5,622
Canada	16	282	30	471	7	120



# Total Belgian Imports of Farm Machinery and Implements—Concluded

	1948		1949		First 7 mos. 1950	
	M. tons 1,000 f.		M. tons 1,000 f.		M. tons 1,000 f.	
Machinery, appliances for harvesting of agricultural produce: Agricultural threshing, shelling and sorting machines.						
Threshing machines for potatoes, sugar beets and flax: Total .....	1,310	28,807	314	7,766	38	958
Canada .....	47	1,651	9	191	1	26
Not specified—Note: Under this come the combines, binders, haymaker rakes, potato, sugar beet and flax diggers: Total .....	5,151	109,947	5,393	120,106	4,311	100,722
Canada .....	757	14,813	593	14,907	251	8,660
Threshing and shelling machines. Under this come stationary cereal threshing machines, machines for detaching seeds from cotton, corn, flax and jute. Total...	399	9,288	588	12,768	485	11,134
Canada .....			4	149	4	170
Machines for sorting grains and fruits: Total .....	83	3,636	20	1,228	37	1,868
Canada .....						
Machines and engines not specified or included elsewhere:						
Cream separators with a capacity up to 1,000 litres: Total .....	178	16,865	150	15,158	100	8,064
Canada .....	19	1,195	8	607	2	249
Cream separators with a capacity of more than 1,000 litres: Total .....	48	2,887	19	472	19	1,208
ex Canada .....						
Milking machines: Total .....	45	6,352	52	8,784	45	6,981
Canada .....		29		1		7
Not specified: Total .....	104	6,856	93	4,502	87	5,591
Canada .....	9	354		20		
Other machines, not milk machines: Total .....	238	11,519	342	14,289	323	11,426
Canada .....				18		
Machines and appliances for flour-milling: Total .....	512	30,840	351	22,729	92	5,598
Canada .....	1	28				

EDITOR'S NOTE—(Detailed figures showing imports by all countries of origin may be obtained on loan from the Department of Trade and Commerce by applying to the Director, Trade Commissioner Service, requesting Annexes I and II to this report).

## Canadian Fertilizer Sales Set New Record

Sales of fertilizers for consumption in Canada in the twelve months ended June 30 this year reached an all-time peak total of 764,581 short tons, as compared with 741,726 in the preceding year, and 672,171 in 1948. Sales in 1950 were more than double the 1940 total of 346,721 tons, and more than four times the 1927 sales of 169,564 tons.

## Private Company to Handle New Zealand Fruit Trade

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—From January 1, 1951, the importation and distribution of citrus fruits, bananas and pineapples in New Zealand is to be taken over from the Marketing Department by a public company, the shareholders of which will be fruit merchants at present acting as wholesale distributors under licence from the Marketing Department. This is a further step toward taking business enterprise off the hands of the government. The new company, one of the directors of which will be a government official, has agreed to provide equitable distribution at a uniform price throughout the country, and to limit the rate of dividend and the payment of directors' fees so that the public will receive the benefit of all possible economies.



# Swedish Trade With Dollar Area Has Shown Steady Decline

*Only eleven per cent of Swedish imports are obtained from the dollar area, and eight per cent of exports shipped to dollar countries—United States dominates Swedish trade with dollar area.*

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada

STOCKHOLM, December 7, 1950—Trade between Sweden and the dollar area has steadily declined since 1947, when import restrictions were imposed, with the result that only eleven per cent of Swedish imports are obtained from the dollar area and eight per cent of her exports are shipped to dollar countries. Before the Second World War, the dollar area accounted for 17 per cent of Sweden's imports and 12 per cent of her exports.

## Foreign Trade of Sweden

	1936-38	1947	1948	1949	First half 1950
	(Million kronor)				
Imports from dollar countries .....	331	1,809	838	483	303
Imports in per cent of total imports.....	17	35	11	11	11
Exports to dollar countries .....	216	441	388	330	203
Exports in per cent of total exports .....	12	14	10	8	8
Deficit in balance of trade .....	115	1,368	450	153	100

The heavy increase in imports during the immediate post-war years was dependent, firstly upon the accumulated demand during the war years, and secondly on Sweden's liberal import policy at that time. The appreciation of the krona in 1946 was also partly responsible for the large import surplus, in addition to the fact that paper pulp exports were at a lower level than during the pre-war years.

Despite the introduction of an import licensing system in 1947, it was not until the second half of 1948 that full controls were achieved over dollar imports.

Prospects for 1949 appeared to be more promising and at the beginning of the year it was estimated that licences that year would be issued for approximately 530 million kronor. However, owing to unfavourable developments in pulp exports, the licence plan for the second quarter was cut down to only 80 million kronor. During the second half of 1949, the availability of Marshall Aid helped to improve matters and at the end of the year dollar reserves had increased by 150 million kronor.

## Proportion of Exports to United States Lower

In Sweden's trade with the dollar area, the United States naturally dominates. The United States' percentage of Swedish imports from the dollar countries, during the years 1947-49 varied between 83 and 91 per cent, and for the first half year of 1950 was 89 per cent. On the other hand, the United States has not ranked so high in the export field. After a record figure of 79 per cent during 1947, the proportion has been on an average seventy-five per cent.

The increased dollar imports during 1946 and 1947 included not only goods which were previously obtained from the dollar area, but also





Sweden—Searchlights playing on the city hall in Stockholm.

#### Sweden's Trade With Dollar Countries

	1947		1948		1949		First half 1950	
	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
	(Million kronor)							
United States .....	1,640	349	692	292	416	248	269	148
Canada .....	53	12	36	10	29	13	9	10
Mexico .....	33	25	14	29	5	19	5	14
Remainder of Central America....	21	26	25	28	3	19	1	18
Venezuela .....	43	19	60	16	19	19	19	8
Remainder of South America (Bolivia and Ecuador) .....	3	6	1	7	1	8	..	3
Philippines .....	16	4	10	6	10	4	..	2
Total .....	1,809	441	838	388	483	330	303	203

products which normally were imported from Europe. Such goods included coal and coke, iron and steel and textiles other than cotton. For these three groups imports during 1947 amounted altogether to approximately 570 million kronor, as compared to approximately 18 million during 1936-38.

An interesting point in connection with the type of products imported is the increased import of consumer goods during 1946, as compared with 1936-38. This was due to the shortage of these products, which grew more acute as the war progressed, and also to the fact that deliveries immediately after the war were easier for this type of product than for heavy equipment. From, and inclusive of, 1947 the proportion of imports of consumer goods decreased, and from 1948 onwards remained relatively well stabilized at a level considerably lower than the pre-war figures. The decrease in the proportion of consumer goods after 1947 has been counterbalanced by increased imports of fuel, machines, instruments and transport means. The import of foodstuffs has decreased gradually during the period 1947-49, cereals being almost completely excluded. The import of tobacco during the period 1947-48 remained at the same level as during the years 1936-38.



## Swedish Dollar Imports

	1936-38		1947		1948		1949		First half 1950	
		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
	(Million kronor)									
Foodstuffs, etc. ....	69	20.9	242	13.4	85	10.1	44	9.1	24	7.9
Fruit and canned fruit .....	20	....	69	....	8	....	2	....	10	....
Coffee .....	10	....	12	....	8	....	3	....	..	....
Grain, unground .....	11	....	23	....	10	....	..	....	..	....
Tobacco, etc. ....	11	....	54	....	23	....	22	....	9	....
Mineral and fossil substances ..	52	15.7	330	18.3	200	23.9	109	22.7	70	23.1
Coal and coke .....	..	....	158	....	61	....	25	....	..	....
Mineral oils .....	41	....	137	....	126	....	71	....	56	....
Chemical products .....	14	4.2	103	5.6	48	5.7	27	5.6	19	6.3
Hides, skins, furs .....	5	1.5	37	2.0	10	1.2	5	1.0	4	1.3
Rubber and products thereof ...	5	1.5	63	3.5	22	2.6	10	2.1	4	1.3
Car tires .....	3	....	27	....	11	....	6	....	1	....
Textile substances and products thereof .....	39	11.8	269	14.9	32	3.8	19	3.9	33	10.9
Cotton .....	32	....	16	....	4	....	1	....	24	....
Wool material .....	..	....	13	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Cotton material .....	..	....	66	....	9	....	3	....	1	....
Non-precious metals .....	50	15.1	265	14.6	125	14.9	106	21.9	39	12.9
Iron and steel .....	11	....	161	....	75	....	70	....	23	....
Copper .....	22	....	25	....	4	....	2	....	5	....
Machines, transport means, in- struments .....	88	26.6	417	23.1	287	34.3	145	30.0	99	32.7
Automobiles, parts .....	47	....	118	....	78	....	22	....	13	....
Other products .....	9	2.7	83	4.6	29	3.5	18	3.7	11	3.6
Total .....	331	100.0	1,809	100.0	838	100.0	483	100.0	303	100.0

One of the main characteristics of Swedish export trade with the dollar countries is the lack of variation between the different products. Products of the forestry industry, iron ore, iron and steel and iron products during the period 1938-39 represented almost 90 per cent of total dollar exports, and during the years 1947-49 and the first six months of 1950 comprised 87, 85, 78 and 77 per cent respectively. A notable increase has taken place in the exports of iron ore, which in 1936-38 were of relatively small proportions. During the post-war period they have reached a figure of about two million tons per year.

### Exports of Chemical Pulp at Low Level

The export of chemical pulp, which has been responsible for quite a large proportion of Sweden's dollar income, has not shown an encouraging tendency in recent years. Even in 1947, when market conditions were favourable, these exports did not amount to more than 60 per cent of the volume in 1936-38, and have since remained at an even lower level. One

## Swedish Exports to the Dollar Area

	1936-38		1947		1948		1949		First half 1950	
		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
	(Million kronor)									
Iron ore .....	6	2.8	28	6.3	28	7.2	55	16.7	27	13.6
Forest industry, products thereof	159	73.6	324	73.5	267	68.8	171	51.8	105	51.7
Mechanical pulp .....	2	....	4	....	1	....	2	....	2	....
Chemical paper pulp .....	139	....	271	....	202	....	140	....	88	....
Newsprint .....	11	....	23	....	44	....	19	....	5	....
Iron and steel and iron products	28	13.0	32	7.3	33	8.5	31	9.4	24	11.8
Machines, transport means, in- struments .....	12	5.5	27	6.1	37	9.6	41	12.4	22	10.9
Other products .....	11	5.1	30	6.8	23	5.9	32	9.7	25	12.3
Total .....	216	100.0	441	100.0	388	100.0	330	100.0	203	100.0



of the main reasons for this unfavourable development is the lack of raw materials and increased production of paper and artificial silk pulp in Sweden, which has resulted in a decline in the production of chemical pulp by 500,000 tons. Further, the demand for Swedish pulp is less, because of the extension of United States and Canadian pulp factories. The proportion of Swedish pulp purchased by the United States declined from 36 per cent in 1937 to 15 per cent in 1947, while Canada's purchases rose from 23 to 41 per cent.

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## Annual Output of Rayon Material in Australia to be Greatly Expanded

*New plant under construction or planned will provide production of 40 million square yards a year—Demand estimated at 50 million square yards annually—Present output exceeds 8.5 million square yards.*

By F. W. Fraser, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MELBOURNE, December 10, 1950.—Australian production of rayon material has developed rapidly during the past ten years. Starting virtually at scratch, output of the rayon weaving industry has already reached more than 8,500,000 square yards annually. Estimated demand, however, is in excess of 50,000,000 square yards a year, and new plant already under construction or planned will provide an annual output of 40,000,000 square yards.

The importance achieved by the industry, and a further step in its expansion is highlighted by a recent announcement that the Bradford Dyeing Association (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Bradford Dyes Association Ltd., had purchased 25 acres of land at Sale, in Victoria, on which to build its Australian plant for the roller printing of rayon fabrics. Sale is situated about 128 miles east of Melbourne, and only 28 miles from Yallourn, the source of the bulk of Victoria's electric power.

Apart from a small quantity of spun yarn produced from imported staple fibre, all of the rayon yarn used in Australia is imported. This deficiency, however, will be largely overcome with the establishment by Courtaulds (Aust.) Ltd., of a large factory in New South Wales for the manufacture of viscose and acetate yarns. British Celanese Ltd. is reported to be negotiating for an Australian site for an acetate yarn factory and a weaving mill.

The rayon weaving industry has been pioneered in Australia by two companies affiliated with North American organizations, namely, Burlington Mills (Aust.) Ltd. and Bruck Mills (Aust.) Ltd., which were established in 1945 and 1947, respectively. The other principal rayon weavers are Prestige Fabrics Ltd. and Peerless Fabrics Ltd., both well-established Australian companies. Newcomers to the industry are reported to be James Nelson Ltd., of Lancashire, who are building a weaving mill near Launceston in Tasmania, and Tootal Broadhurst Lee and Co. Ltd., who have purchased a site at Devonport, Tasmania.

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### Greece Purchases 800 Head of Danish Cattle

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—A Greek cattle purchasing commission in Denmark has purchased over 800 head of Red Danish dairy cattle.



# Great Britain Concerned Over Continuing Shortage of Coal

*Demands steadily increasing from at home and abroad—  
Small rise in production disappointing—National Coal Board  
puts forward 15-year development program.*

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the coal industry in Great Britain.)

LONDON, December 22, 1950.—Steadily increasing demands for coal from home and abroad, together with a disappointingly small rise in production, are causing concern to government, industry and consumers alike. The next ten weeks will probably reveal whether the prevailing scarcity will precipitate a crisis as serious to the nation as that of 1947. To stave off immediate effects of this shortage, the government has arranged to import up to two million tons of coal. For the long run, realizing that the lack of manpower in the mines is the root cause of the problem the government is planning steps which may have the desired effect of encouraging miners to remain in their calling, as well as attracting other members of the working force to the mines. Under consideration is a 15-year development plan put forward by the National Coal Board to meet the nation's rising domestic and export requirements.

It is fully agreed that the shortage of miners at the coal face is the prime cause of the levelling off in production. Although efforts are being made to mechanize the mines and streamline production, and the National Coal Board's plan has been put forward to carry this development to fruition, skilled workers are being lost to the industry faster than production can be increased by mechanization. Among the various factors responsible for the decline in manpower, probably the most important is full employment, which is giving opportunities for the men to earn their daily bread in the more attractive environment of the factory. Government statistics reveal that, by the first week of December, the number of miners on the National Coal Board's books was 686,700, compared with 708,000 at the beginning of this year. Of this number, only 284,200 were at the coal face. The recruitment of new miners is not below expectations, but the loss of trained men has been higher than foreseen by government surveys. According to these figures, some 22,000 men have left the mines during the year. As many of these were trained miners, the loss is serious.

## **Production Affected by Continual Drain of Manpower**

With the continual drain of manpower, it has become difficult to find sufficient workers for the normal opening of new coal faces and for short-term development work essential to maintain output, let alone attend to the far-reaching work required to expand production. As a result, the supply of coal from the mines, which is running about 35 million tons per annum below 1937, is rising more slowly than home demand. The government economic survey estimated that production of deep mined coal in 1950 would be between 205 and 210 million tons. So far this year, the rate is tending to remain around the lower figure and the latest estimates indicate that this minimum target will be missed by one million tons. The margin left for export is, therefore, below demand and only a fraction of



sales abroad before the war. That a margin for export does exist is only because of open cast coal working, which, for economic reasons, it is intended to discontinue in the near future, and imports of coal, primarily from the United States. Occasionally in recent weeks it has been found necessary to cut supplies for export and bunkers.

Although the autumn drive for more production failed, in the pre-Christmas spurt some new weekly records were set. Figures published by the coal board for the first week of December show production at 4,392,200 tons, in contrast to 4,355,200 tons the previous week and 4,383,100 tons for the corresponding week last year. The extra Saturday stint has yielded gratifying results, with more pits being open for work and a larger tonnage raised.

### **Domestic Consumption Out-stripping Production**

Consumption in the home market alone is out-stripping the ability of the mines to produce coal, home demand having risen some 6 million tons over last year. The growing home market is accounted for by increased household consumption rather than rising industrial requirements. Householders, using only 30 per cent of the coal raised, are restricted in its use as fuel. Any saving has been more than offset by a greater demand for electricity and gas, which in this country are produced mostly from coal. Domestic demand for electricity is now running at three times the rate in 1937.

This situation has brought forth pleas for greater efficiency in the use of coal both in industry and in the home. This is all the more important in that the most easily mined coal has already gone, and the difficulties and cost of mining coal will progressively increase. In a free market, the relative scarcity and high price of coal would in itself enforce efficiency. In the controlled economy of the United Kingdom scarce items such as coal and electricity are relatively cheap, but a prodigal misuse of both develops. The result is apparent in the growing scarcity of coal, the shrinking of stocks, and the periodic shortage of gas, and serious electric power shedding, which is affecting industrial production as well as being a nuisance to the householder.

The Minister of Fuel and Power has indicated that plans were being formulated for a vigorous recruitment campaign to start next year. Personal persuasion with the help of the unions is to be used to encourage men to remain in the pits. Recruitment of miners for the armed services is to cease and local authorities are to be assisted even by "extraordinary means", so that new houses may be built near the producing pits. Proposals have been put forward to recruit Irish workers, as well as some 10,000 Italian miners. The entry of the latter has been opposed by the men.

Presumably the long-term arrangements, which were not mentioned by the Minister, will centre around the National Coal Board's proposals that have not yet been approved by the government. This plan has been strongly criticized, and some sections of the community are appalled at the size of the outlay involved, £635 million. Others have questioned whether this amount is sufficiently large in view of the importance of coal production to the economy and in relation to the size of the capital outlay planned for industry.

Besides the criticisms voiced in the House, internal dissatisfaction with the Board's organization and policies is indicated by the resignation of such leading figures as Sir Charles Reid, in 1948, and Sir Eric Young this year, the latter being the only remaining mining engineer on the Board.



Some sections of public opinion dismiss the government's short term proposals as palliatives, which have been tested before and found wanting, and question whether the coal board as now constituted is able to solve the pressing problems relating to coal. If such is the case, the government may be forced to give serious consideration to the reconstitution of the Board at an early date, possibly on a regional basis. Whatever the outcome, the prevailing scarcity of coal has focused the attention of everyone in this country on the problems involved. It is realized that, only with the solution of perennial problems will the economy of the United Kingdom function efficiently.

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### **Sugar Refining Industry Products Valued at New High**

The gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the sugar refining industry of Canada showed a further rise in 1949, reaching the highest total since 1920, the record year. Both the number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries and wages were at record levels, while the cost of materials used was exceeded only in 1920.

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### **Chile Will Import With Dollars from Wine Sales**

Santiago, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—In order to encourage wine exports, the Foreign Trade Council of Chile has authorized a special rate of exchange to wine shippers of 90 Chilean pesos per United States dollar, plus a tax of Ch.\$10, or a total return of 100 Chilean pesos per dollar. Wine exporters have, for some time past, been agitating for 100 as a minimum rate at which the export business can be made to pay its way. On an estimate that wine to a value of U.S.\$2,000,000 annually can be exported at that rate, the Foreign Trade Council has agreed to open import quotas to habitual importers up to a total of U.S. \$1,540,000, such quotas to be utilized for the import of the following articles: Porcelain, glassware, cutlery, diverse articles of porcelain, crockery, glass and plaqué, carpets, woollen textiles, cotton textiles not included in exchange budget, silk textiles, fine table linen, flag bunting, woollen pile (moquette), lace for use in dresses, veils for hats, straw plait, wearing apparel of wool, cotton and rayon, gloves, hats, sweaters and woollen socks, nylon stockings, umbrellas, bathing caps, bathing costumes, footwear, woollen cloches, handkerchiefs, whisky, corn flakes, distilled liquors and champagne, preserves, kitchenware (unspecified), household utensils, mincing machines, ice-cream machines (except electric), hat feathers, passementerie, etc., fancy-goods, automatic lighters, imitation and fine jewellery, silver cigarette cases and compacts, musical instruments not included in exchange budget, toys, sun glasses, perfumes, toilet articles, leather articles, sponges.

This measure, apart from assisting the wine trade, is designed to assist the small trader and to provide the purchasing public with a number of useful articles, many of which, it is stated, entered the country in a clandestine manner in any case.

It is not a direct barter arrangement. Dollars accruing from the sale of wine are available to Chilean importers through their banks, when they are in receipt of authority from the Foreign Trade Council. There is no direct connection between the actual sale of wine and the purchase of commodities. In other words, dollars earned by the exportation of Chilean wine to any country may possibly be used for the purchase in Canada of small quantities of commodities listed above, if the Chilean importer has been able to obtain the requisite import licence.



# Cattle Population of Ireland Now at Highest Figure Ever Recorded

*Biggest increase is in number of cattle of one year and under two—Sheep population fell disastrously, but is now showing recovery—Pig population has increased at remarkable pace—Horses were second most important export in 1949—Ireland to receive further Marshall Aid allocation.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Last in a series of three reports on economic conditions in Ireland.)

DUBLIN, November 15, 1950.—Cattle population of Ireland has continued to increase and now totals 4,324,300, the highest figure recorded since statistics were first published in 1847. The preliminary statement of crops and livestock as at June 1, 1950, issued by the Central Statistics Office in Dublin, shows the cattle population to be 4·8 per cent higher on that date than at the same date in 1949. The herds had sunk to the lowest level recorded in 1947, and the effort made in the last couple of years has certainly had remarkable results. The biggest increase is in the number of cattle of one year and under two, which has advanced from 812,500 to 914,000, or 12·5 per cent.

The sheep population also fell to disastrously low figures, but is at last showing recovery, with a 6·8 per cent increase to 2,330,900. The pig population has increased at a remarkable pace, about 50 per cent in the last two years, but now shows a slight fall of 1·7 per cent to 663,700. The number of sows has fallen by 9 per cent, but as 61,700 remain, production could rapidly be increased, if a tempting market for Irish bacon was found. In the first week of August, 1950, the number of pigs delivered to Irish curing factories was four times that of the same week in 1948, but bacon remains at a very high price to the consumer. Producers complain of the steep price of maize and other feeding stuffs, and curers say their margin of profit is inadequate. Some bacon has been exported to the United States, and small quantities have been shipped to Sweden and other countries, but the exports to the United Kingdom, which normally absorb about 95 per cent of Irish bacon exports, are still being subsidized by the Irish Minister for Agriculture, pending agreement with Britain over new prices. The agreed price up to December 31, 1949, was 225 shillings per cwt., and the price thereafter was to fall to 217 shillings per cwt. The devaluation of sterling was considered by producers seriously to affect this agreement, since pigs have a dollar content in the form of maize, and efforts were initiated to have the United Kingdom agree to a continuation of the 225 shillings price. No agreement has yet been announced. The matter becomes urgent in the autumn, when there is a seasonal increase in the number of pigs for curing, and when the end of the tourist season reduces domestic consumption.

## Farmers Urged to Grow Barley for Feed

The Minister for Agriculture has in the past few months been urging Irish farmers to grow Ymer barley as a feed stuff, in view of the fact that imports of maize at an economic price are not likely to be obtainable. With home-grown feed, Ireland would be in a better position to compete



in the world market where the supply of livestock and livestock products is steadily improving, with a consequent tendency to lower prices. Irish exports of bacon and hams in the first six months of 1950 totalled 47,030 cwt., a commendable advance from the 19 cwt. exported in the same period of 1949. It is, however, still far short of the prewar rate, the value of the January-June exports of 1950 being £522,842, while in 1940 bacon exports earned £3,661,249 in twelve months. High costs of production now hamper sales in the British market.

The total number of hen and duck eggs produced in Ireland in 1949 was calculated at 1,000 million, with a value of £12,606,000. The fowl population, after increasing very rapidly during the last three years, has fallen by 3 per cent to 21,415,100 during the last twelve months. This figure includes geese, ducks, guinea fowl, and ordinary fowl and turkeys. Exports of eggs for the first six months of this year are also slightly below those for the same period of last year, 2,893,634 gt. hundreds in 1949 and 2,764,440 gt. hundreds in 1950, while the value decreased from £4,485,456 to £4,238,680. Total exports of poultry, including geese, turkeys, etc., for the six-month period, rose from 54,539 cwts. to 56,699 cwts., but the earnings fell from £834,642 to £791,840. The high price of feed stuffs may reduce production, and Australia, Hungary, and Poland are offering competition on the British market.

Irish horses have always been prominent on the list of exports, and in 1949 were second only to cattle and well ahead of all other exports. The total amount earned by exports of horses in 1949 was £5,500,000, one stallion was sold for U.S.\$372,000. The government have been urging bloodstock breeders to concentrate more attention on the dollar market.

It has been somewhat difficult to estimate the export and import of horses to this country, since there is a constant coming and going of hunters, race horses, breeding animals, etc. In the latest statistics, however, temporary imports and exports have been segregated, and the figures are as follows:

#### Import and Export of Horses

		(January-June)						
		Imports				Exports		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Number				Number			
Temporary .....	1,182	1,036	£1,761,352	£1,473,631	874	845	£1,667,498	£1,739,790
Other .....	285	317	239,486	332,159	15,587	8,013	953,256	1,018,305

Grain crops (termed "corn" in Ireland) in 1950 showed a reduction in acreage of 9·4 per cent from 1949. The wheat acreage was reduced by only 2 per cent, to 362,100 acres, but oats have fallen by 11·2 per cent to 609,400 acres, and barley by 21·6 per cent to 123,100 acres. Heaviest decrease was in rye, beans and peas, which fell by 35·6 per cent to 4,500 acres. Hay showed a very slight increase of 3 per cent, bringing this year's acreage to 1,994,100, and root and green crops were 4 per cent better with an acreage of 635,800. All crops in this group except sugar beet, which has 60,300 acres this year compared to 59,500 acres last year, show some decrease.

The reduced sowing of grain crops is, no doubt, partly due to the greatly improved import position, but wet and stormy weather in the harvesting season has greatly reduced the expectation of the yield. The wheat crop is expected to be 25 per cent down on last year's figure, and the moisture content in some cases is so high that the grain will need to be double dried. Imports of feeding stuffs and fertilizers, in addition



to the storage necessary for the growing requirement of the brewing and distillery industries, are placing a heavy strain on storage space. Additional grain stores are being built, but will not be available for this season.

The agricultural output figures for 1949 show that the total estimated value of live stock and livestock products for the year was £93,680,000, of which £32,942,000 was accounted for by exports and the remainder was absorbed by the home market. Exports of crops and peat products were valued at £1,869,000, while home consumption was estimated at £32,203,000. The gross agricultural output of 1949 was 7 per cent higher than that of 1948, and, exclusive of peat, was valued at £120,558,000.

#### **Ireland to Receive Further Marshall Aid Allocation**

Since the beginning of the Marshall Aid program, Ireland has been allotted a total of \$131,000,000, of which only \$3,000,000 was a grant. Since July 1, 1950, a further \$11,700,000 has been allocated to Ireland, but it has not yet been decided whether this is to be made available through a loan or grant. Mr. Paul E. Miller, chief of the ECA Mission to Ireland, is backing the Irish Government's claim for a grant on the grounds that, "Ireland has shown such good faith in the use of its loan funds". She has been employing her dollar aid to mechanize and modernize her farming industry at a rapid pace, and the long under-capitalized farms have responded quickly to supplies of fertilizer and to efficient treatment by modern scientific methods. The Minister of Agriculture, drawing attention to the fact that there were now more cattle in Ireland than ever before, stated that it would be possible to increase the total production of the Irish agricultural industry by 50 per cent, and that this would result in an increase of 200 per cent in agricultural exports. The Land Reclamation Scheme, which is at present under way, and which provides for subsidized liming, draining, fertilizing, fencing, and general rehabilitation of land throughout the state, will undoubtedly step up the productive capacity of the land.

Marshall Aid funds are also helping the government to spread electric power throughout the provinces, and to provide machinery and equipment for the many new industries which should give this country a more balanced economy in the future.

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#### **British Trade Figures Higher Last Year**

London, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 were valued provisionally at £2,170 million, which is 22 per cent above the total in 1949. The exports last year were 15 per cent higher by volume than in 1949. British imports in 1950 were valued provisionally at £2,604 million, which represents an increase of 14 per cent over the 1949 total.

The excess of imports over exports was £349 million, as compared with £431 million in 1949.

The dollar value of British exports to the United States was \$316 million, an increase of 54 per cent. The dollar value of exports from Great Britain to Canada was \$353 million, an increase of 19 per cent over the total in 1949.

The gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area rose by \$544 million to a total of \$3,300 million during the last quarter of 1950. The sterling area earned a net gold and dollar surplus of \$398 million in the last three months of 1950.



# Electric Power Output in Great Britain Insufficient for Industrial Needs

*Electricity supply situation expected to remain difficult for some years—Shortage of generating plants creates emergency condition—Electrical industry's share of national capital investment program considered insufficient to meet needs.*

**L**ONDON, December 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The electricity supply situation in the United Kingdom is going to remain difficult for some years, according to a statement just made by the British Electricity Authority, which is responsible for the supply of bulk electricity to the area boards throughout the whole country.

The Authority expressed concern at the shortage of generating plants and the emergency condition which it creates. On top of this, they complain that the industry's share of the total national capital investment program is insufficient to meet its needs and to maintain balanced developments. It is considered that the provision for main transmission and for maintenance and repair will not cover necessary requirements under present conditions.

It is estimated that, unless the annual program for new generating plants can be speedily increased from the 1950 level of about one million kilowatts sent out to at least 1,800,000 kilowatts, it will be many years, on present expectations of the growth in demand, before full supplies can be given at all times. If, however, programs are carried out and the growth of demand accords with present expectations, the shedding of load by switching off consumers should be comparatively infrequent by the winter of 1954-55, and very exceptional in the three following winters. Reductions in frequency and voltage, at a diminishing rate, will still be necessary during these four winters.

## Electrical Power Has Key Position in National Economy

In support of their claim for the resources to expand electricity supplies, the Authority points to the key position of this source of power in the national economy. The application of industrial power to an extent approaching the North American level would go a long way towards ensuring Britain's competitive position with other exporting countries and would provide a safeguard against possible deterioration in future productivity, arising from a numerically static population with an increasing proportion of older people.

During the year ending March 31, 1950, the power stations owned by the British Electricity Authority generated 49,000 million units of electricity, the highest in the history of the industry and an increase of 6.3 per cent over the previous year. The number of consumers at the end of the year, 12,634,000, was an increase of 452,000 over 1948-49. Half of last year's sales were to industry, one-third to domestic users and one-eighth to commercial users. The average selling price a unit of electricity was 1.2 pence. This was 2.2 per cent above the previous year's average.

During the year, the British Electricity Authority decided that, in addition to the existing national grid, a 275,000-volt system of main transmission, capable of meeting requirements for at least the next twenty years, should be planned immediately, and that consideration should be given to designing towers in certain sections for later operation at a still higher voltage. A detailed program is being prepared for the construction of those stages of the system necessary to meet requirements up to 1960.



# Philippine Interim Development Program Requires United States Financial Aid

*Program calls for a request of \$12 million advance assistance from the United States—Proposed projects include hydro development, shipyards and dry docks, establishment of pulp mill and petroleum refinery, and survey of Manila Railroad Company.*

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals Can.\$0.5284)

**M**ANILA, December 23, 1950—An interim economic program, calling for a request of \$12 million advance assistance from the United States, was considered recently by the Philippine Council for United States Aid. The economic program was recommended by the Bell Economic Survey Mission in the Philippines and the Philippine Economic Survey Mission.

The interim program was prepared by a technical committee which suggested that the Bell recommendations for the completion of certain projects in 1950, which are either under way or ready to be started, be carried out, and that technical programs should be conducted on other projects that are not yet ready for development. In preparing the program, the technical committee recommended that the following projects be submitted for immediate aid.

## Projects Under Interim Economic Program

Project	Estimated invest- ment Pesos	Estimated foreign exchange required Dollars
Ambuklao project .....	90,000,000	25,000,000
Small hydro projects .....	7,000,000	2,250,000
Maria Cristina hydro project .....	5,000,000	1,500,000
Shipyards and dry docks .....	13,000,000	1,750,000
Pulp mill .....	1,200,000	250,000
Ammonium sulphate fertilizer .....	11,000,000	4,000,000
Manila Railroad Company .....	10,000,000	2,663,463
Total .....	137,200,000	37,413,463

Of the estimated total foreign exchange requirements of \$37,413,463 for the above projects, the committee has suggested that \$12,313,463 of immediate financial aid would be needed up to June 30, 1951.

## Recommended That Services of Technicians be Obtained

For the other projects in the program requiring further study, it was recommended that the services of the following technicians be used: two or three technical men to make a complete survey of the Manila Railroad Company, one kraft technician to advise on the establishment of a pulp mill, an iron and steel technician, a consultant to advise on the establishment of a petroleum refinery, and an industrial chemist to make plans for the organization of an industrial research laboratory, a group of experts with equipment to undertake an aerial survey of Mindanao, and a group of engineers to study the technical problems for expanding and increasing operations in the Malangas coal mines.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### **Australia Buys Jet Aircraft from Great Britain**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—As a first step towards modernizing the Royal Australian Air Force, Australia has purchased from the British Government 36 Meteor VIII Jet aircraft with spare engines and associated equipment. It is anticipated that most of these aircraft will arrive early in 1951.

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### **Australia Nearly Balanced Dollar Budget**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—It was announced on December 7 that Australia had virtually balanced its dollar budget, and that it had been necessary to call on the sterling area dollar pool to finance a deficit last year of only \$1,000,000. Earlier deficits were \$73,000,000 in 1948-49 and \$164,000,000 in 1947-48.

Government trade experts are confident that last year's official balance sheet reinforced the hope of one of the biggest dollar surpluses in Australia's history for the coming financial year. Last year's balance was independent of America's stockpiling wool purchases and was on the basis of wool prices averaging probably less than half the present level. The dollar trade last year comprised \$143,00,000 of exports and \$174,000,000 of imports; invisible items of trade nearly balanced the deficit of \$31,000,000.

Capital transfers from the United States to Australia by way of American investment were only \$5,000,000 short of invisible liabilities such as royalties, freights, insurance and similar items. The inflow of American capital in 1949-50 was estimated at \$70,000,000.

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### **Flying Veterinary Service Inaugurated in Australia**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Australia's first flying veterinary service will start in New South Wales on January 1. It will be based at Bourke and cover an area of more than 40,000 square miles. The New South Wales Government will subsidize the service in co-operation with Pastures Protection Boards in the districts in which the veterinary officer will operate.

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### **Bank Credit Restricted in Australia**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—An official directive on credit policy from the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank was issued on December 8 to trading banks. The directive contained a ban on new or additional loans to firms for hire purchase or cash order business. The directive stated that finance for capital expenditure and permanent non-fluctuating working requirements should be obtained outside the banking system, leaving only fluctuating operating requirements to be provided by bank overdraft.

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### **Chrysler Organizing Company in Australia**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chrysler Corporation is to invest £250,000 in Australia to develop the motor industry as disclosed



by the Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto Distributors Limited, in Adelaide, on December 7. A new company, formed to acquire the publicly-held shares of Chrysler-Dodge with funds provided by the Chrysler Corporation and Australian distributors, will, if all shareholders accept the offer to sell and convert their holdings into securities in the new company, ultimately have total funds of £ 2,200,000.

## **BRAZIL**

### **Agricultural Production Higher in Minas Gerais**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The 1950 agricultural production of the state of Minas Gerais has been estimated at 9,844 tons and Cr.\$6,645,567,000 by the Production Statistics Service of the Agriculture Ministry. The cultivated area this year totals 2,899,386 hectares, 41,721 more than in 1949. The output of the principal agricultural products has been estimated as follows: Unpolished rice, 718,938 tons; beans, 281,388 tons; processed coffee, 223,259 tons; sugar cane, 4,860,342 tons; corn, 1,414,104 tons; potatoes, 63,229 tons; sweet potatoes, 80,583 tons; leaf tobacco, 16,899 tons. The crops of rice, beans, potatoes, coffee, manioc and tobacco are larger than last year and the overall agricultural production is expected to be the largest in the last five years.

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### **Brazil is Second Largest Orange Producer**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil is the second largest orange producer in the world, according to figures released by the Agriculture Ministry. World orange production in 1949 was as follows (in million cases): United States, 107; Brazil, 35; Spain, 21; Mexico, 13; Argentina, 11; Italy, 9; Japan, 8; Paraguay, 8; Union of South Africa, 6; Egypt, 6; Palestine, 5; Morocco, 4; Bolivia, 3; Greece, 2; and many others with production below two million cases.

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### **High Price of Cotton Linters Favours Brazilian Exports**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Because of the increasing prices of raw cotton, and the increasing use of cotton linters as a substitute for wood cellulose, the price of linters has jumped from Cr\$1 per kilo at the beginning of 1950 to Cr.\$14 at the present time. Some Brazilian firms, which have a steady supply of linters, are reported to be stinting on their own needs in order to sell them abroad at high prices. Brazil's best customer for cotton linters is the United Kingdom, followed by Belgium, Canada, Japan, South Africa and Australia. Brazil's total exports of this item for the first six months of this year were 22,695 tons valued at Cr\$46.5 million, more than double the 1949 figures.

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### **Brazil Bans Import of Silk Threads**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazilian foreign trade control authorities, in conformity with a request by São Paulo textile producers, recently established a ban on imports of silk threads. The measure had been suggested by the associations of textile industrialists in the state of São Paulo, who said that imports of silk threads are a menace to



Brazilian production. The members of the export and import control commission decided to grant the request, with the condition, however, that imports will be permitted again should any symptoms arise of a shortage in silk threads.

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#### **Brazilian Imports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products Higher**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil's importations of chemical and pharmaceutical products, during the first six months of 1950, totalled 214,412 tons valued at Cr\$540·56 million, an increase of 68,953 tons in volume and a decrease of Cr\$38·11 million in value over the same period in 1949.

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#### **United States Loan for Equipment Sought by Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The recent visit of the Export-Import Bank Group, headed by Mr. Lynn Stambaugh, provided the Minas Gerais state authorities with an opportunity to discuss the question of a U.S.\$20 million loan. This loan is sought by the state administration for the purchase of equipment in the United States. Such purchases would include road-building equipment, tractors, jeeps, drilling equipment, machinery for fertilizer plants, installations for a large cold-storage warehouse to be built in Belo Horizonte, and equipment for hydro-electric power plants.

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#### **Sales of Brazilian Cocoa Are Satisfactory**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Sales of Bahia's present cocoa crop are satisfactory, having totalled 1,152,698 bags until early October. Of this total, 510,591 bags were exported to the United States, 402,507 bags were exported to other foreign markets, 9,600 bags were shipped to other Brazilian states, and 230,000 bags were industrialized locally.

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#### **Brazilian Foreign Trade Shows Export Surplus**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil's foreign trade during the first eight months of the current year resulted in an export surplus of Cr\$2,661·3 million. Exports totalled 2,211,077 tons and Cr\$14·153 million, against imports totalling 5,366,793 tons and Cr\$11·492 million.

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### **CHILE**

#### **Chilean Production of Sulphur Lower**

Santiago, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—There has been a considerable reduction in the demand for Chilean sulphur since the years of the last world war, and this was especially so during last year. The opinion is expressed that Chile will eventually become one of the principal world producers of sulphur when this activity is properly organized. The following figures show the production of sulphur in Chile from 1940 to 1949: 1940, 35,518 tons; 1941, 25,182; 1942, 23,885; 1943, 26,054; 1944, 25,575; 1945, 20,759; 1946, 9,254; 1947, 11,846; 1948, 13,214; 1949, 7,722.



## **Chile Awards Most-Favoured-Nation Conditions to Western Germany**

Santiago, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance has instructed customs departments in Chile to apply most-favoured-nation conditions to all imports from Western Germany, as from December 1, 1950.

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## **Commercial Mission From Burma Visits Chile**

Santiago, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Burmese Government has sent a commercial mission to Chile to discuss diplomatic relations and commercial agreements. This is the first time that a mission from this country has visited Chile. It is the intention of the Burmese Government to offer to Chile cotton, rubber, tobacco, rice, sesame and cereals, in exchange for nitrate, copper and steel.

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## **Chile to Sell Nitrate to Italy**

Santiago, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that, by an exchange of notes between the Chilean Foreign Minister and the Italian Ambassador, Italy has agreed to purchase 50,000 tons of Chilean nitrate. The value of the operation is £ 700,000, to be reimbursed in Italian manufactured articles.

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## **Classification of Chilean Territory Undertaken**

Santiago, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—A study undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture shows a classification of the Chilean territory as follows: Agricultural, 19,522,227 hectares; forestal, 12,381,696 hectares; sterile, 42,381,696 hectares.

These figures do not take into account the Chilean Antarctic territory. It will be seen that 57 per cent of the land forming Chile is sterile, that is to say occupied by beaches, deserts, nitrate deposits, mountains, areas of the cities, etc. Agricultural lands occupy 26 per cent of the territory as compared with 21 per cent in 1940. The present classification of the agricultural areas is as follows: Cereals, 925,586 hectares; small holdings, 245,616; industrial production, 39,273; vegetables, 17,909; cultivable, 628,413; fruit plants, 85,560; vineyards, 101,480; planted pasture lands, 1,300,590; natural pasture lands, 16,177,800.

Of the 12,381,696 forestal hectares, 41,295 correspond to planted areas actually in production, 119,701 hectares in formation, and 12,220,700 hectares natural forests.

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## **Manganese is Important Chilean Ore**

Santiago, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Deposits of manganese are found in most parts of Chile, the most important being situated in the northern regions, especially in the Province of Atacama. This is one of the oldest mineral productions of Chile and records show that in the year 1890, 51,000 tons were exported. However, the production in the following years diminished considerably and in certain periods exports were completely paralysed.

Following are the figures of the annual production of manganese in Chile over the years 1940 to 1949: 1940, 20,517 tons; 1941, 21,240 tons; 1942, 32,099; 1943, 52,044; 1944, 20,618; 1945, 7,446; 1946, 10,192; 1947, 9,319; 1948, 22,119; 1949, 25,968.



## COLOMBIA

### Colombia More Than Self-Sufficient in Sugar

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia practically doubled its exports of sugar during 1950. Production is estimated at 400,000 metric tons, valued at 64 million pesos, of which 526,000 sacks, valued at U.S.\$3 million, were exported to Greece and Japan. Prior to 1949, Colombian production was insufficient to meet domestic needs, necessitating imports from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

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### Production of Hides Large in Colombia

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Annual domestic production of cowhides is estimated at 1,400,000. Approximately 80 per cent are used domestically, 20 per cent being exported in crude form, mostly as dry-salted, with a majority in large and extra large hides.

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### Colombia Importing Canadian Potatoes

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—An order for 3,000 tons of Canadian table potatoes has been awarded to a Canadian producer and exporter by Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos (INA), a semi-official government organization responsible for the importation of scarce foodstuffs. This is the first year that it has been necessary for Colombia to import potatoes, as previously the country had small exportable surpluses. Owing to an extended rainy season this year, many crops were destroyed.

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### Colombia Imported Canadian Wheat Last Year

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia's normal annual wheat importations range from 20 to 40 thousand metric tons, although the country is aiming at self-sufficiency in this commodity. Owing to a bad crop this year, nearly 60,000 metric tons of Canadian wheat have been purchased.

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### Colombia Has Vast Reserves of Coal

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The reserves of coal in Colombia amount to over 12 billion tons. The quality is variable, but almost all types have good heating qualities and some are suitable for the production of coke. Production in 1949 amounted to 940,000 tons, compared with 421,000 tons in 1937. Consumption in 1949 was estimated at 940,000 tons.

The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum is making studies to consider means of further exploitation. Foreign capital will be needed and will be encouraged to develop this almost untapped source of wealth.

The erection of plants for producing coke, nitrogen fertilizers, tars and other coal by-products, and the possibility of exporting coal to other South American republics is being considered. With the exportation of coal, a step would be made in diversifying the exports of Colombia, which are mainly coffee, with comparatively small amounts of bananas, hides and sugar.



## **Colombia May Establish Newsprint Mill**

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Forest reserves of Colombia are estimated at over 12 million acres. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining paper, consideration is being given to the establishment of a paper mill near the Pacific coast port of Buenaventura. It is possible that production would be sufficient to provide a large exportable surplus. American interests have considered this project, and a German firm has offered to supply the machinery.

The different types of trees found in the greatest density are: Balso, Guaruro, Tamboro, Papayote (papaw tree), Jurubay, Amarillo, Canime, Caobano (mahogany), Caracolí, Mangles (Mangrove tree), Caraño, Espingo, Guayacán-polvillo, Guino, Jigua, Jiguapava, Laurel (Laurel), Machare, Guangare, Palomaría, Tangare, Trapichero, Incivo, Guayacán-negro, Guayacán-amarillo, Merequende, Chachajo, Comino-real, Aguacatillo (avocado). These are believed to have the texture and general characteristics for the production of cellulose.

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## **Colombia Considers Immigration of Italian Families**

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia is considering bringing in over 500 Italian families. An initial entry of fifty families as agriculturists is planned, the government to assist in their establishment.

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## **Importation of German Goods Facilitated by Colombia**

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia has granted an additional special allocation to the amount of 20 per cent to commercial quotas for goods of German origin. A clearing agreement, valued at U.S.\$37 million, was made between the Colombian Exchange Control Office and the Federal Republic of Germany during July, 1950.

# **INDIA**

## **India Plans Large Machine Tool Plant**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Central Government's 300 million rupee scheme for setting up a machine tool factory has had to be modified owing to financial stringency. The scheme, as modified, provides for the manufacture of 900 high-speed lathes, 460 drilling machines and 240 heavy duty drilling machines per year. There will also be a gear-cutting shop, a central foundry and an apprentice training school and workshop. The annual value of the output, when the factory is in full production, will be 40 million rupees. The first 150 lathes are to be assembled from components obtained from the Swiss manufacturers, who are providing some of the capital as well as preliminary technical and managerial assistance for the factory.

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## **Japanese Agencies To Be Established in India**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Japanese overseas agencies to deal with consular and commercial functions are to be established in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. The commercial functions of the agencies



will include promotion of trade between the countries, research on market conditions in India, and the display of samples and exhibits of Japanese manufacture. Though the agencies will have no consular status, their work will include matters concerning Japanese nationality, tourist travel, and protection and administration of property of deceased Japanese nationals in India.

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#### **Pharmaceutical Technicians Arrive in India**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Industrial co-operation between India and the United States was further exemplified this month by completion of a working agreement between E. R. Squibb and Sons, well-known pharmaceutical manufacturers, of New York, and the Sarabhai Chemicals, whose plant is located in Baroda. Technicians from New York recently arrived in India.

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#### **Financial Assistance Not Available for Mills in India**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces) Government has asked the government of India for a loan of 35 million rupees for the completion of mills at Nepa and Ballarpur for the manufacture of newsprint and paper, respectively. Their request has been considered with similar requests from other state governments, in the general review of the capital expenditure program. With limited funds available, no financial assistance could be given for these projects. It was first estimated that the projects would cost 20 million rupees, but the cost is now estimated to be about 40 million rupees. The Madhya Pradesh Government has taken a share in the projects amounting to 6,500,000 rupees.

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#### **Cottage Industries of India to be Developed**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—A five-year plan for the development of cottage industries in Hyderabad has been approved by the government of India. The plan envisages the setting up of 1,000 primary small-scale industries at the rate of 100 a year, providing direct employment for about 25,000 craftsmen. It is estimated that goods worth about 50 million rupees will be produced every year.

### **NORWAY**

#### **Foreign Exchange Earned by Norwegian Merchant Fleet**

Oslo, January 2, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the *Norwegian Shipping News*, Norway's merchant fleet is estimated to have reached 5,750,000 gross tons at the end of 1950, an increase of between eight and nine per cent since the beginning of the year.

The total freight returns are expected to have increased by more than this percentage, and are estimated at 1,050 to 1,100 million kroner. Of this amount, at least 250 million kroner were paid in Norwegian currency, while the remainder comprised foreign exchange. As the net expenditure of the merchant fleet in foreign exchange is estimated at 600 million kroner, shipping should directly contribute towards the



Norwegian balance of payments to the extent of 200 to 250 million kroner's worth of actual foreign currency. As the 250 million kroner earned in kroner freights, however, represent a saving of so much foreign currency, the total contribution to the balance of payments should correspond to between 450 and 500 million kroner, a highly important aid to Norway's economic position.

From the beginning of 1951, the foreign exchange contribution of the merchant fleet will increase from month to month, the foreign exchange expenditure required for the reconstruction of the fleet having reached its maximum. Under like conditions, this net foreign exchange contribution should increase by some 200 million kroner in 1951. As conditions are rather more favourable than last year, and the actual freight returns are expected to be larger this year than in 1950, the prospects as regards Norway's balance of trade should be still more favourable in 1951.

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#### **Higher Prices Received at Oslo Fur Auctions**

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The average prices fetched at the Oslo fur auctions, held from December 6 to 14, 1950, were somewhat higher than those obtained at the December auctions last year, particularly in the case of silver fox, blue fox, white fox and mink, while platinum pelts showed some decline, there being very few platinum of first-class quality. The next auction will start on January 15, 1951, and will probably last till January 27. Last January, 75,000 pelts were offered for sale, and at the coming auction, which is the most important one of the season, a large number of buyers is expected.

### **PERU**

#### **Peru Exports Cotton to Chile**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports of Peruvian cotton into Chile up to six million kilos will be free of duty, in accordance with a new protocol amplifying the Peruvian-Chilean Trade Treaty of 1941. Iron and steel products from Chile being imported into Peru will have a 50 per cent reduction in duties.

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#### **Peru Will Have New Railway Line**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Matarani-La Joya Railway is expected to be inaugurated this month. This 64-kilometre line will connect La Joya, on the southern railways of Peru, with the new port of Matarani, which will become the principal port of entry for Southern Peru and Bolivia.

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#### **Peruvian Import Regulations Eased**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective December 22, 1950, Peru added 650 tariff items to the list of permitted imports, which makes a total of 1,193 removed from the prohibited list. New items include essential oils, soaps, livestock, fresh fruit, coffee and coffee extracts, tea and cocoa.



## **Lima Has Large Fish Consumption Rate**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Lima consumed 45,260,000 kilos of fish in 1949, an increase of 15 million kilos over the year 1945. By order of importance, the fish consumed are the bonito, yellowfin tuna, mackerel, drum and herring.

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## **Peru Imports Cattle From Nicaragua**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture recently purchased 1,000 head of cattle from Nicaragua to supply the meat requirements of Lima and Callao and their vicinity.

# **SPAIN**

## **Three New Industries Started in Spain**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The following new Spanish enterprises were recently opened: A plant for the manufacture of airplane propellers on the outskirts of Madrid. Initial production will be nine metal propellers per week. A ball bearing factory in Madrid, with a capacity of 4,000 ball bearings a day. It is expected that 68 different types of ball bearings will be in production before the end of the year. A research centre of the Calvo Sotelo Company, for the processing of agricultural waste. It is expected that a yearly production will be obtained of 7,000 tons of petrol, 34,000 tons of fuel or creosote oil, 31,000 tons of tar, 144,000 tons of charcoal and 9,000 tons of edible yeast by converting 300,000 tons of waste from olives, 50,000 from maize, 20,000 from cotton, 60,000 from cereal straw, 130,000 vine shoots and 80,000 grape bagasse.

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## **Spain to Produce Chemical Paper Pulp**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The firm "Celulosa del Pirineo" will commence production soon of chemical paper pulp, using timber waste. Daily production is expected to be between four and five tons. So far, all chemical pulp has been imported, mainly from Scandinavian countries.

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## **Spain Produces Colophony and Spirits of Turpentine**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Spain has produced 30,531 tons of colophony and 8,715 tons of spirits of turpentine, from a total production in 1950 of 42,942 tons of resin.

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## **Spain Plans Huge Highway Program**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans have been approved for modernizing the complete road system of Spain, the work to be carried out in two stages. A total of 11,000 kilometres of main highways will be improved over a period of five years. The second part of the program will deal with secondary roads. All highways will be completely repaired with a minimum width of seven metres.



## SWEDEN

### Sweden to Hold International Automobile Exhibition

Stockholm, December 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The Royal Automobile Club is to arrange an international automobile exhibition in Sweden next spring under the auspices of Prince Bertil. The technical arrangements will be handled by St. Eric's Fair. It will try to co-operate with all motor vehicle and traffic organizations, automobile dealers, etc.

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### Swedish Steel Exports Higher

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first nine months of this year, Swedish exports of iron ore were 9,560,000 tons, as compared with 10,340,000 tons for the same period last year. Iron and steel exports increased from 114,600 tons to 130,600 tons, the rise being particularly marked in pig iron, ferrous alloys and sponge iron.

Imports of pig iron increased from 67,500 tons to 73,200 tons while scrap imports remained at the 1949 level of about 120,000 tons. Imports of rolled and forged iron and steel and cast-piping, however, sank from 520,000 tons to 435,000 tons. Pig iron production totalled 585,700 tons, ingot and steel cast goods went up to 1,047,400 tons and rolled and forged iron and steel amounted to 671,600 tons.

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### Swedish Aviation Enjoyed Favourable Year

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A total of 303,000 arrivals and departures were recorded at Swedish airports during 1949, reports the Swedish Civil Aviation Board. The corresponding figure for 1948 was 280,000. The number of civilian aircraft, excluding 122 gliders, was 364, flying a total of 16.3 million kilometres, or an increase over 1948 of 1.3 million kilometres. There were no plane accidents on the commercial aviation lines during 1949.

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### Swedish Exports Increased During October

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Official statistics show that, during the month of October, the value of Swedish exports was Kr. 551,300,000 (\$110,260,000), compared with Kr. 514,700,000 for September and Kr. 349,500,000 for October, 1949. Imports were also on the up-grade in comparison with the foregoing month and with October of last year. The actual value was Kr. 583,400,000 (\$116,680,000) as against Kr. 541,200,000 and Kr. 358,000,000 respectively. During the first nine months of 1950, exports have increased by Kr. 1,157,000,000 to Kr. 4,506,000,000 and imports by Kr. 1,362,000,000 to Kr. 4,865,000,000 compared with last year.

According to official figures, Swedish trade during September was marked by a notable increase in exports to West Germany, which now outranks Great Britain as Sweden's largest customer with Kr. 79,000,000 as against Britain's Kr. 65,000,000. Exports to Norway, third largest customer, amounted to Kr. 35,000,000. Britain is still Sweden's largest supplier, September imports totalling Kr. 97,000,000, or a Kr. 33,000,000 increase from September, 1949. Of total imports, 66 per cent were accounted for by European countries, 77 per cent of exports going to Europe.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Articles	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	25.9	94.3	65.8	172.8	700.2	569.1
Animals and Animal Products.....	12.2	40.2	35.6	107.6	299.8	331.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.0	1.4	2.4	12.1	23.8	27.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19.9	80.5	103.5	193.9	794.0	1,015.0
Iron and Products.....	4.2	25.1	22.3	55.8	266.6	230.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17.0	30.1	40.2	167.2	385.8	412.7
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.7	7.9	10.8	22.8	65.5	94.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.6	5.0	8.6	18.1	63.6	90.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	7.7	3.4	18.4	108.1	57.2
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>292.3</b>	<b>292.7</b>	<b>768.7</b>	<b>2,707.4</b>	<b>2,828.5</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	3,064	2,328	1,756	11,450	11,647	13,974
Vegetables.....	1,357	1,156	675	5,848	5,892	7,647
Wheat.....	12,727	48,377	29,340	80,346	398,544	295,533
Grains, other.....	2,112	19,421	6,197	12,046	56,226	39,763
Flour of Wheat.....	1,561	8,427	9,336	16,480	90,191	85,992
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,235	1,061	2,392	10,979	11,407	15,321
Sugar and products.....	168	441	757	1,942	5,091	5,705
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,278	3,397	5,998	9,643	31,775	39,061
Vegetable fats and oils.....	24	850	436	152	11,799	3,597
Rubber and products.....	1,285	1,922	1,447	13,755	24,218	10,628
Seeds.....	567	5,689	5,214	2,430	33,754	26,523
Tobacco.....	141	95	414	5,121	8,150	10,367
Vegetable products, other.....	400	1,087	1,874	2,653	11,509	14,945
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>25,919</b>	<b>94,252</b>	<b>65,836</b>	<b>172,844</b>	<b>700,204</b>	<b>569,057</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Cattle.....	1,231	9,514	9,439	8,611	55,110	71,629
Other animals, living.....	127	1,030	310	1,301	6,545	5,308
Fish and fishery products.....	2,872	10,348	12,649	24,315	84,387	103,696
Furs and products.....	475	494	409	11,889	18,376	19,933
Leather and products.....	612	606	894	5,161	6,736	7,254
Bacon and hams.....	2,784	5,334	2,387	28,747	18,242	26,604
Meats, other.....	693	6,588	5,061	4,860	38,473	41,976
Cheese.....	1,801	193	1,148	10,784	16,060	16,238
Milk products, other.....	389	1,661	846	4,154	11,617	10,669
Eggs, shell and processed.....	120	1,413	134	465	20,631	5,180
Animal products, other.....	1,134	3,049	2,308	7,316	23,577	23,446
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,239</b>	<b>40,231</b>	<b>35,585</b>	<b>107,604</b>	<b>299,752</b>	<b>331,933</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	255	137	564	2,389	4,939	6,471
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	1	121	182	81	1,746	1,920
Wool and products.....	124	544	574	1,243	4,909	5,774
Artificial silk and products.....	118	161	436	2,051	1,956	4,862
Textile products, other.....	532	454	666	6,358	10,234	8,085
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>12,121</b>	<b>23,784</b>	<b>27,112</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,475	17,419	27,566	32,589	145,227	270,041
Pulpwood.....	735	3,062	3,717	13,122	28,754	31,546
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,291	4,667	6,097	15,994	46,699	58,416
Wood pulp.....	2,493	15,106	21,949	25,396	155,020	187,312
Manufactured Wood, other.....	241	311	601	2,700	5,118	4,968
Newsprint paper.....	10,839	38,583	40,620	95,565	393,177	443,584
Paper, other.....	753	1,118	2,730	7,602	17,575	17,065
Books and printed matter.....	100	185	184	885	2,444	2,023
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>19,927</b>	<b>80,450</b>	<b>103,465</b>	<b>193,853</b>	<b>794,014</b>	<b>1,014,956</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Articles	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....		2,069	1,971	1	13,860	13,003
Ferro-alloys.....	175	879	1,759	1,055	18,054	15,410
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	140	1,140	2,511	2,546	4,312	18,938
Rolling mill products.....	277	3,034	544	4,685	14,040	6,164
Locomotive and parts.....	3	5,730	175	240	22,130	11,652
Farm machinery and implements.....	425	4,900	6,046	7,591	87,179	81,987
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	270	361	2,035	4,054	3,888
Machinery (except farm).....	944	2,057	2,745	9,091	29,040	22,559
Automobiles, freight.....	159	888	815	6,457	11,518	8,038
Automobiles, passenger.....	957	686	2,358	13,778	14,574	17,643
Automobile parts.....	127	841	1,062	2,465	9,661	10,845
Railway cars and parts.....	138	1,459		156	18,641	2,926
Iron products, other.....	657	1,161	1,943	5,708	19,586	17,220
TOTAL.....	4,271	25,116	22,288	55,807	266,649	230,274
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	2,022	2,720	3,644	21,847	82,413	93,707
Brass and products.....	149	157	636	993	4,140	3,062
Copper and products.....	5,742	7,136	6,919	48,818	80,083	80,199
Lead and products.....	627	3,036	4,857	8,200	37,042	32,264
Nickel.....	5,647	7,898	8,826	49,716	84,946	96,940
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,673	2,067	5,159	21,928	23,881	31,246
Zinc and products.....	593	5,532	7,364	8,982	52,043	53,477
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	334	958	1,323	3,850	11,087	9,899
Non-ferrous products, other.....	263	646	1,474	2,862	10,215	11,903
TOTAL.....	17,048	30,149	40,204	167,195	385,813	412,697
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	1,445	4,664	6,772	11,967	32,167	57,659
Coal.....	215	519	319	1,430	3,320	3,084
Petroleum and products.....	127	209	46	746	2,186	282
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	273	690	1,553	3,579	10,635	13,444
Non-metallic products, other.....	676	1,865	2,155	5,101	17,161	20,140
TOTAL.....	2,736	7,947	10,844	22,824	65,469	94,609
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	143	219	447	1,235	2,504	3,259
Medicinal preparations.....	165	375	389	1,435	3,417	3,999
Fertilizers.....	582	2,568	3,095	6,617	35,579	35,506
Paints and varnishes.....	85	231	440	839	3,332	3,686
Calcium compounds.....	50	78	207	450	1,782	1,306
Soda and sodium compounds.....	291	307	479	3,783	3,643	4,956
Chemical products, other.....	287	1,204	3,557	3,704	13,322	37,969
TOTAL.....	1,603	4,982	8,614	18,062	63,578	90,682
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	58	46	100	497	547	438
Films.....	181	100	181	3,308	2,680	1,956
Ships and vessels.....	8	1,021		200	37,624	22,133
Aircraft and parts.....	35	1,979	300	2,774	24,498	4,064
Electrical energy.....	368	411	328	3,832	4,657	5,580
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	248	454	418	1,938	4,558	3,380
Miscellaneous, other.....	124	2,268	416	3,432	16,953	6,596
Donations and gifts.....		422	410		6,400	3,062
Non-commercial articles.....	238	1,032	1,244	2,403	10,232	9,948
TOTAL.....	1,261	7,743	3,442	18,386	108,148	57,156



# Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	25,919	94,252	65,836	172,844	700,204	569,057
Animals and Animal Products.....	12,239	40,231	35,585	107,604	299,752	331,933
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,030	1,416	2,422	12,121	23,784	27,112
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19,927	80,450	103,465	193,853	794,014	1,014,956
Iron and Products.....	4,217	25,116	22,288	55,807	266,649	230,274
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17,048	30,149	40,204	167,195	385,813	412,697
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,736	7,947	10,844	22,824	65,469	94,609
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,603	4,982	8,614	18,062	63,578	90,682
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,261	7,734	3,442	18,386	108,148	57,156
TOTAL.....	85,979	292,278	292,700	768,696	2,707,411	2,828,475
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	14,463	31,999	18,854	98,065	314,070	211,913
Animals and Animal Products.....	7,234	8,807	4,261	67,786	65,322	49,894
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	258	25	128	3,189	1,344	1,015
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,531	5,787	4,691	35,140	81,236	35,783
Iron and Products.....	952	1,701	1,010	12,854	20,644	9,267
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,201	5,496	8,094	85,691	138,865	105,024
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	380	680	803	2,970	6,828	9,065
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	458	360	455	4,560	4,989	5,778
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	273	1,950	283	3,900	21,773	2,617
TOTAL.....	35,750	56,807	38,580	314,154	655,072	430,355
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	5,101	35,958	19,082	26,734	148,718	146,867
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,343	25,172	25,197	26,848	175,756	227,933
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	122	1,062	1,486	1,660	10,300	17,063
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,857	69,744	93,804	128,359	637,482	930,622
Iron and Products.....	359	10,478	12,197	3,772	101,834	125,785
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,129	19,057	24,923	31,425	174,126	242,939
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,242	5,663	7,561	10,914	46,569	67,260
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	529	2,484	5,940	7,339	30,252	52,800
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	705	1,715	1,770	8,675	18,656	18,210
TOTAL.....	28,387	171,333	191,960	245,725	1,343,693	1,829,478

## Production of Non-ferrous Metals Higher in Value

Production of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures, and the output of non-metallic minerals, both were higher in value in 1949 than in the preceding year. The former advanced 6.4 per cent from \$1,270,-323,000 to \$1,351,685,000, and the latter 7.4 per cent from \$724,110,000 to \$777,991,000.

There were increases in four of the seven industries comprising the non-ferrous metals group. The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry, largest of the seven, rose 3.9 per cent to \$599,188,000; electrical apparatus and supplies, second in value, advanced 14.2 per cent to \$486,286,000; and brass and copper products, 6.3 per cent to \$114,722,000. The value of aluminum products advanced 10.4 per cent to \$51,709,000; jewellery and electro-plated ware, 19.2 per cent to \$50,282,000; white metal products, 9.7 per cent to \$44,852,000; and miscellaneous non-ferrous metals, 35.6 per cent to \$4,646,000.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Peru Removes Import Control on Additional 650 Items

Lima, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a Supreme Decree of December 22, 1950, Peruvian authorities have added an additional 650 items to the list of permitted imports from Canada, the United States and other hard-currency countries. These items are now freely importable into Peru, payable with exchange purchased on the free market.

Of special interest to Canadian exporters are certain food products, including salted, pickled, smoked or dried fish, canned sardines, dried fruits, preserved peas, pickles, beans, preparations for the manufacture of jellies, sugar, candy and sweet syrups, certain vegetable lards and butter. Other items included are various paints, soaps, small manufactures of rubber, additional manufactures of wood, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof, including paper towels, serviettes and toilet paper, hides, skins, and leathers, including sole leather and leather work gloves. Textile items include artificial yarns, threads and manufactures thereof, including stockings and socks of artificial textile fibres. Metallic minerals now permitted include iron ore and concentrates of non-ferrous base metals and smallware manufactures, including a variety of cutlery, aluminum furniture, ornamental lanterns of iron and steel, portable stoves of iron or steel; spectacle frames of gold and silver. Other manufactures are animal-drawn vehicles, aeroplanes with and without engines, certain watercraft, phonographs, musical instruments, buttons, plastics and their manufactures, small office supplies.

(Editor's Note.—Information concerning the specific products that may be imported is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

## Increased Australian Duties on Tinned Plates Deferred

Sydney, November 23, 1950.—(FTS)—Deferred duties under Australian customs tariff item 147, "iron and steel plates and sheets, plain tinned", that were to have gone into effect on January 1, 1951, have been further deferred until January 1, 1952. Present rates are free of duty under the British preferential tariff and 12½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. Deferred rates are 57s. per ton (2,240 pounds) under the British preferential tariff and 115s. per ton under the general tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada, and the general tariff to those from all countries outside the British Empire.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City—Board of Trade.	
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.	
Saint John—Board of Trade.	

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.

Montreal—February 2-13.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.

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### Belgium Reduces Sales Tax on Additional Foodstuffs

Brussels, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Belgium has reduced the sales tax from 9 to 4½ per cent on alimentary pastes, including macaroni, sugar candies, vinegar, fruit jams and marmalades by virtue of a Royal decree, effective December 9, 1950. The tax, which is only payable once, applies to domestic as well as imported goods.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade* of December 2, 1950, for similar reductions in the Belgian sales tax, which came into force on November 1, 1950.)

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### New Zealand Requires Electrical Equipment

Tenders have been called by the New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department for 110 kv potential transformer banks for sub-stations at Maungatapere, Edgumbe and Hangatiki, under contract No. 175. Tenders will close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, on May 1, 1951.

Copies of specifications for this equipment may be obtained from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

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### Denmark Completes Shipment of Horses to U.S.S.R.

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The last 350 horses of 3,200 exported to the U.S.S.R. in exchange for briquettes were shipped from Denmark in November.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main* — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian, Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

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### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 8	Nominal Quotations Jan. 15
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	.2977	.2099	.2105
		Free	.2085	.0761	.0763
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	.0491	.0493
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3510	2-3570
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0209	.0209
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0175	.0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.0396	.6122	.6140
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0572	.0574
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2204	.2210
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0215	.0216
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.5404	.5420
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1873	.1879
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0494	1-0525
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		.0200	.0211	.0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1522	.1525
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0494	1-0525
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0670	.0701
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0133	3-0223
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4198	.4210
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6471	2-6550
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0060	.0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0166	.0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2498	.2506
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0494	1-0525
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2099	.2105
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5247	.5263
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1813	.1819
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0644	.0646
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2204	.2210
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9388	2-9463
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9388	2-9463
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9388	2-9463
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9388	2-9463
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1214	.1218
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2761	.2770
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5565	.5581
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9388	2-9463
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2099	.2105
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1469	.1474
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3172	.3181
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0494	1-0525
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0670	.0702
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5247	.5263
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0367	.0368
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3428	.3438
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0963	.0967
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.2029	.2035
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2454	.2453
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3731	.3742
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9388	2-9463
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9388	2-9463
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0494	1-0525
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6908	.6928
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3132	.3142
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.....	.....

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act  
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OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1951



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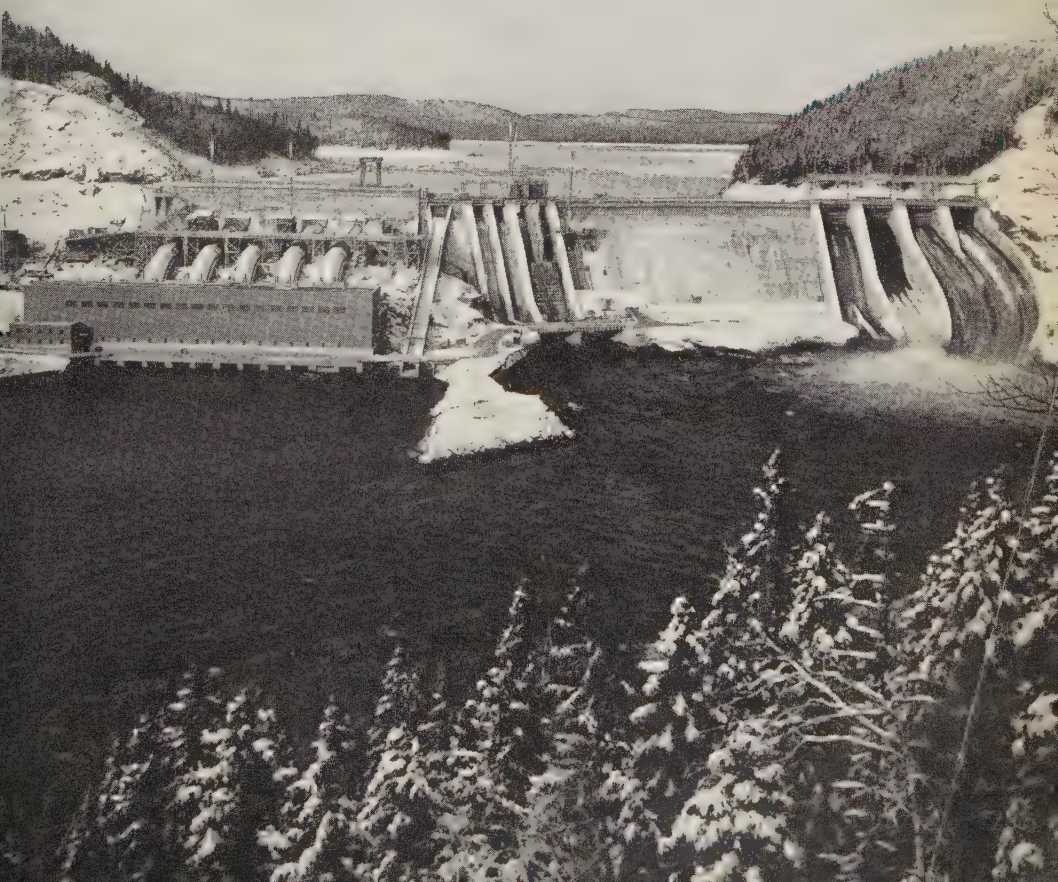
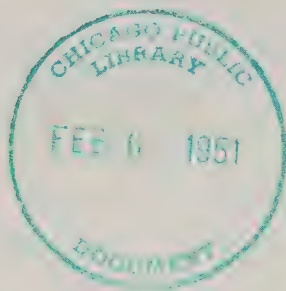


# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, JANUARY 27, 1951

No. 213





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*Published by authority of*

**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JANUARY 27, 1951

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Trenche hydro-electric development of The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, 130 miles upstream from Three Rivers on the St. Maurice River, which was inaugurated on December 14, 1950, by Premier Maurice Duplessis, of Quebec Province. This is the sixth power plant built by the company on the St. Maurice River, at a cost of \$40 million, including a 108-mile high-voltage transmission line and the terminal installations at Three Rivers. It will generate 325,000 horse-power by next summer.

*Courtesy The Shawinigan Water and Power Company.*

Price 10 cents



# Instability in Greece is Dominant Obstacle to Economic Recovery

*Despite restoration of internal security, eight governments have held office since July 1, 1949—Devaluation not sufficient to offset high production costs and to stimulate exports—External trade deficit increased—Transportation and communication facilities reconstructed—Primary and secondary industries rehabilitated.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—First in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One U.S. dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS, December 11, 1950.—Instability, which has characterized all elements of Greek life since the liberation of this country on October 14, 1944, has continued during 1949 and into 1950 as the dominant obstacle to economic recovery. Despite the restoration of internal security, following the cessation of guerilla activities in the late summer of 1949, eight governments have held office since the 1949-50 fiscal year was ushered in on July 1, 1949.

Though the currency was devalued on September 21, 1949, by 33½ per cent in terms of the United States dollar, and 23·8 per cent in terms of the pound sterling, devaluation did not prove sufficient to offset high production costs and to stimulate exports. During the fiscal year 1949-50, the external trade deficit increased, and exports approximated only 20 per cent of imports.

On June 30, 1950, the close of the 1949-50 fiscal year, agricultural production approximated that before the Second World War. But, with an estimated increase in the population of 10 per cent, it is believed that at least two more years of the present upward trend are required to reach prewar production on a per capita basis.

## Fishing Industry Rehabilitated

The fishing industry has been rehabilitated and reportedly is in a better position than at any time before the war, with the estimated annual catch exceeding by over one-third that of 1938.

Mining, though registering a marked upward trend during 1950, continued to lag, with ore output only 27 per cent of 1939 production.

For the year ending September 30, 1950, increased output was recorded by all manufacturing industries, with the exception of copper, radiators, yeast, naval stores, hats and canned goods, while the production of ship-yards and ship repairing and the level of carpet and macaroni manufacturing remained unchanged.

Though electric power production and distribution during September, 1950, reached 211 per cent of the average for 1939, the availability of electric power is held to be highly inadequate in the light of the country's industrial rehabilitation and reconstruction program. On April 11, 1950, an electric power program was inaugurated which, when completed, will represent an investment of an estimated U.S.\$79 millions, and form the basis of an inter-connected high tension network for the mainland of Greece.





Canadian Geographical Society Map.

Following the destructive retreat of the German army of occupation in 1944, only 670 kilometres of usable railway line remained. By December, 1950, the entire rail network of the seven Greek railroads, 2,679 kilometres in length, had been restored. International railroad connections have not, as yet, been re-established.

On liberation, less than 1,000 dilapidated automotive vehicles remained in operation out of a prewar total of 17,530. The fleet has been restored and now numbers 24,000, including trucks, buses, taxis and passenger cars.

As of June 30, 1950, the Greek merchant marine numbered 339 ships, with a total registered gross tonnage of 1,345,875, compared with 577 and 1,837,315 gross tons as of September 1, 1939. In addition, Greek shipping under foreign flag, as of January 1, 1950, numbered 515 ships, with a total registered gross tonnage of 3,120,561, compared with an insignificant number and tonnage before the war.

Civil aviation has been stimulated by the destruction of surface transportation and the closing of the Albanian, Yugoslavian and Bulgarian



borders. The international aspect has been heightened by the country's geographical position in relation to established international air routes.

Plans under way for the rehabilitation and extension of telecommunication facilities include the expenditure of U.S.\$8 millions in foreign exchange and the equivalent of U.S.\$2.1 millions in local currency.

Efforts are being put forth by the government to encourage food preservation through canning, improved curing methods and cold storing, with a view to levelling off seasonal production peaks and valleys.

### **Foreign Trade Rigidly Controlled**

Due to limited reserves of foreign exchange and low domestic production, both imports and exports are rigidly controlled.

The final budget deficit for the 1949-50 fiscal year amounted to 1,930 billion drachmas and was met by diversion of United States aid intended for reconstruction. The 1950-51 budget, introduced on July 25, 1950, was brought to balance with an allocation of 406 billion drachmas from anticipated reconstruction funds.

To meet the country's adverse balance of payments for 1949, it was necessary to utilize U.S.\$258.8 millions in foreign assistance, and the equivalent of U.S.\$8.3 millions in World War II reparations.

Postwar investment in industry, though financed to a limited extent with public credit and domestic savings, in the main, has been financed with counterpart funds, derived from the system employed by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration in granting financial assistance.

The unrestricted sale by the Bank of Greece of gold sovereigns, intended to stabilize the price relationship between gold and the paper currency, has not prevented a rise in the open market rate for the United States dollar nor in the prices of commodities. Despite anti-inflationary measures taken, the note circulation, which stood at 1,217.7 billion drachmas on July 1, 1949, rose to 1,652.7 billion drachmas on June 30, 1950, and to 1,804.8 billion drachmas on November 30 of the same year.

Seasonal scarcities, inadequate food preservation, cold storing and distribution facilities, coupled with heavy dependence on restricted supplies from abroad, and hoarding, have contributed to widen price fluctuations. A commodity price index, which stood at 336.3 on June 30, 1950, registered 384 on August 31, 1950, representing a rise of 14.3 per cent in two months, compared with 23.5 per cent since October 31, 1948.

### **Sharp Rise in Cost of Living Recorded**

The withdrawal of subsidies on imports, the reduction of United States financial assistance and the outbreak of the Korean War, coupled with unfavourable prospects for the year's olive and pulse crops, and ineffective price control, have accounted for a sharp rise in the cost of living.

Broadly speaking, organized labour in Greece is fragmentary and trade unionism immature. For all practical purposes, however, labour is represented, on the one hand by the Greek General Confederation of Labour, the central organization of right wing and liberal member unions and, on the other, by the United Trade Union Movement of Greece, incorporating leftist unions.

There has been considerable labour unrest throughout 1949 and 1950, stemming largely from economic causes, though there has been a step-up in the tempo of political agitation by organized left wing forces. All in all, as a result of official and unofficial action, the government's so-called anti-inflationary hold-the-wage-line policy is wavering.



The reorganization of the Greek social insurance system has made little progress, having met with serious opposition from vested interests. During the period April-June, 1950, the United States Administrator and his American staff tendered their resignations and returned to the United States.

Since January, 1949, some 700,000 guerilla-created refugees, some of whom had been in camps for over three years, were repatriated, thus reducing emergency relief to normal welfare activities. Despite such repatriation, the plight of thousands of Greek families throughout the entire country remains desperate and can only be alleviated by generous assistance from abroad.

The housing program has been retarded by delays in procurement and delivery of lumber and other building supplies.

In the field of public health, both building and training programs for 1949 and 1950 kept pace with schedules. There remains, however, a pressing need for additional and better trained public health personnel, as well as health education in Greece.

At a point well past the June 30, 1950, half-way mark in the United States foreign assistance program, it is abundantly clear, in view of the highly adverse trade and payments balances and large budget deficits, that the greatest strides remain to be taken if the Greek economy is to even approach a state of viability by June 30, 1952.

---

#### **East African Groundnut Scheme to be Modified**

London, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government has decided to abandon the original conception of the East African Groundnut Scheme. It is to be continued in a modified form as an experimental development project. Responsibility for the project will be transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Colonial Office. The sum of £36,500,000, which it is estimated will have been advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation by the end of March, is to be written off.

The original plan was based on the recommendations of a mission which visited Tanganyika and other African territories in 1946. It envisaged the clearing by 1953 of 3,210,000 acres of bush in East and Central Africa, and an annual production of groundnuts after that date of about 600,000 tons, at a total cost of about £23 million. Due to difficulties in clearing and mechanized cultivation, the Overseas Food Corporation submitted, and the government accepted, in November, 1949, a revised plan which proposed the clearance of 600,000 acres of bush by 1954.

A further year's experience convinced the corporation of the impracticability of fulfilling even this reduced program. The new proposals cover a seven-year period up to 1957. Of the cleared land at Kongwa, about 24,000 acres are to be set aside for agriculture, of which half is to be under crop each year and the remainder of the land cleared, about 66,000 acres, will be available for grazing. At Urambo, 60,000 acres will be available for agriculture after the 1951 harvest. In the Southern Province, clearing will be limited to a total of 60,000 acres in the first instance.

The government accepts that the revised program involves a radical change in the whole conception of the scheme. It is now to be regarded as a scheme of large-scale experimental development to establish the economics of clearing and mechanized, or partially-mechanized, agriculture under tropical conditions.



# Relaxation of Import Licensing System Proposed by Chilean Trade Council

*Recommendation made that licences for non-essential commodities be continued, but that items considered indispensable to national economy should be freed—Effect believed likely to lower prices and to check inflation*

By M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

**S**ANTIAGO, December 9, 1950.—While still maintaining control over imports, a considerable relaxing and simplification of the system of import licensing and exchange control has been proposed by the Vice-President of the Foreign Trade Council, as a result of the passage of the new exchange law. It is proposed to continue to require licences for non-essential or luxury commodities, but to free those commodities considered indispensable to the economy of Chile. The essential commodities will be divided into two categories for purposes of payment. Those articles to be used in the manufacture of commodities which retail at controlled prices will be payable with "official exchange". The remainder, whose ultimate retail price is not controlled, will be payable with "free exchange", which will vary with supply and demand.

It is considered that the freeing of importation should have the desirable effect of lowering prices, and of at least helping to control the increasing inflationary trend. Supplies should be easier, hoarding less necessary and, if there is a genuine co-operation of importers and commercial associations, there should be a general freeing of economy. The proposal also calls for what will be, in effect, a subsidy of exportable commodities sold in the domestic market, again with the intention to counteract inflation. The application of this proposal will require a modification of the present "gold law", which requires payment at the rate of 150 pesos per United States dollar, because articles at present on the gold list could be imported with free exchange. It is interesting to note, however, that it is proposed to allow the importation of automobiles, up to a maximum price of U.S.\$1,800 c.i.f., with gold dollars. Provision is also made for the transfer of present holdings of gold dollars to automobile importers. This decision to allow imports of automobiles is the result of representations by automobile dealers, as this item has been suspended from importation during the current year.

## Proposal Limited by Available Exchange

It is clear, of course, that the present proposal will be directly limited by the amount of available exchange. A survey of the present position indicates that there will be a considerable reduction in dollar exchange available for imports this year as opposed to last, partly as the result of reduced returns from agricultural produce and a need to make large expenditures due to the current wheat shortage. In spite of the substantially increased ability of local production to replace imports, the shortage of exchange and the higher cost of imports has left Chile in an extremely unfortunate position from the point of view of stockpiling of essential material. The present proposal is essentially designed to protect Chile's interests in case of a general international conflict.

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## Hong Kong and Singapore Linked by Radio Telephone

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Hong Kong and Singapore are linked by radio telephone and the new service came into operation on November 15, 1950.



# Irish Egg and Poultry Exports Increased Substantially in the Past Three Years

*Shipments assisted largely by a subsidy, partly paid by the British Ministry of Food—Exports of eggs to Great Britain have been rising steadily—Single channel handles all export shipments.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

**D**UBLIN, December 15, 1950.—Irish egg and poultry exports have increased substantially during the last three years, assisted largely by a subsidy, part of which was paid by the British Ministry of Food. In return, Ireland undertook to increase egg shipments to Great Britain, and exports to that country have been rising steadily.

## Irish Egg and Poultry Exports

	Eggs Great hundreds		Poultry (Dead) Cwt.	
1947 .....	1,311,272	£1,547,446	16,593	£450,831
1948 .....	2,168,959	3,593,915	14,202	402,171
1949 .....	3,379,828	5,229,863	16,847	356,021
*1950 .....	2,764,440	4,238,680	39,273	500,152

\*January-June.

Exports of poultry have been steadily rising. The market for turkeys and geese is principally in the autumn months, and the small figures for the January-June period in the following table do not, therefore, imply a falling off in the rate of exports.

## Irish Poultry Exports

	1947	1948	1949	(Jan.-June) 1950
			(Cwts.)	
Turkeys .....	51,516	78,285	75,167	7,820
Geese .....	7,988	11,191	10,566	2,212
Ducks .....	2,718	3,746	3,557	752
Chickens .....	8,129	49,045	57,316	6,642
Old fowl .....	35,068	55,998	75,056	39,273
			(Number)	
Live geese .....	78,088	91,422	59,608	120

## Single Firm Exports All Eggs and Poultry

All exports of Irish eggs and poultry to Great Britain are handled by Eggsports Limited, Dublin, under licence from the Irish Department of Agriculture. This system is designed to maintain quality, proper grading and packing, and efficient transport and distribution, so that products will be properly marketed and producers will receive correct and stable prices.

The argument against this one-channel arrangement is chiefly the general Irish aversion to being organized, and the desire to sell one's products without government interference. It is also contended that Irish poultry should be marketed fresh, not frozen, as at present, and that fresh Irish poultry would bring higher returns to the producer.

The Minister for Agriculture recently received a deputation of producers to discuss export methods. It was agreed that the present system of single-channel export should be continued for another year, and should then be again revised.

The export of live pullets, day-old chicks and rabbits, is to be freely permitted under individual licence.



# Switzerland Has Introduced Legislation Governing Agency Contract Terms

*Legislation covering relations between principal and agent is of possible interest to Canadian firms exporting to Switzerland—Copies of this enactment may be secured on loan from the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.*

By T. M. Burns, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

**B**ERNE, December 15, 1950.—Switzerland introduced legislation last January governing relations between principal and agent of possible interest to Canadian firms exporting to this country. The clauses of this enactment cover special features of agency contract terms, under which an agent receives his remuneration, and methods for terminating an agency contract.

Certain responsibilities of the principal and agent are laid down by this act. It is provided that the principal must do all in his power to permit the agent to work successfully. He must also inform the agent, without delay, if he foresees that business will only be able to be concluded on a considerably smaller scale than that which had been agreed to, or that could be expected under the circumstances. On the other hand, the agent is required to work diligently for his principal's interest. He must not, even after the termination of the contract, use or reveal any of the business secrets of his principal with which he was familiar because of his relationship with the principal. He is not presumed to have any right to accept payments, to grant delays in payments, or to arrange any other modifications of contracts between his principal and customers.

This new law provides that, if the agent is to be responsible for payments or other obligations of his customers, or to accept all or part of the expenses for the recovery of the debts, he has a right to special remuneration. He has also a right to a special indemnity should he have to agree with his principal not to compete with him after the end of the contract. If the contract assigns an agent a particular field or group of customers, he is presumed to have exclusive rights, unless a specific agreement to the contrary is contained in the contract.

## Law Makes Provisions for Remuneration to Agents

With regard to remuneration, the law has the following provisions:

- (1) The agent has a right to receive remuneration for all business concluded or negotiated by himself during the life of the contract.
- (2) During the life of the contract, and except for a written agreement to the contrary, the agent has also a right to remuneration for all business which his principal concludes directly with customers which the agent has originally secured.
- (3) An agent with exclusive rights has a right to remuneration for all business concluded for the duration of the contract with individuals included in his exclusive area.
- (4) When the agent has substantially increased the number of his principal's customers, and when the principal draws a profit from his business with these customers after the end of the contract, the agent or his heirs have a right, if it is not inequitable, to a suitable indemnity.



In order to guarantee the payment of remuneration to the agent, he has the right, under a clause in this act, to retain movable assets, negotiable paper, or any money belonging to the principal. This right may not be waived by agreement.

Concerning the termination of an agency contract, it is provided that this may take place at any time, without notice, for just causes. However, if it is desired to end the contract for other causes, due notice must be given. In the case of contracts which have been in force for less than one year, notice must be given one month in advance, the period to finish at the end of a month. For contracts of a longer duration, notice two months in advance must be given. These periods may be varied by written agreement between the two parties, but, in any case, the length of notice required must not be different for the principal and the agent.

(Editor's Note—Copies of this enactment may be secured on a loan basis from the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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#### **Western Germany Imports Cattle from Denmark**

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Western Germany is reported to have taken 171,423 head of cattle out of a total of 239,078 exported from Denmark for slaughter this year. The West German Government had agreed to purchase 200,000 head in 1950, and there is a possibility that an additional 25,000 head will be taken.

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#### **Canadian Executives Employed by Jamaican Radio Station**

Kingston, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—“Radio Jamaica”, which is operated by the Jamaica Broadcasting Company, Limited, on a commercial basis under an exclusive government franchise, employs Canadians in the posts of general manager and assistant manager.

Radio Jamaica is a 5,000-watt station broadcasting on 4.95 and 3.36 megacycles on shortwave and on 880 kilocycles on the medium wave band. There are the usual half dozen departments and approximately 55 personnel in the organization, which, however, still is expanding. New studios are in the process of construction and will have the most modern equipment, air-conditioning and attractive premises.

At the commencement, Radio Jamaica was on the air only 28 hours per week; this already has increased to 82 hours. Under the franchise, only five minutes per every half hour are permitted as commercial time. Program and spot rates conform to international practice. Under the present schedule advertising time is practically all taken up, but further information can be obtained from All-Canada Radio Facilities Ltd., 80 Richmond Street, Toronto, who are Radio Jamaica's agents in Canada.

There are approximately 20,000 radio receivers in Jamaica, and during the coming year, it is proposed to install a wired network for rediffusion in urban and suburban areas.

Radio Jamaica employs R.C.A. Thesaurus and Capitol Libraries and receives commercial recordings from abroad, but at the same time their own staff write commercial continuity, produce shows and make recordings. Local talent is encouraged and developed not only for such work but for staff employment. Foreign transcribed programs, featuring stars of screen, stage and radio, are obtained from the group's head office, while close co-operation is maintained with the International Service of the C.B.C.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### Tenders Called for Snowy Mountain Power Project

Sydney, N.S.W., January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Offers are invited from organizations with extensive experience in the design and construction of large hydro-electric works for the design and construction of the Guthega project, in the Snowy Mountains area, Australia, on a "target estimate" basis, under which the contractor would be paid the actual cost of works and a fixed fee, which would include a design fee and a fee to cover administrative charges, together with incentive provisions.

The contract will include a dam 100 feet high and 400 feet long, a tunnel three miles long to discharge 1,520 cusecs with a total head loss not exceeding 30 feet, a surge tank, a pipeline about 3,500 feet long from the tunnel to the power house, and a power station with provision for the installation of three Francis turbo-generators, each of 30,000 kilowatts operating under an average net head of about 800 feet, and provision for the installation of associated switch gear, transformers and ancillary equipment. The supply of turbo-generators, and other electrical equipment is not part of the contract.

The works are located at latitude 36° 23' south, and longitude 148° 21' east, in steep granitic country at an elevation of 4,300 to 5,200 feet above sea level, which is approximately the winter snowline.

Preliminary information and sketch plans are now available to genuinely interested contractors, and exhibition documents, comprising general conditions of contract, specification and general plans, and conditions of tendering, will be available early in February, 1951, at a cost of £10 10s. per set on receipt of written application, enclosing remittance. Preliminary information and exhibition documents may be obtained from the Secretary, Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority, Box 4900, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia, or from the Authority's London office at No. 1 Regent Street, Piccadilly. Interested contractors must inspect the site before submitting their offer.

An overseas contractor would be required to provide virtually *all his staff and labour from outside Australia*.

Offers will be considered only from organizations which have a record of successful achievement in hydro-electric design and construction.

It is required that the contract works be completed in a period of approximately two years from date of contract.

Offers in Australian currency, written in English and endorsed "Offer for Design and Construction of the Guthega Project", will be received by the Secretary, Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority at 85 O'Riordan Street, Alexandria, New South Wales, until 12 noon on Monday, April 16, 1951. A preliminary deposit of £A1,000, payable at Sydney, must be lodged with the offer.

Lowest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

## CHILE

### Chile Authorizes Further Imports with Deferred Cover

Santiago, November 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chilean Chamber of Commerce has requested the Foreign Trade Council (CONDECOR) to authorize for the rest of the present year the import of raw materials, machinery, fuel, lubricants and other articles of an essential nature up to the sum



of U.S.\$45,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies, under a system of deferred exchange cover. Each case would be studied in the interest of essentiality and the importer must give proof that he has foreign credit available for the imports to be shipped on consignment, payment to be effected in 1951.

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#### **Chilean Output of Footwear Shows a Moderate Decline**

Santiago, November 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The annual production of footwear in Chile over the ten years ending 1949 was as follows: 1940, 5,146,145 pairs; 1941, 4,725,001; 1942, 4,409,625; 1943, 4,673,329; 1944, 5,269,710; 1945, 5,311,126; 1946, 5,095,593; 1947, 5,097,920; 1948, 4,640,000; 1949, 4,440,000 pairs. The estimated production for the year 1950, up to the month of August, was 2,900,000 pairs. Classification shows that approximately 31 per cent of the production corresponds to men's footwear, 35 per cent to women's and 34 per cent to children's.

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#### **Chile. Authorizes Special Import Quota for Rayon Yarns**

Santiago, November 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized foreign exchange for U.S.\$1,000,000 for the import of rayon yarns to meet the urgent necessities of local industry in which a stoppage was imminent, due to lack of raw material. The yarn imported would be suitably distributed among the various industrialists.

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#### **Chilean Export of Merino Wool Under Discussion**

Santiago, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has agreed to make a further study regarding the export of merino wools, in the meantime obtaining more complete details as to the requirements of local manufacturers.

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#### **Chilean Development Corporation Authorizes Budget for 1951**

Santiago, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—At a recent meeting of the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), the Council unanimously approved the budget for the year 1951 in the sum of 2,678 million pesos. Amongst the new works to be undertaken are the following: A construction project was approved for a refrigeration establishment at Coquimbo with a capacity of 2,000 tons of fruit, at a cost of 20 million pesos. Approval was given to a project for the establishment of a cellulose plant to be initiated by the Puente Alto Paper Factory (Cía. Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones). In this case a loan from the International Bank is envisaged.

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#### **Chile to Receive Income from Nitrate Sales**

Santiago, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The decree of the Finance Ministry, fixing the participation of the government in nitrate sales, has come into force and fixes a payment of U.S.\$0.50 per ton of nitrate on the 1950-51 sales calculated in 1,600,000 tons. This amount will be liquidated at the rate of 19.37 pesos per dollar. In addition, the nitrate exportations will return to the government the equivalent of U.S.\$19.50



at the rate of 60 pesos per dollar, per ton of nitrate exported, thereby complying with their obligations to the government up to June, 1951, in accordance with existing legislation.

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### **Chilean Revenue from Copper Export Taxation Increased**

Santiago, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The revenue to be derived from taxation of copper exports will, it is estimated, be 860 million pesos instead of 560 million, which was the amount estimated for the current year at the time of the sudden fall of copper prices on the world market. During the year, prices have increased from about U.S.17½ cents to U.S.24½ cents per pound.

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### **Chilean Wool Sales Reflect Higher Prices**

Santiago, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Early sales of Magallanes wools are reported at the following prices: 600,000 kilograms at U.S.\$2.42 per kilogram; 40,000 kilograms at U.S.\$1.93 per kilogram; 60,000 kilograms at U.S.\$1.81 per kilogram. These compare with prices ranging from U.S.\$1.10 to U.S.\$1.40 per kilogram for last year's clip. Conversions from Chilean pesos have been effected at 49.80 per U.S. dollar, which is the rate made available to exporters of wool. The matter of wages for the season is now under discussion between farmers and workers and the representatives of the latter are claiming an increase of 60 per cent.

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### **Chile Provides for Purchase of Agricultural Machinery**

Santiago, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Although farm machinery may not be imported directly into Chile, the "Corporación de Fomento", a semi-government organization designed to promote production in this country, has been authorized to purchase essential farm machinery and spare parts in the United States and Canada under a special arrangement, extending over a period of twelve months from last September. Interest has been shown principally in large harvesters, heavy tractors and crawler tractors, though agricultural machinery in general has been considered.

The arrangement under which farm machinery is being brought into Chile is briefly outlined, as follows:

1. The Corporación decides to buy specific machinery from a manufacturer, who agrees to accept a promissory note covering the c.i.f. value of the shipment. The loan is to be amortized over a period of two years by four six-monthly payments, interest being at the rate of 4 per cent.
2. When the machinery arrives in Chile, the manufacturer's agent purchases the machinery from the Corporación at the landed price in Chilean currency, converted at a rate yet to be determined. The rate is expected to be 60 pesos per United States dollar, but in any event it will not be lower than 50. If the local agent is a Chilean firm, that is, a firm controlled by Chilean nationals, the Corporación will allow the purchase to be on credit for twelve months; otherwise, the agent must pay cash on receipt of the machinery.
3. The agent is then free to sell the machinery to his customers according to his normal business practice.



## FRANCE

### Fish Canned on Basque Coast of France

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Tonnage of canned fish produced by the Basque canned fish factories of France in 1949 was as follows: Sardines, 3,100 tons; red tuna, 1,200; white tuna, 470; piballes, 28; trawl-net fish, 67 tons.

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### New Record Set by Franco-Sarroise Steel Production

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Franco-Sarroise cast iron production during October, 1950, reached a new record with 914,000 tons against 814,000 tons in September and an average of 827,000 tons in 1949. A total of 1,044,000 tons of steel was produced during the same month, as compared with 912,000 tons in September and an average of 909,000 tons a month in 1949.

Production of steel finished products amounts to 709,000 tons against 656,000 tons in September and a monthly average of 616,000 tons in 1949.

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### Investments of Foreign Capital Made in France

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Private investment of foreign capital in Metropolitan France totalled U.S.\$34,449,000 during the four years 1946 to 1949 inclusive. The United States has been the largest investor, with a total of \$15,825,000, followed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Belgium, with investments of \$6,976,000, \$6,162,000 and \$3,537,000, respectively. Canadian investment amounted to \$75,000, \$59,000 in 1946 and \$16,000 in 1948.

During the same period, private foreign investment in the French Overseas Territories totalled \$19,037,000.

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### Earnings of French Wage Earners Surveyed

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—A survey of the earnings of French wage earners was carried out by the Ministry of Labour in July, 1950. Over six million workers, out of a total of eleven million, were covered by this survey, which omitted the following: Agricultural workers, domestics, civil servants, self-employed and employees of the nationalized railways and electricity industries.

The results were as follows: 4·6 per cent earned less than 12,000 francs (\$36) per month; 29·5 per cent earned less than 15,000 francs (\$45) per month; 64·3 per cent earned less than 18,000 francs (\$54) per month; 78·5 per cent earned less than 20,000 francs (\$60) per month.

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## INDONESIA

### New Indonesian Plant Produces Tires

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—A new plant in Djakarta, Indonesia, produces approximately 1,000 bicycle tires and tubes daily. Although only half completed, the plant employs 900 workers. The factory is expected to be completed in January, 1951, when the present output will be quadrupled and, in addition, an undetermined number of auto-



mobile and truck tires will also be produced. Another plant in Java employs 1,200 workers and produces 350 truck tires and tubes, 425 automobile tires and tubes and 6,000 bicycle tires and tubes per day.

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#### **Indonesian Exports Reach Postwar Peak**

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—During October, 1950, the value of Indonesian exports reached the highest point since the war of over 346 million guilders. Rubber comprised more than half of this figure with exports of over 186 million guilders, while copra was second with an export value of 34.7 million guilders. Coffee exports totalled 12 million guilders. All these commodities show increases, but substantial decreases in the export values of tin, pepper and palm oil were reflected in comparison with exports of the previous month.

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#### **Indonesia Undertakes Ten-Year Reforestation Plan**

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The government of the Republic of Indonesia has undertaken intensive reforestation of Java and other islands in Indonesia to replenish forests which were ravaged during the war. This reforestation program covers a period of ten years and on the island of Java approximately 1.25 million acres of land are due for replanting during the period. It is expected that over sixty thousand acres will be reforested during 1950.

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#### **Indonesian Coal Output Approaching Prewar Level**

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The production of coal in Indonesia is approaching the prewar average. In 1936, production was in excess of one million tons. In 1946, however, only 75,000 tons were produced, but this figure has increased in 1949 to over 850,000 tons. Unfortunately, the Indonesian coal is somewhat difficult to market, due to its low calorific value.

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### **SPAIN**

#### **Spanish Production of Sewing Machines Increased**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Yearly production of Spanish sewing machines has risen from 3,000 units before the civil war to 150,000 units. Exports were valued at 1.3 million gold pesetas in July, 1950.

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#### **Spanish External Trade Lower**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports into Spain in the first eight months of 1950 amounted to 629 million gold pesetas, compared with 836 million in 1949. Exports for the same period amounted to 536 million gold pesetas, against 606 million in 1949.

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#### **Spanish Fiduciary Circulation Increased**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The fiduciary circulation of Spain has been increased to 35,000 million pesetas by a decree published in the official gazette on December 19, 1950.



# Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.0	26.5	40.2	112.3	286.8	372.2
America.....	1.8	5.6	6.2	21.6	60.8	65.3
Africa.....	0.8	3.0	5.7	4.2	19.1	27.9
Asia.....	2.5	5.0	9.2	21.8	56.4	78.5
Oceania.....	1.8	5.0	8.9	15.1	41.1	50.2
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>464.1</b>	<b>594.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	37.7	162.9	215.2	395.8	1,802.9	1,950.3
Latin America.....	1.6	18.8	20.3	15.4	171.7	197.6
Europe.....	4.9	8.3	15.1	37.6	78.6	94.0
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.1	4.5	7.2	9.6	30.5	72.0
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>257.8</b>	<b>458.3</b>	<b>2,083.7</b>	<b>2,313.9</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>633.2</b>	<b>2,547.8</b>	<b>2,908.0</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	11,027	26,532	40,153	112,260	286,695	372,188
Ireland.....	3	4	(b)	26	66	(b)
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....		5	2	2	18	12
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>26,541</b>	<b>40,155</b>	<b>112,288</b>	<b>286,779</b>	<b>372,201</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	195			2,127	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	2	2	13	67	139	86
Barbados.....	274	545	411	2,041	6,933	9,888
Jamaica.....	311	760	435	6,033	16,406	18,948
Trinidad and Tobago.....	98	769	876	2,302	14,499	14,929
Bahamas.....		17	85		726	460
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	135	83	12	2,275	283	377
British Honduras.....	3	3	24	69	210	223
British Guiana.....	824	3,389	4,349	6,664	20,662	20,413
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>21,578</b>	<b>60,778</b>	<b>65,324</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		4	6		52	49
Union of South Africa.....	656	396	819	1,511	3,655	4,752
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	4	59	3	797	396
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....			1,461	628	6,579	8,332
Nigeria.....			1	362	2,593	1,338
Sierra Leone.....		1	278	11	10	294
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	4	14	27	25	53
British East Africa.....	100	2,629	3,027	1,640	5,408	12,651
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>19,119</b>	<b>27,865</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	823	2,415	3,077	7,571	25,387	34,451
Pakistan.....		112	89		1,131	1,495
Ceylon.....	338	1,062	1,065	3,386	10,831	16,290
Aden.....	1			9	884	12
Federation of Malaya.....	1,285	1,246	4,805	9,556	15,338	24,263
Other British East Indies.....	7			123	21	27
Hong Kong.....	64	164	204	708	2,780	1,955
TOTAL ASIA.....	2,523	4,999	9,240	21,750	56,372	78,493
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,162	4,119	6,438	8,376	25,771	30,568
New Zealand.....	366	424	2,426	4,435	8,292	10,793
Fiji.....	287	438		2,232	7,015	8,793
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,815	4,981	8,864	15,059	41,078	50,154
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	17,970	45,127	70,127	174,858	464,124	594,037
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	37,651	162,727	214,769	395,543	1,800,882	1,948,200
Alaska.....	11	28	29	79	1,135	880
American Virgin Islands.....		1	3		12	12
Hawaii.....	10	66	8	139	255	443
Puerto Rico.....		32	349	6	492	637
United States Oceania.....		85			85	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	37,672	162,939	215,158	395,767	1,802,861	1,950,287
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	209	229	1,360	2,086	3,177	10,427
Bolivia.....		486	10	8	2,039	1,344
Brazil.....	81	2,899	3,444	717	18,797	26,112
Chile.....			19	134	575	1,351
Colombia.....	1,010	1,894	1,237	6,750	11,673	12,489
Costa Rica.....	6	210	256	75	1,993	3,145
Cuba.....	29	2,002	426	405	6,309	3,753
Dominican Republic.....					3,775	875
Ecuador.....	2	86	111	26	1,105	1,320
El Salvador.....	1	12	23	16	1,049	842
Guatemala.....	3	198	602	80	5,477	5,409
Haiti (Republic of).....		41	154	62	880	1,672
Honduras.....	1	636	395	38	6,637	5,285
Mexico.....	7	3,445	1,393	553	21,061	31,762
Nicaragua.....		14	5		166	333
Panama.....	1	466	163	16	2,127	5,376
Paraguay.....	2		22	59	364	288
Peru.....	144	35	538	2,855	1,724	3,743
Uruguay.....	30	149	536	132	979	2,439
Venezuela.....	95	5,949	9,576	1,421	81,809	79,670
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,621	18,751	20,270	15,433	171,716	197,635
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		26	107	83	313	703
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	850	1,578	4,052	5,724	17,873	20,682
Bulgaria.....					1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	87	306	801	2,473	6,208	5,729
Denmark.....	27	174	212	165	1,785	1,004
Estonia.....	1	7	21	19	11	29
Finland.....	6		10	64	34	205
France.....	704	1,169	1,815	5,632	12,085	13,142



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany.....	1,444	520	1,515	9,483	6,584	10,063
Greece.....	6	9	31	27	130	179
Hungary.....	8	4	8	149	72	33
Iceland.....	2	12	200	3	52	233
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	11	(a)	(a)	112
Italy.....	445	1,293	1,666	2,437	8,606	8,462
Latvia.....	3		1	14	4	3
Lithuania.....					2	
Netherlands.....	599	389	1,184	3,538	6,467	8,439
Norway.....	76	244	315	681	1,158	1,340
Poland.....	41	30	48	241	173	299
Portugal.....	33	311	296	244	1,256	1,485
Azores and Madeira.....	25	43	30	164	522	362
Roumania.....	13		10	38	3	19
Spain.....	89	358	536	747	2,223	3,321
Sweden.....	154	271	705	2,025	3,198	4,545
Switzerland.....	289	1,575	1,534	3,295	9,792	13,380
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	1		1	252	11	80
Yugoslavia.....	9	21	7	50	35	102
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,942	8,340	15,116	37,550	78,598	93,955
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					3	109
Arabia.....		1,581	2,491		9,511	26,701
Belgian Congo.....		146	174	1	591	1,388
Burma*.....	4			268	32	
China.....	247	132	291	2,288	3,179	4,905
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	110	10	8	530	152	644
Ethiopia.....		8	4	2	47	23
French Africa.....	4	1	13	60	16	539
French East Indies.....				210		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....			27	1	68	476
French West Indies.....					121	
Madagascar.....				34	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	1		10	11	14
Iran.....	16	6	11	72	276	121
Iraq.....	113	339	459	195	792	563
Israel*.....	1	48	57	129	460	444
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....			2			2
Japan.....	342	668	955	4,171	4,504	10,719
Korea.....				1		35
Liberia.....	8			29	7	
Morocco.....	1	9	460	67	139	640
Indonesia.....	166	72	89	735	1,378	653
Surinam.....			155		326	228
Netherlands Antilles.....		424	1,280		2,932	16,071
Philippine Islands.....	18	832	514	375	4,082	5,586
Portuguese Africa.....		121		1	212	109
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....			109	10	72	1,131
Canary Islands.....	1			13	11	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		3	11	12	426	55
Turkey.....	69	50	125	226	1,149	871
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,096	4,451	7,235	9,556	30,506	72,041
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45,334	194,483	257,781	458,307	2,083,678	2,313,924
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	63,304	239,609	327,909	633,165	2,547,803	2,907,960

\* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.



# Manufacturing Production in Jamaica Showed Substantial Improvement

*More sugar, rum, alcohol, margarine, soap, condensed milk and cornmeal were produced in 1949—Canada a large purchaser of Jamaican sugar—Citrus fruit processing plant in operation—Cement plant and textile mills to operate.*

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**K**INGSTON, December 5, 1950.—The major manufacturing industries of Jamaica showed appreciable gains in production during 1949, the most noteworthy increases occurring in the output of sugar, rum, alcohol, margarine, soap, condensed milk and cornmeal.

The 1949-50 sugar crop amounted to 271,583 tons on the crop year basis, of which 122,000 went to Canada. The next crop is estimated at 285,980 tons. It is not thought that the recent flood rains will appreciably affect this estimate. Tomato production reached a peak last season and was nearly double that of 1948-49. A total of 949,000 boxes of citrus fruits was handled during the past season, compared with 875,915 boxes in the previous year. There was an unprecedented yield of 14,770 tons of corn, and for the first time in her trading history, Jamaica exported 2,300 tons to the United Kingdom. The government cornmeal factory turned out a record production of 110,765 bags of 98 pounds. The present crop has suffered extensively from the flood rains, as have the rice fields, while 10 per cent of the banana trees have been destroyed by the accompanying winds. The total value of agricultural exports in 1949 amounted to £11,843,331, compared with £11,150,463 in 1948.

## Jamaican Manufacturing Output

Commodity	1940	1948	1949	Wholesale value, 1949 (£'000)
Sugar, '000 tons	99	193	238	5,764
Rum and alcohol, '000 liq. gals.	1,522	2,149	3,074	3,074
Beer, '000 liq. gals.	168	1,191	696	255
Aerated waters, '000 gals.	532	2,003	2,397	570
Edible oil, '000 gals.	334	344	316	179
Shortening, '000 lbs.	994	2,232	3,233	224
Margarine, '000 lbs.	1,563	2,451	3,164	236
Soap, '000 lbs.	2,442	9,920	11,904	531
Condensed milk, '000 lbs.	1,532	9,724	11,634	502
Cornmeal, '000 lbs.	....	9,441	10,855	192
Matches, 50 gr. boxes	3,000	4,049	3,841	106
Cigarettes, '000,000	261	438	422	1,583

The drop in the production of beer was accounted for by an increase in the excise tax from one-quarter and a half to three-quarters and a half per gallon.

## Citrus Processing Plant in Use

The new £150,000 processing plant of the Citrus Growers Association commenced operations on October 23. The cement factory and the Ariguanaboa textile mill are expected to be in operation by the end of the present year.

It probably will require an expenditure of £250,000 to £300,000 by the government to repair the damage caused by the recent near-hurricane. However, clearing of debris, reconstruction of highways, etc., will employ a considerable amount of labour.



# Republic of Indonesia Faces Many Problems in Restoring Economy

*Japanese occupation and destruction during civil war had serious effect on production, with a resulting decrease in earnings of foreign exchange and in imports—Establishment of law and order throughout country essential—Government has received loan of U.S.\$100 million from Export-Import Bank.*

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—First of four articles on economic conditions in the Republic of Indonesia.)

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1950.—Twelve months have elapsed since the former Netherlands East Indies secured their independence, and four months since the new constitution abolished the federation of states and provided for a more centralized administration, known as the Republic of Indonesia. The new government has thus been enabled to review many of the social, political and economic problems, some of which can be attributed to the Japanese occupation and others to the prolonged struggle of the Indonesian people for their independence.

Prior to the Second World War, the former Netherlands East Indies was a rich source of such varied commodities as rubber, tea, coffee, kapok, tin, oil, copra, sugar, tobacco, pepper, palm oil, tapioca, and cinchona bark and provided a good market for manufactured goods of many types. However, the effects of the occupation, coupled with destruction caused during the civil war which followed, has had a serious effect on the production of many Indonesian products, with a resultant decrease in the earnings of foreign exchange and a concomitant decrease in imports.

Of the problems to be faced by the new state, the most important is the establishment of law and order throughout the country. Production is handicapped severely by the destructive action of irregular forces and bandits in the interior. Another important problem will be the rehabilitation of estates and other productive entities such as sugar mills. As part of a rehabilitation program, the rebuilding and re-equipping of electric power units and railways demand high priority.

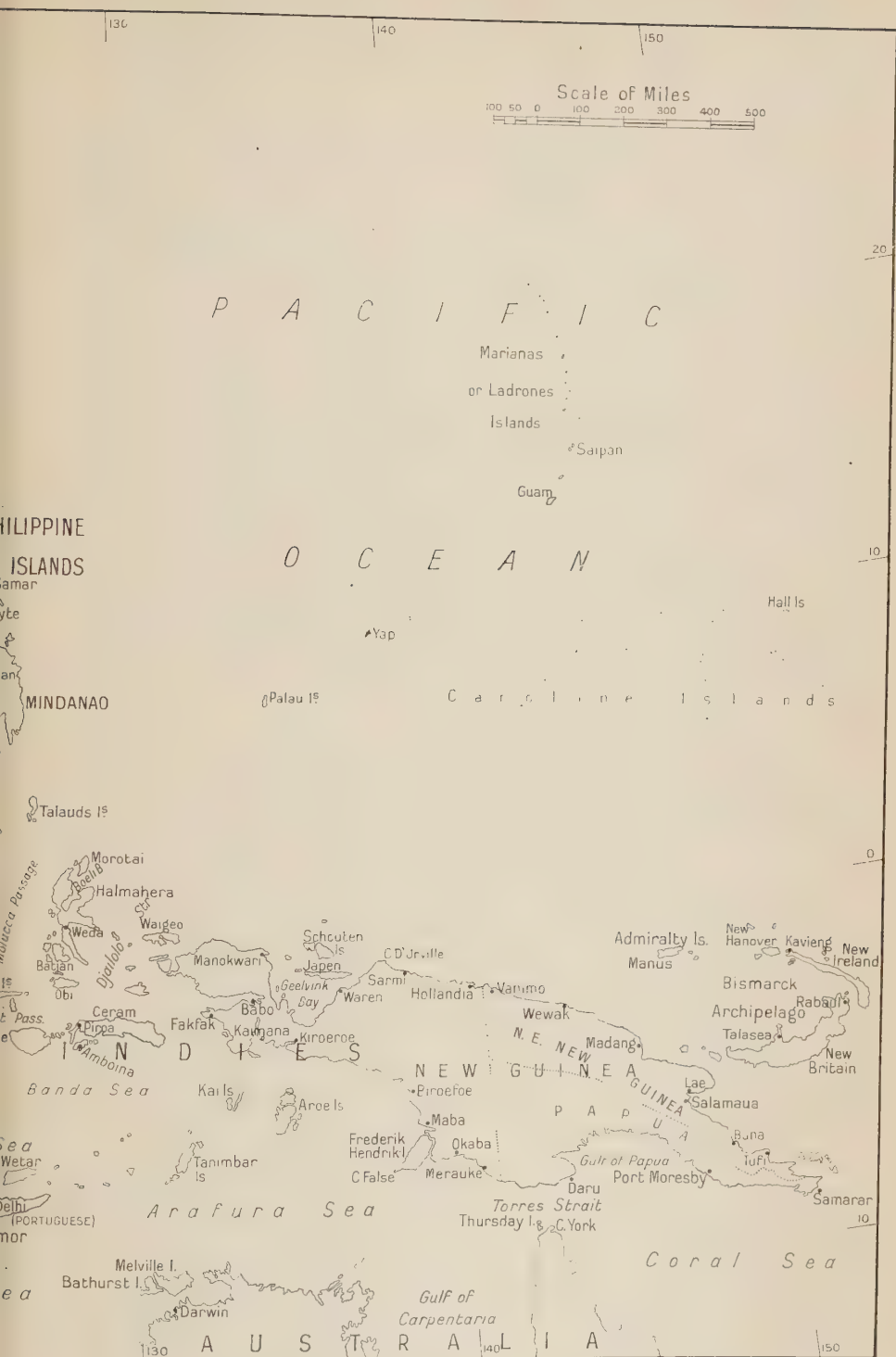
## Drastic Measures Taken to Correct Monetary Position

In March, 1950, the Indonesian Government, faced with a steadily deteriorating monetary position and inflation, took drastic measures to curb inflation and the black market of commodities, to increase exports and to curtail note circulation. These stringent measures have been reasonably successful, inasmuch as the exports received a strong stimulus and foreign exchange earnings increased considerably. As a result, the restrictions on imports could be freed to some extent, imported goods became available in quantity and the gap between black market prices and the normal prices narrowed considerably. It was fortunate that world prices of staple products such as rubber increased considerably at this time, since this aided the successful implementation of these monetary measures.











The rehabilitation of the country can scarcely be met with the limited resources at the disposal of the government, but some assistance has been and will be provided by E.C.A. Aid, by loans from the Netherlands Government, by funds provided under the Truman "Point Four" program of technical assistance, and by loans from the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

The Export-Import Bank loan totals US\$100 million. The Government of Indonesia plans to utilize this loan for the following purposes: the improvement of transportation through the purchase of railway equipment and trucks, the extension of existing ports, and the purchase of vessels and of Convair aircraft. It is also planned that these funds be used, in part, for the improvement of telecommunications. For the benefit of agriculture, it is hoped to utilize some of these funds for the purchase of fertilizers, laboratory apparatus, equipment for the cattle-breeding institute and materials for forestry development. At this date, only US\$29 million of the Export-Import Bank loan has been allocated for specific projects and equipment, the balance being subject to technical discussion. It is understood that the Export-Import Bank requirement that the loan should be used exclusively for United States products is causing considerable technical difficulties, since machinery and equipment presently used in Indonesia are based on European technical standards. It is reported that the Indonesian Government is negotiating with the Export-Import Bank for permission to utilize part of the loan for off-shore purchases. Out of the US\$100 million of the Export-Import Bank loan, a total of US\$29 million has been allocated as follows: transport, US\$20 million (which includes the import of 9,000 automobiles and trucks); road construction, US\$2.1 million; telecommunication, US\$260,000; and harbour works, US\$6.7 million (this amount to be utilized for the purchase of two dredges and other materials for use in harbour works).

#### System of Exchange Certificates Introduced

In March of this year, as part of the foreign exchange measures adopted by the Government of Indonesia, a system of "Exchange Certificates" was introduced. This enabled the exporter to utilize part of his foreign exchange earnings for his own imports or, alternatively, to sell them to a bank at an advantageous rate. This, together with the higher world prices obtaining for rubber, tin and other produce of Indonesia, stimulated exports of such produce and also brought into the market large quantities of rubber which were being retained by traders for speculative purposes. The net result was a substantial increase in Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings, both sterling and dollar.

A free list of imported goods was established for which licences would be granted freely provided prices and quality were reasonable. The issuance of the licence automatically assured availability of foreign exchange, whether hard or soft. This list includes such articles as:

Cotton weaving yarns  
Pharmaceutical preparations and medicines  
Milk powder  
Evaporated milk  
Flour  
Yeast  
Cloves  
Formic acid  
Alum  
Calcium carbide  
Sodium bisulphide

Magnesium chloride  
Magnesium cement  
Band-iron (for packing export products such as kapok and rubber and for binding cases)  
Freezing gases for the ice industry (excluding cylinders)  
Driving gear and ball bearings  
Bicycle spares  
Carbon plates and carbon points  
Highspeed steel  
Automobile spares



Chloride  
 Aluminium sulphate  
 Caustic soda  
 Caustic potash  
 Soda ash  
 Miscellaneous chemicals  
 Sandpaper  
 Stationery  
 Household glass articles  
 Aluminum  
 Cutlery  
 Sheet iron  
 Roofing iron  
 Windowglass  
 Dry paints  
 Linseed oil  
 Tobacco  
 Blankets  
 Prints

Hosiery  
 Gunnybags  
 Fertilizers  
 Dyestuffs  
 Resin  
 Cement  
 Cereals  
 Hardware  
 Earthenware  
 Watches  
 Buttons  
 Wire and nails  
 Waterpiping  
 Tools, agricultural and carpentry  
 White shirting and drills  
 White yarn  
 Grey shirting  
 Cambrics

It will be observed that this list comprises essential and quasi-essential goods. For goods not included in this list, the government may issue licences from time to time to those importers who are able to offer the most favourable terms, having regard to price, quality and delivery date. Such licences are issued on the "historical rights" basis—that is to say, on the basis of the record of imports of the importers concerned, or on the basis in which all importers are eligible to receive licences but on the basis of the terms mentioned above. Certain facilities are being afforded Indonesian newcomers in the import trade, and certain lines are reserved exclusively for them. These include yarns, artificial silk and thread.

While a certain number of these Indonesian newcomers are experienced in certain lines, in general it can be stated that they are only equipped to handle such commodities as textiles and consumers' goods, items which have a quick turnover and do not require technical handling. Despite certain discrimination exercised on their behalf, it is not considered that they offer substantial competition to the old-established Dutch and British trading houses. The Government of Indonesia, through the State Bank, Bank Negara, has provided large sums for credit extension to Indonesian importers with inadequate capital.

### **Standard of Living is Very Low**

The standard of living in Indonesia is very low. In consequence, imports into Indonesia will comprise low quality goods at the cheapest prices. The requirements of this country are for textiles, some foodstuffs and consumer goods, such as clothing, utensils, milk products, buttons, cutlery, blankets, etc. There is a need for raw materials and chemicals for processing, and for machinery and equipment for rehabilitation, including such items as railway equipment, electric power equipment and building materials.

A recent statement of government policy indicates that considerable attention will be paid to the increase in industrial activity and the establishment of new industries for production of goods essential for the people. The following basic industries will receive priority: textile industry; the manufacturing of agricultural equipment, consumers' goods and domestic utensils; industries for the processing of rubber, copra and other indigenous produce; industries for the production of building materials, such as sawmills.

The Government of Indonesia acknowledges the need of foreign capital, and while a definite statement of policy has not been declared



in this regard, the government has indicated that it is prepared to guarantee fair terms for foreign capital invested in Indonesia and the remittance of profits. A condition which will probably be attached is that ample opportunity should be given for Indonesian personnel to obtain training up to the top ranks.

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#### **Canadian Firms Invited to Attend World Metallurgical Congress**

The American Society for Metals has extended an invitation to the Government of Canada and Canadian metal concerns to participate in the World Metallurgical Congress to be held at Detroit, Michigan, from October 15-19, 1951.

The Congress is being held simultaneously and in connection with the Thirty-third Annual National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition.

(Editor's Note—Additional information may be obtained from the Secretary, American Society for Metals, 7301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio.)

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#### **Value of Canadian Manufactured Products Reached New High**

The estimated gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1949 was \$12,378,731,000—an all-time peak total—as compared with \$11,876,790,000 in the preceding year, an advance of \$502,000,000, according to a preliminary report on manufactures in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Approximately 10 per cent of the year's increase is accounted for by the inclusion for the first time of manufacturing plants in Newfoundland.

Out of 17 industrial groups listed in the report, only two had a lower gross factory value of production in 1949 than in 1948. The food and beverage group of industries, largest of the 17 groups, had a gross value of production of \$2,872,336,000 in 1949, as compared with \$2,839,531,000 the year before. Next were iron and steel products at \$1,408,912,000, compared with \$1,320,527,000; paper products, \$1,091,666,000, compared with \$1,061,359,000; transportation equipment, \$1,062,903,000, compared with \$941,483,000; non-ferrous metal products, \$865,398,000, compared with \$844,598,000; and wood products at \$824,407,000, compared with \$838,939,000.

Clothing, textile and fur, the seventh largest industrial group, had an estimated production value of \$718,016,000 in 1949, as against \$707,177,000 in 1948; textile products, except clothing, being next at \$625,955,000 (\$609,077,000 in 1948); chemical products, \$594,622,000 (\$579,932,000); products of petroleum and coke, \$533,252,000 (\$491,961,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$486,286,000 (\$425,725,000); printing, publishing and allied trades, \$332,489,000 (\$307,345,000); non-metallic mineral products, \$244,737,000 (\$232,148,000); leather products, \$210,439,000 (\$203,758,000); rubber products, \$178,468,000 (\$194,111,000); tobacco and tobacco products, \$172,830,000 (\$153,993,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, \$156,006,000 (\$125,116,000).

In addition to general statistics for the 17 major groups, the report contains for the first time preliminary data on gross value of products, cost of materials, employees, salaries and wages, and cost of fuel and electricity for individual industries, and for the first time provides preliminary information on the production of 1,000 important commodities or commodity groups.



# Economic Position of Netherlands Was Less Favourable During Past Year

*Rising prices of raw materials, increased defence expenditures and trade liberalization measures have adversely affected trade and balance of payments position—Netherlands Economic Institute report stresses need for increased exports.*

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

THE HAGUE, December 15, 1950.—Both trade and the balance of payments position of the Netherlands have been adversely affected by rising prices of raw materials, increased defence expenditures and trade liberalization measures. These observations are set forth in a review of the economic development of Holland during 1950 by the Netherlands Economic Institute, which found that the position was less favourable than in the preceding year.

The payments balance deficit for 1950 is estimated at one billion guilders (\$277 million), compared with 240 million guilders (\$66 million) in 1949. The institute report stresses the need for increased exports, in order to achieve a more favourable trade balance. The report notes that either the national production will have to be increased substantially, or domestic consumption should be lowered in view of the gradual decrease in Marshall Aid. The report further emphasizes the need to raise labour productivity and to lower the present price level.

Since a substantial increase in national production is not expected to be forthcoming for the time being, decreased domestic consumption is inevitable, according to the institute's report. The institute fears that further price increases will be made, and it urges the government, business and industry, to make every effort to limit the increase, which would otherwise inevitably result in further wage increases.

Although the industrial output index of 159 (base 1938=100) is at present higher than ever before, labour productivity continues to be disappointing. Contrary to the progress of other countries, such as Great Britain which in 1949 surpassed the 1938 figure of labour productivity by 18 per cent, the Netherlands has not yet attained the prewar level. The labour productivity index stood at 92 in the second quarter of 1950. Another hampering factor to the Netherlands economic development is the inadequate coal output, the index figure for which was 95 (base 1938=100) last October. Domestic crude oil output, however, continued to increase and now covers about 30 per cent of home requirements. Other encouraging factors were the agricultural industry's return to its prewar output, and gains in the building trade. The labour market position is satisfactory, and unemployment, although increasing slightly, remains at a very low level.

## Domestic Consumption at Prewar Level

Corresponding with the favourable figures of production and employment, the Netherlands national income has increased and now surpasses the 1938 level. Consumption per unit of population in 1949 was the same as in 1938, but expenditure increased owing to the devaluation of the guilder and higher price levels.

Both the trade and payments balances are unfavourable, since imports continued to increase more than exports. An encouraging factor is the increase in Netherlands exports to the dollar area, while dollar imports dropped.



With regard to the payments balance, the institute says the main causes of the deficit are the decrease in income from Indonesia, the suspension of transit trade and the liquidation of Netherlands investments and assets abroad. The report emphasizes the need to further stimulate exports.

The report deals with the national budget and attributes the present deficit to higher defence expenditures and the cost of reconstruction and social measures. The monetary situation is characterized by a greater stability in the money circulation, which is to a large extent due to the deflationary effect of Marshall Aid.

#### Netherlands Imports and Exports

	Imports		Exports	
	September 1950	October 1950	September 1950	October 1950
	(Millions of florin)			
Argentina .....	15.9	22.8	N.A.	N.A.
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	124.0	145.2	59.1	81.1
CANADA .....	1.4	4.8	3.9	4.2
France .....	30.4	32.5	19.7	13.7
Great Britain .....	61.7	72.3	65.5	75.9
Indonesia .....	42.0	54.5	20.4	26.6
Sweden .....	22.8	28.1	20.4	22.4
Switzerland .....	N.A.	N.A.	15.5	14.7
United States .....	65.3	59.1	31.9	38.9
West Germany .....	82.0	93.1	102.1	132.5

Total imports in October, 1950, were valued at 751 million florin, as compared with 665 million in September; and total exports were valued at 575 million in October, as compared with 475 million in September. In the January-October period, imports had a value of 6,439 million florin, as compared with 4,332 million florin in the corresponding period of 1949, and exports 4,265 million as compared with 3,005 million. Sixty-six per cent of imports were covered by exports, as against 69 per cent in the same period last year.

#### Egyptian Fertilizer Factory Near Completion

Cairo, December 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Fertilizer and Chemical Industries Company has announced that its new plant at Suez will commence production of chemical fertilizer next April. The factory is designed for an annual production of 200,000 tons of calcium nitrate, and 50,000 tons of other fertilizer, chiefly ammonium sulphate.

Egyptian requirements of chemical fertilizer are said to be 600,000 tons annually, which has been imported previously. The new factory is expected to reduce fertilizer imports by about 40 per cent.

#### Swedish External Trade Greatly Increased

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Swedish exports totalled 551 million kronor in October, being 36 million more than the previous record figure for September, when it totalled 515 million, and 202 million more than in October, 1949. Imports reached 583 million, as against 541 million in September and 358 million in October last year. During the first ten months of this year exports increased by 1,157 million and imports by 1,363 million kronor. Commodity exchange has resulted in an import surplus of 359 million kronor which, however, is well covered by freight and other revenues. Supplies in practically all essential commodity fields are now considered satisfactory and corresponding to requirements.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.

Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.

St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.

Welland—Board of Trade.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.

Montreal—February 2-13.

### United Kingdom Reports on Dental Trade Practices

London, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, reporting on the United Kingdom dental trade and industry, recommend that the practice of exclusive dealing in dental goods and collective boycott of offenders should be prohibited.

The commission consider it would be wrong to enact legislation against the dental goods industry *ad hoc*, but would not recommend its exemption from any general legislation which might be passed to deal with such practices.

The Association of Dental Manufacturers and Traders of the United Kingdom are said to regard exclusive dealings and the collective boycott as essential for maintaining the individual manufacturers' re-sale prices.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Barbados Establishes Quotas for Imports from Canada

Port-of-Spain, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies in Barbados, in a notice of December 27, 1950, advised importers to whom quotas were granted during 1950 for goods from Canada and the United States, that 50 per cent of such quotas would be issued in 1951 for the following items: Cotton piece-goods (not to exceed 48 cents per yard, c.i.f. B.W.I. dollars); ladies' brassieres; ladies' shoes (not to exceed \$5 per pair c.i.f. B.W.I. dollars); men's underwear; men's socks; optical supplies; dental supplies; photographic supplies; hairdressers' supplies; dressmakers' supplies; motor vehicle replacement parts; electrical replacement parts; hardware replacement parts; drugs; vegetable seeds.

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## Benelux Continues to Suspend Certain Customs Duties

Brussels, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) will continue to suspend or reduce temporarily customs duties on certain commodities, effective January 1, 1951, according to a Belgian Decree of December 21, 1950.

Articles of special interest to Canada among the items concerned are canned salmon and wood simply sawn lengthwise (duty suspended until December 31, 1951), and certain new bags or sacks for packing of jute fabrics (reduced from 18 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent until June 30, 1951).

The duty on ordinary and hydraulic lime (3 per cent), which was suspended until the end of 1950, is now reimposed.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade* of January 24, 1948, February 19, 1949, and January 14, 1950, for the suspensions and reductions in effect during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, respectively.)

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## Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—By fourteen Orders of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:

*Certain Pneumatic Motor Car Tires:* 30,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951), as against 15,000 articles for previous six months.

*Certain Pneumatic Bicycle Tires:* 35,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951); this amount is identical with that fixed for the previous quotas.

*Certain Boots and Shoes (other than rubber):* 40,000 units (20,000 pairs), (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951), as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

*Certain Rubber Boots and Shoes:* 800,000 articles (400,000 pairs), (period February 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952, this amount is similar to previous quota.

*Rubber-proofed Clothing:* 12,000 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Quota unchanged from previous period.

*Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis with bodies or body shells attached:* 120 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). This amount remains unchanged from previous quota.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

*Completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis without a body or body shell attached:* 60 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Amount unchanged from previous quota.

*Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car body shells, imported otherwise than attached to chassis:* 60 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Quota unchanged from previous period.

*Certain inner tubes for motor car tires:* 15,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951), as against 10,000 articles for previous similar period.

*Certain inner tubes for bicycle tires:* 25,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to July 31, 1951). Quota unchanged from previous similar period.

*Certain motor car body parts:* 10 articles (period January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951). Quantity unaltered from previous period.

*Certain heeled rubber footwear:* 20,000 articles (period February 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952). This amount is identical with that for previous quota.

*Ladies' hats, caps, hoods and shapes (under 15/11 each):* 50,000 articles (period January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1951). Quota unaltered from previous period.

*Metal screws:* 50,000 gross (period January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1951, of this amount 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. Quota unaltered from previous period.

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### New Zealand to Permit Imports of Canadian Equipment

Wellington, January 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Further details of the 1951 import licensing schedule were announced recently by the Minister of Customs. In accordance with the minister's announcement, applications for licences to import from hard-currency countries, including Canada, may now be made for the following goods: tractors, road graders, pick-up balers, combine harvesters, forage harvesters, side rakes, windrowers, cornpickers, brush-breaker ploughs, potato diggers, drainage machinery—trench diggers, power grain binders, bale loaders, onion harvesting machines, ancillary equipment for garden tractors, integral equipment for light wheel tractors, spare parts for agricultural implements and machinery.

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### Consular Fees Payable in United States Dollars

Provision has been made for the payment of consular fees due countries in the United States dollar area, such as Latin American countries, in United States currency, the Foreign Exchange Control Board having arranged to facilitate the provision of the necessary dollars to residents of Canada for this purpose. This will ensure that the current rate of exchange for the Canadian dollar will be recognized, in place of the set 10 per cent exchange fee charged by certain consulates in the past.

The acceptance of United States dollars is subject to agreement by the consular authorities concerned. The consular representatives of Chile, El Salvador and Uruguay have indicated, to date, they are willing to take advantage of this provision.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

### **Uruguay Increases Customs Rates of Duty**

Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Uruguayan tariff rates have been increased, effective December 22, 1950, by a surcharge of 30 per cent of the duty on all items with the exception of the articles of prime necessity, medicines and pharmaceutical specialties generally and raw materials and fuels in general.

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### **National Aeronautical Establishment Created**

Announcement was made this week of the creation by the Canadian Government of a National Aeronautical Establishment, designed to meet the urgent need for improving facilities for aeronautical research and development.

It will consist, for the present, of the existing aeronautical research facilities of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council, at its Montreal Road, Ottawa, and Arnprior, Ont., sites. It is intended to move the Arnprior unit to Uplands Airport, Ottawa, as soon as the necessary flight test facilities can be constructed there. The location of such facilities at Uplands will enable the long-term requirements for aeronautical research and development to be met.

Policy direction for the National Aeronautical Establishment will come from the National Aeronautical Research Committee, members of which are the Chief of the Air Staff, the chairman of the Defence Research Board, the president of the National Research Council, and the chairman of the Air Transport Board. The new establishment will be administered by the National Research Council on behalf of the committee.

The director of the National Aeronautical Establishment is to be John H. Parkin, C.B.E., of Ottawa, director of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council, and a pioneer in Canadian aeronautical research and development.

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### **South African Exports Materially Increased**

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—South African exports for the first ten months of 1950 were £185 million, as compared with £153·6 million for the whole of 1949 and £118·1 million for the first ten months of that year.

Imports dropped from £276 million in the first ten months of 1949 to £245·1 million between January and October, 1950. Including South Africa's gold exports, these figures suggest that the calendar year 1950 may close with a favourable trade balance of more than £50,000,000.

With the exception of wool, processed and semi-processed gold was South Africa's major export product, the total value for the first ten months of 1950 amounting to £27·6 million, compared with £4·9 million last year.

Higher wool prices are reflected in the value of wool exports, which increased from £25·3 million during the first ten months of 1949, to £38·5 million during the corresponding period of this year.

Major increases in some of the other commodities exported are: Diamonds from £10·1 million to £16·4 million; fruit, from £7·2 million to £9·6 million; coal, from £0·4 million to £3·8 million; and other secondary industry products, from £38·6 million to £50·9 million.



# **Foreign Trade Service**

## **Head Office Directory**

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### **Trade Commissioner Service**

**Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)**

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

#### **Area Officers—**

**Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)**

**Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (4404)**

**Latin America—A. Savard (7641)**

**Commonwealth and Other Countries—R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (2144)**

**Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.**

**Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.**

### **International Trade Relations Division**

**Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)**

**Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)**

**Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)**

**Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)**

**Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)**

### **Industrial Development Division**

**Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)**

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

### **Transportation and Communications Division**

**Director, G. S. Hall (6236)**

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

### **Information Division**

**Director, B. C. Butler (2479)**

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

**News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)**

**Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)**



# Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. McKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. McKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' Directory and Importers' Directory, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

### Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

**Commodity Section**—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)



# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Import Control Branch**

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

**Director, W. F. Bull (6748)**

Assistant Director, E. J. McWilliams (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Projects Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Canadian Commercial Corporation**

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

**Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)**

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Kenya .....	Johannesburg
Sudan .....	Cairo	Korea .....	Tokyo
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Leeward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Libya .....	Rome
Austria .....	Berne	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Azores .....	Lisbon	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Balearic Islands .....	Madrid	Malta .....	Rome
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bermuda .....	New York	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Antilles .....	Caracas
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	New Zealand .....	Wellington
British Honduras .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nigeria .....	London
Burma .....	Bombay	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	Northern Ireland .....	Belfast
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Norway .....	Oslo
Chile .....	Santiago	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
China .....	Shanghai	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cuba .....	Havana	Peru .....	Lima
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Philippine Islands .....	Manila
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portuguese E. Africa .....	Johannesburg
Dominican Republic .....	Havana	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
East Anglia .....	London	Sarawak .....	Singapore
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
Egypt .....	Cairo	Scotland .....	Glasgow
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Sierra Leone .....	London
England .....	London and Liverpool	Singapore .....	Singapore
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Falkland Islands .....	Buenos Aires	South China .....	Hong Kong
Federat'n of Malaya .....	Singapore	South-West Africa .....	Cape Town
Fiji .....	Wellington	Southern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
Finland .....	Stockholm	Spain .....	Madrid
France .....	Paris	Spanish Morocco .....	Madrid
French Eq. Africa .....	Leopoldville	Sudan .....	Cairo
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Sweden .....	Stockholm
French Morocco .....	Paris	Switzerland .....	Berne
French West Indies .....	Port-of-Spain	Syria .....	Cairo
Gambia .....	London	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Gold Coast .....	London	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greece .....	Athens	Thailand (Siam) .....	Singapore
Greenland .....	Oslo	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Tunisia .....	Paris
Haiti .....	Havana	Turkey .....	Istanbul
Hashemite Kingdom		Uganda .....	Johannesburg
of the Jordan .....	Cairo	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hawaii .....	San Francisco	United Kingdom .....	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Hungary .....	Berne	Venezuela .....	Caracas
Iceland .....	Glasgow	Wales .....	Liverpool
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Western Samoa .....	Wellington
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Windward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi		
Iraq (Mesopotamia) .....	Cairo		
Ireland .....	Dublin		



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHAM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main* — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian, Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London**—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

## Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

## Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

## Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

## Belgium

Montreal — Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

## Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

## British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

## Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

## China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

## Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

## Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

## Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

## Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

## Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

## Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

## Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

## El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

## Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

## France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Avenue West. Telephone PACific 8858.

## Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

## Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

## Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

## India

Toronto — Indian Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building. Telephone ELgin 3223.

## Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

## Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

## Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.



## Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

### **Lebanon**

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

### **Mexico**

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

### **Netherlands**

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

### **New Zealand**

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

### **Norway**

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

### **Pakistan**

Ottawa—Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

### **Peru**

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

### **Poland**

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

### **Portugal**

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

### **Spain**

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

### **Sweden**

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

### **Switzerland**

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

### **Turkey**

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

### **Union of South Africa**

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

### **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

### **United Kingdom**

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNIVERSITY 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADElaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

### **United States of America**

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax—Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto—Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

### **Uruguay**

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

### **Venezuela**

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

### **Yugoslavia**

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 15	Nominal Quotations Jan. 22
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	-2977	-2105	-2102
		Free	-2085	-0763	-0762
Austria.....	Schilling..	Export	.....	-0493	-0492
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3570	2-3540
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0209	-0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0175	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-0396	-6140	-6131
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0574	-0573
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2210	-2207
Chile.....	Peso.....		-9233	-0216	-0215
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-5420	-5412
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1879	-1876
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-0200	-0211	-0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1526	-1524
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-00000	1-0525	1-0509
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0701	-0701
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0223	3-0178
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4210	-4204
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6550	2-6510
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0166	-0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2506	-2502
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2105	-2102
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5263	-5255
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1819	-1816
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0646	-0645
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2210	-2207
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9463	2-9425
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1218	-1216
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2770	-2766
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5581	-5573
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9463	2-9425
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2105	-2102
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1474	-1472
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3181	-3177
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0702	-0701
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5263	-5255
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0368	-0367
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3438	-3433
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0967	-0965
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-2035	-2032
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2453	-2452
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3742	-3737
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9463	2-9425
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0525	1-0509
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6928	-6918
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3142	-3137
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal and Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
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OTTAWA  
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# FOREIGN TRADE

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 3, 1951

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Coffee beans being dried on concrete in Brazil. Coffee comprises 65 per cent of the exports from that country and earns 80 per cent of the dollars flowing into Brazil. World production of coffee is lower than before the war, the 1949-50 exportable surplus having amounted to 29,860,000 bags, or 16 per cent less than the prewar average. World consumption, on the other hand, is approximately 15 per cent higher than before the Second World War, requirements for 1950-51 being estimated at between 30 and 32 million bags. Latin America supplies over 80 per cent of the world's exportable surplus, of which Brazil contributes over 60 per cent. Canadian imports of coffee during the first ten months of 1950 were valued at \$34.8 million, of which purchases from Brazil were valued at \$14.3 million, and from Colombia at \$10.4 million.

*Photo by Theodor Preisling, São Paulo.*

Price 10 cents



# Steel Production in Great Britain Reached Record Level Last Year

*Output amounted to 16,292,700 tons as compared with 15,552,900 tons in 1949 and 14,877,000 tons in 1948—Exports increased by some 500,000 tons, including larger shipments to Canada—Growing shortages of imported iron and scrap and tightening in supplies of coke will have adverse effect on production.*

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, January 10, 1951.—Steel production records in the United Kingdom have been broken for the fourth successive year, the output in 1950 amounting to 16,292,700 tons, compared with 15,552,900 tons in 1949, and 14,877,000 tons in 1948. As a result, exports were increased by some 500,000 tons, including larger shipments to Canada. Furthermore, the government rationing system was abandoned in the middle of the year, except for certain types of steel, notably sheet and tinplate, for which supplies can only be increased through the establishment of new rolling mills and larger imports.

The situation in 1951 is clouded by growing shortages of imported iron ore and scrap, and a tightening in the supplies of coke, due to the disappointing coal production in this country. These shortages may prevent any increase in production that might ordinarily be anticipated from new plants with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons coming into operation this year.

The domestic demand for steel, which steadily declined for eighteen months prior to the middle of 1950, has been increased as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Orders have risen 50 per cent in the last six months, but there has been no comparable rise in production. Export allocations for the next six months have been cut, and there appears little possibility of these being expanded.

The increased domestic demand seems to have been caused by the tendency of steel users to over-order, and by hoarding through fear of a future steel scarcity. At the same time imports, primarily from the continent and the United States, were contracting largely because of increased demand elsewhere. Although the world scarcity of steel has caused a heavy overseas demand for United Kingdom-produced steel, exports have been cut back to the end of 1949 level in order to meet home requirements. Rearmament has not yet made heavy demands on the steel industry, and the prospects for 1951 do not indicate any large increase over the previous year. It is too early, however, to gauge what the overall home demand will be this year.

## Production Affected by Shortages

On the basis of the 1950 production and with the new productive capacity added, it might have been possible to gauge this year's production at 16.75 million tons. Home demand, presumably, would not rise above this figure. However, the limiting factor now is not the productive capacity of the industry but the shortage of raw materials and fuel. Already this month's supplies of coke have been cut from 207,000 tons to 200,000 tons. The diversion by the government of ships to import coal from the United States has lost the industry 600,000 tons of ore





Great Britain—Galvanized sheets and tinplates awaiting shipment at Newport Docks, Cardiff.

already purchased. January's ore deliveries are likely to fall some 200,000 tons below purchases and requirements. As a result, stocks of imported ore have had to be reduced and a further reduction is evident, if pig iron production is to be maintained.

The industry is faced with a reduction in imports of German scrap. During 1951, these imports are expected to fall from an annual rate of approximately two million tons in 1950 to one million tons. It is expected that an extra 500,000 tons of scrap can be collected at home. However, this may prove a costly business and it is doubtful whether these home supplies can make good the loss of the supplies from Germany.

Although steel production has been increasing year by year, the 1950 record was assisted by imports amounting to some 700,000 ingot tons. The United States, through the year, was supplying quantities of steel sheet averaging some 3,000 tons per month. The supplies from the United States have been cut considerably and it is doubtful, in view of the tight supply situation, whether United Kingdom imports in 1951 will match those of last year. As a result, United Kingdom industry, particularly motor-car production, is already being affected. Prospects of future supplies of sheet, in the absence of imports, must be deferred until the coming into production of new plant, particularly that at Margam, in South Wales.

As a result of these shortages and the fall in imports, it only can be hoped that, in the first months of this year, the present rate of steel production can be maintained. It is more likely that there will be an actual drop. The cut in exports of steel will probably maintain supplies for home consumption. Nevertheless, everything will depend on the industry's ability to make up for any fall in the early months of the year by a concentrated drive later on.

Besides these immediate difficulties, the industry is faced with other worries which are likely to persist beyond the early months of 1951. These relate to the problem of securing sufficient ore imports, while United



States industry is drawing supplies from Europe and when German steel production is expanding. Production of pig iron from home ore is limited by the availability of labour, particularly in the Midlands. The continuing shortage of coal and coke is affecting the use of domestic ores which, because of their poorer quality, require the use of more coke. Costs outside the industry have been rising and are still rising in railway rates, ocean freights, ore prices, imported scrap and so on. Nationalization, with all its uncertainties, is to take place this February. Although this factor has not yet apparently affected production, the change-over period and beyond may leave a considerable mark on the industry's production record.

In consequence, the iron and steel industry cannot face the new year with confidence that new production records will be made, let alone current rates maintained. It is apparent that, with the difficulty of assessing United Kingdom home demands, both civil and military, and the problems of increasing production because of raw material and fuel shortages, there is little likelihood that production in the first six months of 1951 will be sufficient to maintain increased exports to Canada and other countries, although it is hoped that the dollar markets will receive favourable treatment. With the coming into production of a steel sheet plant at Margam this summer, it is maintained that shortages of sheet will be mitigated and supplies will be made available for export. However, too much stress should not be placed on the output of this one plant, as it may be some time before capacity production is reached. It is planned to produce over a million tons a year at Margam, of which one-half is to be uncoated sheet.

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#### **Canadian Cold Storage Fish Stocks Lower**

Cold storage holdings of fish in Canada on January 1 amounted to 45,890,000 pounds, as compared with 54,925,000 on December 1, and 41,496,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on January 1 this year comprised 43,336,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,554,000 pounds frozen smoked.

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#### **Volume of Imports into India Liable to Variation**

Bombay, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Recently, the attention of Indian importers has been drawn by the Government of India to the fact that, owing to fluctuations in rate of exchange of the Canadian dollar, the volume of imports under an import licence is liable to variation. The government has decided that importers will be required to make sure that the c.i.f. value in rupees of the goods imported is not exceeded by the limiting rupee amount of the import licence. Consequently, amendments in the value of licences issued will not ordinarily be permitted for reasons of variation in rate of exchange. Exceptions to this rule are goods despatched on through consignment from Canada before October 1, 1950, or firm commitments that were entered into before the same date. Furthermore, licences will in future be generally issued for shipment from licensing areas rather than specific countries, which has been the case in the past. For purposes of import trade control in India the following countries have been grouped as forming part of the dollar area: United States and any territory under the sovereignty of the United States, Canada (including Newfoundland); other American account countries, consisting of the Republic of the Philippines, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Venezuela and Liberia.



# Greek Trade Balance Continued Unfavourable During Past Year

*Disparity between imports and exports increased despite relative improvement in some segments of economy—Accelerated efforts to satisfy abnormal requirements of industry, through United States assistance, have tended to distort trade balance—ECA will make resources available to cover Greek deficits.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Second in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS, December 11, 1950.—Greece made no progress toward reducing her trading deficit in the past year, according to figures compiled by the Bank of Greece and the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy. Despite a relative improvement in certain segments of the Greek economy, which may be attributed largely to generous United States financial and technical assistance, the unfavourable disparity between imports and exports has not only continued, but has increased. Prior to World War II, exports covered 60 to 70 per cent of imports, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, exports amounted to only 20.4 per cent of imports. Explanations advanced for the unhealthy state of external trade include both internal and external factors, as well as the structure of the trade itself. From the overall point of view, increased imports can be considered advantageous, as these include capital goods for reconstruction purposes, but decreased exports must be regarded as indicative of retarded progress.

The ravages of war, occupation and civil strife, which have characterized the history of Greece over the past decade, have made it necessary to replenish capital equipment of both primary and secondary industries. Accelerated efforts to satisfy the abnormal requirements of Greek industry, through United States assistance, have tended to distort the trade balance, as reflected in the import and export statistics.

## Greek Imports and Exports

Fiscal year (July 1-June 30)	Imports	Exports	Deficit	Percentage of exports to imports
1947-48 .....	U.S.\$310,754,000	U.S.\$95,595,000	U.S.\$215,159,000	30.7
1948-49 .....	350,603,000	39,758,000	260,845,000	22.1
1949-50 .....	356,936,000	72,896,000	284,040,000	20.4

Note.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.) and not on arrivals (c.i.f.).

## Efforts to Restore Export Trade Have Little Success

Measures taken to restore export trade with traditional markets, as well as to develop new outlets, have met with little success. Due to high internal costs of production, prices are frequently found to be non-competitive on world markets. Traditional customer countries, mainly European, are struggling to rebuild their own economies, and are unable to buy because of the luxury nature of such Greek exportables as tobacco, wines, currants, sultanas, figs, table grapes, edible olives, citrus fruits, aromatic and pharmaceutical herbs and plants, and natural sponges.



Several European countries, because of new preferences developed following dislocation of the prewar trade pattern, adopted other sources of supply, which, to some extent, they have retained, despite the determination of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to restore to Greece her prewar share of intra-European trade. At the same time, the markets of Eastern Europe are no longer accessible. Prewar, these markets accounted for approximately 14 per cent of total Greek exports, excluding the present eastern zones of Germany and Austria, which absorbed approximately one-third of all exports before the war.

Greece, with a trading deficit with all other member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, is in a uniquely difficult position with respect to settlement of her adverse balances of payments with O.E.E.C. participants. At the same time, her requirements from the dollar area, principally the United States, amounted to 36.4 per cent of imports during the 1949-50 fiscal year, as against prewar imports from that area, principally from Argentina, of 14.7 per cent. On the other hand, exports to the dollar area amounted to 18.1 per cent during the last fiscal year, compared with 17.4 per cent prewar.

The universal deficit of Greece is currently being met by foreign assistance. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, Greece utilized U.S.\$121.2 million in direct aid, and the equivalent of U.S.\$129.5 million in indirect aid (including U.S.\$3.4 million in Italian reparations). Of the direct aid, U.S.\$21.5 million were used for reconstruction and rehabilitation, while U.S.\$65.3 million of the indirect aid were utilized for that purpose.

Policy on external trade is formulated by the Foreign Trade Board. It is composed of appropriate ministers of the Crown, the governor of the Bank of Greece and the executive director of the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy, and is administered by the Foreign Trade Administration, directed by United States citizens in the employ of the Greek Government.

#### Import Licensing Schedules Issued Semi-annually

Import licensing schedules, covering items importable through direct state procurement and by private trade, are drawn up semi-annually in close co-operation with the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Greece, and promulgated by the Foreign Trade Administration. These schedules do not include imports for the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program, designed to restore and augment the country's productive capacity.

Greek Import Licensing Schedules, 1949-50

1949-50	Dollars	*Sterling	*Clearing and drawing rights	Total
First half .....	U.S.\$ 34,715,531	U.S.\$ 35,215,457	U.S.\$ 52,438,000	U.S.\$122,368,988
Second half .....	65,721,000	36,872,000	55,150,000	157,743,000
Total .....	U.S.\$100,436,531	U.S.\$ 72,087,457	U.S.\$107,588,000	U.S.\$280,111,988

\* Dollar equivalents.

The program for the first half of the year did not include allocations for direct state procurement, usually consisting of wheat, flour, canned fish, milk, rice and meat, imports of which are normally effected directly by the United States Government. Items, imported under the semi-annual schedules, consist of consumer goods, raw materials, fuel, and machinery and equipment for primary and secondary industries.



Under the import licensing schedules, preference is given to imports from countries dedicated, through membership in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, to the restoration of intra-European trade, and from other countries with which Greece has clearing agreements, including Czechoslovakia, Finland and Spain. Trade with members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation is stimulated by a scheme of liberalizing imports, adopted January 1, 1950. Under that scheme, items declared "free" may be imported from O.E.E.C. countries without quantitative restriction. So far, Greece has liberalized 60 per cent of her requirements based on imports effected during 1948, the year adopted by O.E.E.C. as the base year. Under the scheme, dollar-area sources of such liberalized items are automatically excluded from the market, when supplies are available from O.E.E.C. countries. Items, not readily declared free by Greece, are those supplied by local industry or those which such industry is being encouraged to produce, as well as those of a luxury nature.

Greece, by virtue of her membership in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, is a member of the European Payments Union, which became effective July 1, 1950. The object of the European Payments Union is to facilitate the flow of intra-European trade through a system which will enable each country to settle its accounts with other member countries as a group, as against the system previously in effect of bilateral settlements.

The gold reserves of member countries have not as yet been sufficiently reconstituted to make it possible for net debtors to pay net creditors in gold. The European Payments Union provides funds to pay that part of the debts which the debtors are unable to pay themselves. In most cases, these additional funds, in fact, will be credits made available by net creditors.

#### ECA Resources Available to Cover Deficits

For a few countries, the United States Economic Co-operation Administration has estimated that they will be net creditors, and will provide dollar aid to them on condition that they make available, as a grant to the European Payments Union, an equivalent amount of their own currencies. In certain cases, such as that of Greece, the United States Economic Co-operation Administration has estimated net debtor positions, and will make resources available to cover the deficits.

In order to combat high internal costs of production and render Greek exportables competitive on world markets, under this country's "General Policy on Barter", dated February 28, 1950, certain items are classified as "passive", or as requiring assistance in the form of subsidization. Such products may be exported, subject to various established percentages of the total quantities to be exported, against the import of items scheduled under the published import licensing program, against such scheduled items in excess of programmed amounts and against non-scheduled, though specified, luxury items. Rights to import items in excess of programmed amounts and non-scheduled or luxury items, earned from the export of passive items, may be sold to importers at high premiums, enabling exporters of passive items to reduce prices below cost.

#### Value of Greek Exports

	Free exchange	Clearing accounts U.S. dollars	Barter	Total
1947-48 .....	42,973,000	11,820,000	40,802,000	95,595,000
1948-49 .....	33,960,000	25,065,000	30,733,000	89,758,000
1949-50 .....	26,637,000	36,629,000	9,630,000	72,896,000

Note.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.) and not on shipments (c.i.f.).



Despite reinstitution, on February 28, 1950, of barter, which had been suspended, following devaluation of the drachma in September, 1949, barter transactions have sharply diminished, accounting for less than 14 per cent of exports during the last fiscal year, as compared with 43 per cent two years earlier. Free exchange transactions have been curtailed by 38 per cent during the same period. At the same time, exports through clearing arrangements, mainly with member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, have increased from the equivalent of U.S.\$11.8 million to U.S.\$36.6 million, until such transactions now include over 50 per cent of all exports.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, 73.8 per cent of Greek exports were absorbed by members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, while those countries, in turn, supplied Greece with 57.5 per cent of her import requirements. The United States followed by taking up 17.1 per cent of Greek exports and exporting to this country 32.1 per cent of her requirements. Other Western Hemisphere countries, including Canada, accounted for 1 per cent of this country's exports and for 4.3 per cent of her import trade.

#### Greek Import-Export Trade by Areas, 1949-50

	Imports U.S.\$	Percentage of total imports	Exports U.S.\$	Percentage of total exports
O.E.E.C. countries .....	205,102,000	57.5	53,780,000	73.8
United States .....	114,642,000	32.1	12,519,000	17.1
Other Western Hemisphere countries .....	15,317,000	4.3	718,000	1.0
All other countries .....	21,875,000	6.1	5,879,000	8.1
Total .....	356,936,000	100.0	72,896,000	100.0

#### Philippine Rice Crop Showed Serious Decline

Manila, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Estimated production of palay (unhusked rice) for 1950 will likely be only 53,000,000 cavans (2,517,500 tons), or 285,000 tons less than the 1949 crop, the chairman of the National Rice Corporation (NARIC), has revealed to the Economic Mobilization Committee of the Philippines. The serious decline is attributed to the increasingly unsettled conditions of Central Luzon.

It was pointed out to the Economic Mobilization Committee that this decline would make it necessary to import, probably from Thailand, at least 150,000 tons of rice to meet the deficit. This fact has prompted unfavourable comment on the gift recently made to Korea of some 10,000 tons of Philippine rice, which cost the Philippine Government some \$3,390,000. To cover the cost of rice to be imported from Thailand, the government will require an allocation of \$13,000,000 from the shrinking dollar income of the Philippines.

The decline in rice production in Luzon has encouraged further development of rice growing in other parts of the republic. Already, from one area in Mindanao, reports reveal a production of 1,000,000 cavans (47,500 tons) of palay. Greater attention will be given to this area in 1951. It is hoped to allocate two million pesos to the purchase of suitable fertilizers, and it is hoped that some eight million pesos can be allocated from the "gasoline fund" to construct roads in more promising agricultural areas, particularly in Mindanao.



## Canadian Statistician to Assist Burma Plan Census Being Taken Next Year

*Services of Nathan Keyfitz being made available by Dominion Bureau of Statistics at request of United Nations Technical Assistance Administration—Example of aid being provided by Canada to under-developed areas of world.*

**T**ECHNICAL assistance for Burma will be provided through the co-operation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is making available to that country for three months the services of its senior research statistician, Nathan Keyfitz. He left Ottawa last week to plan a census that will be taken next year in Burma, covering population, cottage industries, mining and large-scale manufacturing. Although censuses have been taken before in that country, they were of a simple nature, and failed to meet present requirements.

Canada is co-operating with the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations in making the services of Mr. Keyfitz available, and will be reimbursed by the United Nations for his salary and travelling expenses to and from Burma. His living costs will be paid by the Burmese Government.

This is another example of aid being provided by Canada to under-developed areas of the world, following the receipt of requests from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in New York, a similar bureau in Colombo for technical assistance to South and South-East Asia and other specialized agencies. Many other requests have been channelled to the Technical Assistance Service in Ottawa, and will be filled as personnel become available from the civil service and private industry.

Mr. Keyfitz was born in Westmount, Que., in 1913, and graduated from McGill University in 1934 with a B.Sc. degree in mathematics. He received in 1942 a \$2,500 Carnegie Fellowship for a year of study at the University of Chicago, where he specialized in sociology, and in 1946 he went to the Institute of Statistics at Raleigh, N.C.

Mr. Keyfitz joined the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1936, and has been working since then on the Decennial Census of Canada, external trade statistics, social analysis and is at present senior research statistician. He is a member of the special committee on applied mathematical statistics of the National Research Council and a member of the following professional organizations: American Statistical Association, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, Mathematical Association of America, American Sociological Society and the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Keyfitz has attended, as an observer, a number of conferences since 1947, including the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, the Sampling Sub-Commission and the World Statistical Congress.

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### Three Tankers Being Constructed in Belgium

Brussels, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The third of three tankers under construction for the Overseas Tankship Corporation, an affiliate of Caltex Petroleum Company, has just been launched at the Cockerill Shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp. The tankers are each of 17,500 tons deadweight. The one just launched has been named the *Caltex-Liege*. The other two launched respectively in November and May, 1950, were christened *Caltex-Brussels* and *Caltex-Antwerp*.



# Philippines Plan Higher Output Of Rice, Coconuts and Sugar

*Five-year plan to implement Bell Report, announced by Philippine Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources—Large sums being appropriated to carry out numerous projects.*

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**M**ANILA, December 18, 1950.—Provision for increased production of rice, coconuts and sugar has been made by the Philippine Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, which recently announced a five-year plan to implement the Bell Report. The Philippines had 5,410,000 acres planted to rice during the past year, and the estimated harvest was 22,650,000 cavans (one cavan equals 95 pounds) of palay (unhusked rice) per acre. With a population of 20 million, and increasing at a rate of 2.2 per cent a year, and with 72 per cent of the population dependent on rice as their staple food, it is estimated that there will be a shortage of 12 million cavans of palay.

In order to meet this shortage, increased production will have to be accomplished by increased irrigation projects, the use of commercial fertilizers, the use of high yielding varieties of seed, the use of modern agricultural machinery, and the importation of more work animals to replace wartime losses.

The Irrigation Pump Administration has an appropriation of one million pesos for the operation of fifty units, capable of irrigating 20,000 hectares of rice land. However, to carry out the rice projects, including fertilizer and additional irrigation equipment, an outlay of 20 million pesos is required for the first year, 10 million pesos for the second year, 8 million pesos for the third year, and 6 million pesos for each of the fourth and fifth years, making a total outlay of 42 million pesos for the five years.

## Production of Coconuts is Main Agricultural Industry

At the present time, the coconut industry is the leading agricultural industry. It is estimated that there are 95 million bearing coconut trees, with a harvest of about 900,000 metric tons of copra, 65,000 metric tons of desiccated coconut, and 5,000 metric tons of coconut oil. In 1949, the total copra export was 528,000 metric tons, valued at 179.2 million pesos. For the same year, the amount of coconut oil exported was 61,300 metric tons at 35 million pesos, while desiccated coconut shipments totalled 57,600 metric tons, valued at 38.7 million pesos.

The main problem of the industry today is control of the "Cadang-Cadang" disease which is very prevalent in certain sections of the islands. While the government is making every effort to control this disease, there is also much need to improve coconut culture, to rehabilitate the present coconut plantations, and to industrialize coconut products. In order to carry out this program, the prospective puts forward the following suggestions: (a) Liberal appropriations for the control, if not eradication of coconut diseases and pests; (b) use of commercial fertilizers to rehabilitate old plantations; (c) use of disease-resisting varieties for new plantings, and (d) industrialization of coconut products.



To attain these objectives, it is estimated that 9.5 million pesos will be needed over a five-year period. The appropriations should be in an amount of three million pesos the first year, two million for the second year, and 1.5 million for each of the third, fourth and fifth years.

Prior to the war, the sugar industry constituted about 63 per cent of the foreign trade of the Philippines, 30 per cent of the national income and about 42 per cent of the yearly revenue of the government. It is estimated that, before the war, there were 575,000 acres planted to sugar cane, with a production of 1,144,000 short tons of sugar and about 1,600,000 people were more or less dependent upon this industry. The investment of the industry at that time amounted to 575 million pesos, of which 148 million were in manufacturing plants, 362 million in lands and improvements thereon, and 45 million pesos in crop loans to sugar planters. The annual value of sugar and its by-products was estimated at about 150 million pesos, representing 46 per cent of the total income of the country from all agricultural sources.

### Sugar Industry Greatly Damaged During the War

Damage estimated at 225 million pesos, or 39 per cent of the capital invested, was suffered by the sugar industry of these islands in the Second World War. Of the 42 centrals operating in the Philippines before the war, 25 were completely destroyed, 13 slightly damaged, and only three centrals remained intact.

The complete recovery of the sugar industry is of great importance to the Philippine economy. So far, 33.3 million pesos from the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation and 41.9 million pesos from the Philippine National Bank were made available for the sugar industry.

The current endeavour is to produce enough sugar to fill the quota for the United States market and to meet the local national requirement of about 200,000 short tons, making a total of 1,182,000 short tons. For the 1950 crop, about 164,000 hectares were planted to sugar cane, with an estimated production of 799,700 short tons. Last year, there was an export of 630,000 short tons, valued at 126 million pesos.

As the industrial development of the industry is being handled by other government entities, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources is devoting its activities to the culture of sugar cane and the production of desirable selected varieties, as well as research on the agronomical, pathological and entomological aspects of the industry. For this purpose, the government is undertaking research in hybridization to determine (a) high-yielding varieties, (b) resistance to disease and pests, and (c) proper amount of commercial fertilizers.

### Moroccan Fish Production Increased

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Morrocan fish production in 1950 is expected to exceed that for 1949, with the sardine run reappearing after an absence of several years. Fish catches in Morocco during 1949 and the first six months of 1950 as compared with the first six months of 1949 are as follows:

	Jan.-June, 1949	1949 (Tons)	Jan.-June, 1950
Sardines .....	20,692	76,586	35,251
Tuna .....	1,253	5,500	1,457
Seasonal fish .....	185	605	262
Sedentary fish .....	6,193	10,309	5,705
Total .....	28,323	93,000	42,675
Value .....	874	2,162	1,013

Million francs



# New Brazilian Highway to Connect Rio de Janeiro With Sao Paulo

*Rodovia Presidente Dutra, the most ambitious in Brazil, should be completed in 1951—Construction of other important highways continued at accelerated pace.*

By T. F. Harris, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One cruzeiro equals \$0.0572)

**R**IO DE JANEIRO, December 27, 1950.—Progress is being made in the construction of the Rodovia Presidente Dutra, a new highway that will connect Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. This road-building project, the most ambitious in Brazil, should be completed in 1951, when it will be possible to make the journey between these two cities in six hours, over a well-paved highway, 416 kilometres long and ninety kilometres less than the road presently connecting Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, over which the first trip by automobile was made in 1908 in thirty-six days.

There was a road of sorts between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil's two most important cities, as early as 1777. However, nothing was done to improve it until 1922, when the road was made usable for automobile traffic. As traffic increased to approximately 1,000 cars per day, mostly heavy trucks, the road became increasingly inadequate.

Little further was done to remedy the situation until December, 1945, when a law was passed creating a single federal tax on petroleum products for a National Highway Fund, to be administered by the National Highway Department, which hitherto did not have a budget. Then a special commission was created within the department to plan and build the highway. Budgeted at one billion cruzeiros, the project was being financed by two loans from the Bank of Brazil of 600 million cruzeiros and 400 million cruzeiros, advanced against the appropriation of the National Highway Department.

The speed potential of the road will vary from 100 kilometres an hour on level stretches to 60 kilometres in the mountainous portions. Radius of curves will vary from 600 metres on level ground to 100 metres in the mountains, and maximum slopes from 3 degrees to 6 degrees. Throughout the extent of the road, there will be 31 cloverleaf turns, the first in Brazil, and 98 viaducts, bridges and overpasses, the longest of which will be 200 metres long.

At the approaches to Rio and São Paulo, where traffic volume is approximately 3,000 cars daily, the highway will have two lanes, each seven metres wide, with shoulders 2.5 metres wide on each side, and separated by a strip which will be planted with small cyprus trees to absorb glare. The rest of the way the highway will be only one lane for the time being, although dirt is being moved to make room for the second lane. When over-all traffic reaches 3,000 cars daily, it is expected that the second lane will be paved. Only one stretch, in the mountainous regions between Labrinhas and Aparecida, will not be two lanes. In the whole project, only 40 kilometres of the old road are being used.

The road will have three types of paving: cement-concrete where the earth is compressed; concrete-asphalt where stone is abundant and an asphalt supply is conveniently located; and macadam-asphalt where earth is not compressed. Any portion of the road will support a 35-ton or 40-ton





**Brazil—Centre of São Paulo, showing Anhangabau Park, Viaduto do Cha and Mararazzo Building.**

truck. To increase speed, the highway has no crossings, only overpasses leading to towns and other roads; and it by-passes all towns except one along the route.

#### **Many Contractors Assigned to the Task**

About thirty different contractors are assigned to the job, using a total of approximately 600 pieces of equipment—their own and that of the National Highway Department. The project involves moving over 20 million cubic metres of earth, of which 15 million were moved in one year, from March, 1949, to March, 1950. The project is costing 2 million cruzeiros a day, will use 20,000 metric tons of asphalt and coal tar, and 660,000 50-kilo bags of cement for paving only. The drainage system includes 580 culverts, totalling 19,086 metres.

While the progress made on the Rio-São Paulo road is the outstanding highway development of the year, construction of other important highways continued at an accelerated pace under the national roads plan. However, there are now only 10,600 kilometres of federal highways and



slightly more than 50,000 kilometres of state-controlled highways, giving an average of only seven metres of highway per square kilometre for the country.

The Rio de Janeiro-Bahia highway, which was begun in 1936, was inaugurated during the year. Its 1,700-kilometre length has opened up new territory, and is a main link in the projected roads system to join the north and south of the country. Its construction should be completed by next year. In its present state, it is not passable in its entirety during the rainy season.

The federal government opened a special credit of 100 million cruzeiros during the year for the improvement of transportation in the ten north-eastern and central states of Brazil. This measure is expected to be of great assistance in bettering the urgent need for more and better roads in that area. Some of the states are building new sections of roads which will eventually link up into a national highway system.

The central highway of the state of Pernambuco, a 600-kilometre road linking the capital, Recife, to the central highway of the state of Piauí, was concluded during the year, at a cost of 53 million cruzeiros.

The state of São Paulo awarded a contract in late 1949 for the asphalt paving of 1,100 kilometres of highways connecting important cities in the interior. An excellent paved highway of 40 kilometres connecting Jundiaí and Campinas was completed. The paving of the 500-kilometre highway connecting São Paulo to Curitiba, capital of the state of Paraná, is progressing favourably. A contract was also awarded for the re-routing, re-grading and paving of the highway from Curitiba to Paranaguá, Paraná state's principal port and a city of growing importance as an outlet for the rapidly increasing agricultural production of the northern part of the state.

Highway construction in the state of Rio Grande do Sul continued at a slow pace, because of the limited funds allowed by the state highway department. The amount was only sufficient to cover the expense and maintenance of 6,282 kilometres of roads constructed and maintained by the department.

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#### **Tomatoes Being Grown by Montserrat Peasants**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A large acreage has been planted in tomatoes by Montserrat peasants. Weather conditions have been favourable and young plants are reported strong and healthy. The Agriculture Department will be handling the bulk of the crop again this year on behalf of the peasant planters, and expects to make shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom. It is hoped that a net price of 6d. per pound will be obtained in that market.

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#### **Canadian Production of Nickel and Copper Lower Last Year**

All-Canada production of copper and nickel was lower in October and the first ten months of 1950 than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output of copper amounted to 22,127 tons, as compared with 22,311 in October, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the ten months, ending October, to 216,907 tons, slightly below the 217,693 tons produced in the similar period of 1949. Production of nickel in October totalled 10,316 tons as against 10,872 a year earlier, raising the aggregate for the ten months to 101,054 tons from 108,168 in the like 1949 period.



# Prosperity Enjoyed by Cuba As Entire Sugar Crop Sold

*Strong demand resulted from outbreak of Korean struggle—Yield of 5·4 million long tons disposed of at higher average prices than in previous year—United States and British interests contract for all available molasses from forthcoming crop—Canadian exports to Cuba rose to record level in past year.*

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic conditions in Cuba during 1950.)

**H**AVANA, January 3, 1951.—Cuba can look back on 1950 as one of the most prosperous years on record. Moreover, the new year augured a continuation of the same conditions. The outbreak of the Korean struggle resulted in an unexpectedly strong demand for sugar. As a result, the entire crop of nearly 5·4 million long tons, one of the largest ever produced, was disposed of at higher average prices than the previous year's yield of almost 5 million long tons. From all appearances, the new crop, estimated at 5·5 million long tons, should also be sold at profitable prices. With no surplus of sugar or molasses on hand, a contract has already been concluded with United States and British interests for all the available molasses from the forthcoming crop at a price of 20 cents per gallon. This compares with the return in 1950 as low as 4 cents per gallon.

Cuban exports of \$495 million for the first nine months of the year were 4 per cent higher than last year, while imports for the first seven months totalled \$276 million, about the same as last year. However, heavy stocking, due to war fears, led to such substantial imports during the latter half of 1950 that considerable congestion developed in Havana harbour in October with ships waiting as long as a week to get a berth to unload. Exports were also at a higher level than in 1949 for the same period.

## New Secondary Industries Established

A few new secondary industries were started during the year, one of the major ones being a detergent plant set up as a subsidiary operation of a large United States corporation. Tax facilities and duty free entries were granted to new companies for building pre-fabricated houses, for steel pipe with interior cement and sand lining, and for concrete pipe. The new rayon company was operating very successfully with a large portion of its production of tire cord going to Canada. The cotton textile industry was still having difficulties and a large amount of unemployment.

In the mining industry, copper and manganese production were at high levels, and interest developed in the latter part of the year in deposits formerly considered uneconomical. Work was also in progress for setting up machinery to mine tungsten.

Public revenues increased substantially, being up some 19 per cent for the nine months ending in September. While figures are not yet available, it is understood that the government ended the calendar year with a small cash surplus. For the fiscal year 1949-50, the government covered its



budgetary and extraordinary expenses from revenue, and it is expected the same condition will prevail at the end of the present fiscal year. During 1950, the government raised internal loans amounting to some \$70 million. Approximately \$10 million of the proceeds are to be used to pay back the outstanding balance of a loan from the United States Export-Import Bank, the balance being used for development of the resources of the country.

A large program of public works is being carried out with the proceeds of the loans and from ordinary revenue. Private construction also considerably expanded during the year, the total permits issued for Havana province during the first ten months being the largest in the past four years.

### **Government Supported Labour to Maintain and Raise Wages**

The government continued its policy of supporting labour in its drive to maintain and raise wages by intervention in private business, whenever serious trouble arose. This policy has met with mediocre success and a loss of confidence in business circles. New legislation passed during the year included the Tribunal of Guarantees to deal with constitutional matters, the Tribunal of Accounts to oversee government expenditures, and a new Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank.

The National Bank of Cuba is now in full operation, and is exerting its influence in financial affairs. It carries on the inspection of banks, and has already taken over one institution, which did not meet its requirements. It is also advising the government in its financial policy. Bank clearings rose substantially during the year. Bank loans had also risen by the end of 1950, mostly because of growing inventories.

Railways continued to suffer from excessively high, rigid operating costs, while revenues decreased. There was also more competition from trucking companies. A few new steamship connections were established during the year, so that Cuba now has an adequate service to most points. The new bus company, which was gradually replacing the archaic street-cars and buses, has been taken over by the government as a result of labour troubles.

While 1951 will undoubtedly be another very prosperous year, the spectre of inflation is already evident in increased prices and a higher cost of living. The price of foodstuffs has increased the most, due to higher prices for imports and some speculation. Undoubtedly, this year will see the cost of living reach a new high, but business generally should fare well, with imports in many lines being maintained at as large a volume as available supplies will permit.

### **Value of Exports Increased**

Higher prices for sugar and a larger crop were responsible for a rise in the value of Cuban exports for the first nine months of 1950 from \$475 million to \$495 million, an increase of 4 per cent. Year-end figures should show a gain of about the same percentage.

Principal exports were: sugar and its by-products, which accounted for about 90 per cent of the total; tobacco; and foodstuffs.

Imports at the end of the first seven months of the year were about the same as last year, \$276 million compared with \$274 million. However, war fears led to heavy stocking in the latter part of the year, so the value of 1950's imports may exceed that of 1949 by a substantial margin. Congestion developed in the port as customs and private warehouses filled with vast quantities of merchandise.



Principal imports were: foodstuffs and beverages; machinery; automobiles, trucks, etc.; drugs and chemical products; minerals; glass and ceramics; and metals and manufactures of metal.

Canada's exports to Cuba rose to a new record level, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales to Cuba at the end of October totalled \$15.1 million compared with \$11.3 million in the previous year and \$14.4 million for the whole of 1949, the previous record year. Principal Canadian exports to Cuba were flour, dried salted cod, newsprint, machinery and parts, milk products.

Canadian imports from Cuba continued to slump, totalling only \$3.3 million to the end of October as against \$4.3 the previous year. A comparatively new item, rayon tire cord, was the principal import, valued at \$750,000 compared with a little over \$100,000 in 1949. Sugar, vegetable fibres, pineapple, tobacco and fresh tomatoes were the other large items.

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### **Trinidad Laundry Processing Flour Bags into Fabrics**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The processing of flour bags by the Trinidad Steam Laundry has developed into a minor industry in Trinidad. After months of experiment, a practical and successful process has been found of converting the bags into linen-like fabrics from which clothing can be made. Large quantities of processed bags are also available for purchase by local rice and corn millers, and growers of peas and for export. At the 1949 Trinidad Trade Fair, the Trinidad Steam Laundry displayed samples of processed flour bags and the numerous articles of clothing made from them such as shirts, dresses, uniforms, underwear, pillow slips, sheets, tablecloths, kitchen towels, etc. Local tailors are also using them for pocket linings.

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### **Linen Firms in Northern Ireland Merge**

Belfast, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—One of the biggest amalgamations of Northern Ireland linen interests ever carried out has been completed. Three linen firms, with their subsidiaries, have been merged into one group, with an authorized capital of £2,500,000, and converted into a public company under the title of "Moygashel Ltd."

The three major companies involved in the merger are Stevenson & Son Ltd., Dungannon, County Tyrone; the Braid Water Spinning Co. Ltd., Ballymena, County Antrim; and Smyth's Weaving Co. Ltd., of Banbridge, County Down. In addition to these are the following subsidiaries: Lisburn Factory Ltd., Lisburn, County Antrim, and Ballydown Ltd., Banbridge, County Down (both owned by Smyth's Weaving Company); Strelitz Ltd., Regent Street, London, and three subsidiaries of Stevenson & Son Ltd., Tir-Oen Ltd., Steegan, Ltd., and Dungannon Park Ltd., all of Dungannon, County Tyrone. This brings weaving factories, spinning mills, showrooms and offices into one group, and the combined operations of the companies cover all phases of linen and rayon production, from spinning to the selling of finished goods. Altogether this group employs about 1,900 men and 2,100 women.

The issued capital will be £2,000,000. Of this, approximately £500,000 in the form of preference shares and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares have been allocated to the shareholders in the Stevenson, Smyth and Braid Water companies. An additional £500,000 is to be subscribed in the form of preference shares, and the proceeds will be used for re-equipment and expansion. Control of the new group will be retained in Northern Ireland.



# Trade Notes

## BARBADOS

### **New Runway Completed at Airport in Barbados**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The new runway at Seawell airport in Barbados is now completed. It has a surfaced length of 6,000 feet and is capable of handling large four-motored aircraft. It is hoped that this development will attract more air traffic and thus enhance the value of Barbados as a tourist resort. Trans-Canada Air Lines' weekly flights from Montreal to Trinidad are now stopping at Barbados on both northbound and southbound journeys.

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### **Barbados Sea Island Cotton Crop Progressing Favourably**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Barbados Sea Island cotton crop was progressing favourably at the end of December and reaping was expected to begin shortly. Yields may be as high as 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

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## BRITISH GUIANA

### **British Guiana Had Good Rice Crop**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Harvesting of the autumn rice crop was completed in British Guiana in December, except in isolated areas which were flooded in the early part of the year. The crop is reported to be a good one and a conservative estimate of the yield has been placed by Department of Agriculture officials at 59,100 tons.

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### **Sugar Crop in British Guiana Harvested**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Reaping of the autumn sugar crop in British Guiana had been almost completed by the end of December. Weather was favourable to production. Revised estimates place the year's output at 195,000 tons. The British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association announced a five per cent increase in the cost-of-living bonus paid to workers by the estates. This brings the bonus to 45 per cent.

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### **Timber Production in British Guiana Large**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana's timber production for 1949 was 3.5 million cubic feet.

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### **Diamond Production in British Guiana Increased**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—During November, 1950, a total of 4,167 carats of diamonds was entered at the Lands and Mines Department of British Guiana, bringing the total for the eleven months to 32,325 carats. This is about 2,703 carats more than for the corresponding period of 1949. Prices for stones are reported to be slightly lower than in 1949. Gold production amounted to 1,680 ounces during November, bringing the eleven-month total to 13,143 ounces. This represents a decline



of 6,612 ounces from the corresponding period of 1949. Cuyuni Gold-fields Ltd., which began operations in British Guiana in 1940, has suspended gold production in that country indefinitely. It is the second North American financed company to cease operations within the last six months.

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#### **Company in British Guiana Undertaking Forestry Development**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colonial Development Corporation has registered a local company in British Guiana, which will take over its timber activities in that country. The company is called British Guiana Timbers Limited and has an initial share capital of \$8.4 million. While concentrating on forestry development, the company will also concern itself with farming, dairying, general merchandise, livestock breeding and hotels. The company will also prospect, examine and explore in British Guiana and elsewhere, and will be employed in collecting expeditions.

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#### **Coconut Trees in British Guiana Affected by Disease**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A widespread outbreak of disease among coconut trees in British Guiana is causing plantation owners and the Department of Agriculture much anxiety. One planter reports the loss of over 1,000 trees. The disease attacks trees in both sand and clay types of soil, but more disastrous results occur in clay areas. First signs of an attack are noticed when the leaves begin to change from green to yellow and the nuts, both ripe and unripe, drop off the tree. As yet no remedy for the disease has been found and all methods so far employed to combat it have been unsuccessful.

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#### **Aluminous Compound to be Produced in British Guiana**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Demerara Bauxite Company Ltd. announced a new product to be manufactured in British Guiana, utilizing the colony's chief natural resources for additional uses other than the aluminum industry. This aluminous compound, termed a dead-burned product, will be manufactured for use in the world refractory industry. It was developed by the Demerara Bauxite Company in response to a keen demand for such a super-calcined commodity. It will be designated "RASC", the initials representing "Refractory Grade A Super-Calcined". The world's largest kiln in the bauxite industry will be erected for the manufacturing process. Costing an estimated \$2 million, the equipment will be installed at Mackenzie, the centre of the bauxite industry. This new large capital outlay was decided upon in co-operation with the British Guiana Government, which is particularly concerned with encouraging new industry in the colony. The venture will create the first commercial production of this new commodity by a bauxite mining company.

### **CHILE**

#### **Chile Extends Validity Dates of Import Permits**

Santiago, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has informed all Chilean consuls that all authorized import permits have been extended until February 28, 1951. (Under Chilean regulations these permits automatically lose their validity on December 31 of each year.)



### **Chile Authorizes Percentage Imports of Foreign Cattle Hides**

Santiago, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chilean Price Control Board has renewed the authorization to footwear manufacturers to import a percentage of foreign hides. The percentage, until further notice, will be 10 per cent of big sized hides and 20 per cent of small sized hides. The definition of small sized hides applies to those weighing not more than 36 pounds in their fresh state.

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### **Chile to Improve Caldera Railway Service**

Santiago, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works is seeking powers to spend 56,182,370 pesos on the Caldera Railway in 1951 to equip the line to carry the increased cargo traffic anticipated as a result of the coming into production of the Paipote foundry.

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### **Chilean Industrial and Agricultural Production Increased**

Santiago, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Industrial production in Chile has increased 43 per cent between 1940 and 1948. On the other hand, agricultural production has only increased 11 per cent at the same time that the population has increased by 15 per cent. One reason for the small agricultural increase shown is the soil erosion in one of the southern provinces.

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### **Chile to Exchange Fish for Meat**

Santiago, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Arrangements are being made to exchange fish and shellfish for chilled or refrigerated meat from Argentina. The quantities of meat which may be imported under any such agreement will be deducted from the quota of live cattle imported by Chile.

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### **Chilean Railways Carrying More Cargo**

Santiago, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Loadings on Chilean railways have shown an increase of a little over 25 per cent between the years 1948 and 1949. Figures showing loadings since the year 1940 are as follows: 1940, 9,794,000 tons; 1941, 10,032,000; 1942, 10,153,000; 1943, 10,657,000; 1944, 10,740,000; 1945, 11,263,000; 1946, 10,901,000; 1947, 11,391,000; 1948, 12,737,000; 1949 15,938,000 tons.

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### **Chile and Peru Modify Existing Commercial Treaty**

Santiago, December 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Chile and Peru have agreed to modify the existing commercial treaty by declaring free from import duties up to 5,000,000 kilograms of ginned cotton, or the equivalent in raw cotton from Peru.

Steel and iron products, manufactured or product of Chile, will be granted by Peru 50 per cent rebate of duties styled additional, with exception of duties charged under Law 11495. This latter is a special charge of 2 per cent on values.



The present agreement will be considered an integral portion of the existing treaty. Either party may retire the concessions granted on giving sixty days' notice.

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#### **Chile Importing Argentine Cattle**

Santiago, December 23, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized an import quota of 4,000 steers from Argentina during the month of January. The price agreed on varies from 13·85 pesos to 13·96 pesos per live kilogram. These prices represent a reduction of 2 pesos on the last prices.

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#### **Chile to Assist Mining Credit Bank**

Santiago, December 12, 1950.—(FTS)—A law is waiting for promulgation whereby an internal loan of 120 million pesos would be floated in bonds to give an impulse to the activities of the Mining Credit Bank. Of this amount, 15 million pesos is to be invested in a plant for the concentration of minerals and other sums for the purchase of minerals, the creation of new establishments for dealing with mineral products, and the amplification of existing ones. A further loan of 20 million pesos is contemplated for the mining credit and industrial institutes in the north of Chile.

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#### **Chile to Increase Currency Circulation**

Santiago, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The government has ordered the unblocking of 500,000,000 pesos deposited in the Banco Central, which corresponds to payments made by importers for foreign exchange sold by Chile against the loan from the Export-Import Bank contracted to assist the foreign exchange position at the end of 1949. Under the provisions of the law, no increase of local currency was permitted. It is said that the blocking of these funds has been one of the causes for currency restrictions which have affected the commercial activities of the country.

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#### **Chile Requires Agents of Foreign Firms to Register**

Santiago, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council will establish a register of representatives or agents of foreign manufacturers or exporters to control prices of merchandise indexed under the new Chilean import regulations and to direct the import trade to those countries offering competitive products at the most favourable prices. Interested parties will have to register in the Foreign Trade Council. The council will demand from the importing representatives the acceptance of indent orders. Canadian exporters should make certain that their Chilean representatives comply with the above procedure and are on this "approved" list.

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#### **Chile to Ship Copper to Great Britain**

Santiago, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—After a two-year suspension, Chile will again export copper to Great Britain. It is estimated that Great Britain's purchases of copper from Chile will amount to approximately 30,000 tons.



## **COSTA RICA**

### **Coffee Plantations in Costa Rica Attacked by Disease**

Guatemala City, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Coffee plantations in Costa Rica are being attacked by two serious fungus diseases, and measures have already been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to prevent the plagues from spreading and ruining the crop.

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### **Costa Rica May Make Plastic from Agricultural Waste**

Guatemala City, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Costa Rican government is studying a scheme for the conversion of agricultural trash into plastic material. According to official reports, an Austrian businessman has offered to import half a million dollars' worth of machinery with a view to setting up this industry which offers wide possibilities. Most likely coffee and rice chaff, orange peel and other agricultural bagasse will be used for this conversion into plastic material.

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### **Waxed and Gummed Paper Factory Proposed for Costa Rica**

Guatemala City, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture in Costa Rica has been asked for authorization to set up a waxed and gummed paper factory.

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### **Costa Rica to Have Surplus Salt for Export**

Guatemala City, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Costa Rican salt production has been very good this year, and it is thought that there will be a surplus of some twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand quintals for export, although no new markets have as yet been found, and a new harvest is due shortly.

## **EGYPT**

### **Egypt Buys Wheat from Russia**

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Egypt has accepted the Russian offer for 100,000 tons of wheat in exchange for cotton. It is reported that the Russian wheat is now arriving.

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### **Egypt Doubles Export Tax on Cotton**

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A decree has been issued doubling the export tax on cotton from Egypt as of January 7, 1951. The new rates are £E8 per 100 kilos (gross) on raw cotton, and £E6 per 100 kilos on "Scarto" (low grade cotton). Although previously the government undertook not to increase this tax, they have now stated that it is essential to increase revenue, especially since the abolition of excess profits tax.

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### **Egypt Opens New Patents Office**

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A new patents office, for the purpose of receiving applications for patents and for the registration of designs and industrial models, has been opened. "Old" inventions, designs







season. Estimated productions are, in million pounds: Australia, 1,190; Argentina, 480; New Zealand, 372; Russia, 310; United States, 254; and South Africa, 220.

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### **South African Pilot Uranium Plants in Operation**

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Pilot plants for the extraction of uranium, in accordance with the plan announced by the South African Government recently, are already in operation on some Rand mines in order to provide the data for the design and erection of full scale plants. Such plants will be financed by loans from the South African Atomic Energy Board. The West Rand Consolidated Mines estimate that their plant will be ready for operation in the second half of 1952. Other mines estimate that their plants will be ready for operation within two to three years. The problem related to the economic recovery of uranium from the gold ores of the Witwatersrand has been under investigation by the Government Metallurgical Laboratory, in collaboration with laboratories overseas, for a considerable period.

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### **Most South African Wealth Lies in Secondary Industry**

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Secondary industry is now the backbone of South Africa's wealth, notwithstanding the dominant position of gold as a contributor. This view was expressed by the Secretary for Commerce and Industries at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

During 1949 secondary industry contributed £195 million, as against £124 million for agriculture, and £93 million for gold mining. Industrial undertakings in the Southern Transvaal, the centre of most of the Union's industries, produced about 40 per cent of the total gross output of the private industries in the Union, £529 million during 1947-48. They also employed about 45 per cent of the total of 538,935 workers in all private industries in the country during that year, and their capital outlay in plant and machinery accounted for about 51 per cent of the total figure of £109·4 million for the Union.

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### **South African Foreign Exchange Holdings Increase**

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—A rise of approximately 40 per cent in South Africa's foreign exchange holdings is reflected in the latest report of the South African Reserve Bank. In January, gold holdings totalled £46·6 million and foreign bills discounted (mainly sterling) were £56·9 million, a grand total of £103·5 million eleven months ago.

On December 8, gold holdings were entered at £67·2 million and foreign bills at £79·6 million, a combined total of £146·8 million. The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public was at the high figure of 74·7 per cent.

South Africa's total trade deficit of about £155 million during the first nine months of 1949 has been reduced to about £76 million for the first nine months of 1950. This reduction in the trade deficit, together with the higher value realized for the Union's gold output in 1950, had the effect of reducing the net deficit on current account from about £115 million in the first nine months of 1949, to about £5 million during the corresponding period of 1950. The total net inflow of capital for the first nine months of 1950 amounted to about £50 million, compared with about £9 million in the same period last year.



### **South African Bank Gold Holdings Increase**

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Gold holdings of South Africa for the week ended November 24, 1950, increased from £65.9 million to £66 million, according to the Reserve Bank. Foreign bills discounted rose from £78.3 million to £79.1 million. The ratio of gold reserves to public liabilities rose from 73.7 to 74.2 per cent.

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### **South Africa Experiencing Tourist Boom**

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—A total of 72,456 tourists visited the Union in 1949, an increase of 5,354 over the previous year. During the first nine months of 1950, a total of 49,508 business and holiday visitors and 4,242 scholars came to the Union, compared with 47,383 business and holiday visitors and 3,306 scholars in the same period last year.

South Africa's Minister of Transport announced on December 8, 1950, that the government will allocate £500,000 in next year's budget as loans for the building of new hotels and extension of existing ones to meet present demands of tourists.

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### **South African Wholesale Prices Rise**

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—During September, 1950, the wholesale price index of South African goods registered an increase of 0.9 point over the August figure of 174.3, bringing the index up to 175.2 (1938 equals 100). This figure is 6.3 points higher than the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

The wholesale price index of imported goods, however, showed a much larger increase of 3.1 points, which brought the figure up to 246.3. This figure is approximately 28.2 points higher than that for September, 1949, representing an average monthly increase of nearly 2.4 points during the past twelve months.

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### **South Africa Expects Record Sugar Crop**

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—South Africa's sugar crop for the current season is estimated at approximately 640,000 short tons, the largest in the history of the sugar industry in the Union. During the previous season, 1949-50, roughly 561,000 short tons of sugar were produced.

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## **SWEDEN**

### **Sweden Leads in Export of Calculating Machines**

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—At the moment, Sweden exports more calculating machines than any other country. During the first nine months of 1950, exports of calculating and typewriting machines amounted to Kr.28,200,000 (\$5,640,000), as compared with Kr.23,400,000 for the corresponding period in 1949, an increase of about 20 per cent. The companies which hit these high totals are Atvidaberg—manufacturers of Facit calculators and Halda typewriters—and the Addo Co. of Malmö.

A new sales-drive has just started in the United States and, according to reports received, the outlook is promising.



### **Aluminum Output in Sweden Increased**

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The new extension at the Swedish Aloxid works at Sundsvaal, North Sweden, which is now completed, will enable the firm to increase its production of aluminum up to 2,000 to 4,000 tons a year.

Included in the new extension is a long electrolysis hall containing 40 electric smelting furnaces of latest type and a foundry with four giant cylinders.

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### **Emperor of Ethiopia Purchases Swedish Furniture**

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A consignment of Swedish period furniture has been sent from Bodafors to Ethiopia following a personal order from Emperor Haile Selassie. It consists of drawing room pieces in so-called Gustavian style, white lacquered with gold ornaments, and is intended for the Royal Palace in Addis Ababa.

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### **"Penicillin Cows" Can Spoil the Whole Cheese**

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A cow which has been given penicillin for udder inflammation discharges so much of the drug and other antibiotics in her milk that the production of cheese is made impossible, or very difficult, reports Professor Nils Lagerlöf, of Stockholm's Veterinary High School. An agreement has now been reached between the Veterinary Board and the Swedish Dairymen's Society to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Penicillin, which is a valuable means of curing certain types of udder inflammation, has a very pernicious effect on the quality of the milk. Even in highly diluted form, the penicillin kills the milk bacteria, which are essential for the production of cheese. If two cows are treated with penicillin and produce together 10 litres of milk, this milk can contain so much penicillin that, even when mixed with 2,000 litres of penicillin-free milk, it can affect the cheese-making. In future, Swedish veterinaries will only issue penicillin in exceptional cases, and milk suppliers will be obliged to notify the dairies of any cows which have been treated with penicillin.

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### **Holdings of Swedish Bank Decreased**

Stockholm, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—According to the latest report of the Swedish Riksbank, the gold holdings of the bank decreased by Kr.1,000,000 to Kr.467,000,000 during November, while the foreign exchange reserves dropped by Kr.168,000,000 to Kr.685,000,000, mainly due to increased imports. The combined gold and currency holdings thus totalled Kr.1,152,000,000 (\$230,400,000) against Kr.1,321,000,000 on October 31 and Kr.1,186,000,000 on November 3, 1949. Note circulation went up by Kr.35,000,000 to Kr.3,285,000,000 with a corresponding decrease in the note issue reserve to Kr.215,000,000.

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### **Large Steam Boiler Operating at Swedish Power Plant**

Stockholm, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—A steam boiler, claimed to be Europe's largest and producing 300 tons of steam per hour from 30 tons of coal, was put into use on December 4 by the Västeras Steam Power



Plant in Central Sweden. With this addition, the capacity of the plant, which constitutes a reserve and emergency link in Sweden's chain of hydro-electric units, is now 165,000.

Built into a 55-metre high tower, the boiler is equipped with an automatic extinguishing apparatus and a smoke filter device consisting of 1,800 spirals. When operating at maximum steam pressure, the temperature of the hearth is 1,300°C.

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### **Building Costs in Sweden Greatly Increased**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—A recent newspaper article dealt with the high building costs at present in Stockholm and stated that a house which cost 204,000 crowns to construct in 1939 now costs up to 337,000. It is reported that building costs in Stockholm went up no less than 4.2 per cent during the third quarter of this year because of the 7 per cent higher price of materials. The heaviest increase is observed in the price of iron, metals and wood. Reinforced iron has risen by 31 per cent, timber by 11 per cent, heating and sanitary installations by 7 per cent, plating by 13 per cent, etc. From January 1, 1939, up to October, 1950, building costs for dwellings in Stockholm have risen by 65.4 per cent. This is due in great part to the increased cost of materials which have advanced by 95.2 per cent, while wages have risen by 31.3 per cent since 1939.

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### **Swedish Sugar Beet Output Higher**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish sugar beet area yielded 1,980,000 tons in 1950, as compared with 1,770,000 tons in 1949.

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### **Sweden Plans Exportation of Reindeer to Norway**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—It is planned to export about 6,000 reindeer from Sweden to Norway. There are, however, currency complications and it has been requested that the reindeer exports be handled in conjunction with the trade discussions between Sweden and Norway.

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### **State Revenue of Sweden Expected to Increase**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Sweden's state revenue for the 1951-52 fiscal year is estimated at Kr.5,696 million (\$1,139.2 million) against Kr.5,372 million for the current budget year. The latter figure exceeds estimates made at the beginning of the year by Kr.374 million. The increase refers to higher proceeds from income and property taxes, still higher revenues from this source being expected for the next fiscal year.

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### **New Ore Field Discovered in North Sweden**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—A new ore field in Arvidsjaur and Pitea parishes, North Sweden, discovered in the course of electric prospecting last summer and believed to be an offshoot of the large Kristineberg field has proved to hold iron pyrites containing gold, silver and copper. Test borings will now be made to ascertain whether mining is worth while.



### **Swedish Fair to be Held in Gothenburg**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The 34th Swedish Fair will be held in Gothenburg May 17-27, 1951, under the patronage of King Gustaf Adolf, with some 800 participants exhibiting the latest novelties, inventions and improvements within Swedish industry, stress being laid on export products. An interesting feature of the 1951 fair is daily fashion shows in Gothenburg's famous City Theatre, where the revolving stage will be used for a varied presentation of the models in appropriate settings.

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### **Swedish Firm Blueprints Water Supply Scheme for Athens**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish VBB firm of consulting engineers has been entrusted by the Greek Government with the task of projecting a new water supply scheme for Athens and its surroundings. The scheme includes a new 80-kilometre channel from Lake Eliki to an aqueduct supplying water to the Marathon dam, two pump stations, etc. The largest pump station will require more than 7,000 kw., while a notable feature of the other station is the great variations in water level on the inlet side, ranging up to 35 metres (over 100 feet).

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### **Population of Stockholm Increased**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Stockholm's population at the end of 1950 is estimated at 745,000, an increase of 12,000 compared with December, 1949.

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### **Swedish Foreign Trade Reaches New High**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Sweden's commodity exchange with foreign countries reached new records in November both in regard to exports and imports. Imports totalled 636·4 million crowns and exports 578·63 millions, resulting in an import surplus of 57·77 million crowns. Compared with November last year, imports rose by 62 per cent, while exports increased by 40 per cent. For the period January-November, 1950, imports amounted to 5,502 million crowns against 3,997 million crowns for the same period the previous year, and exports totalled 5,084 million crowns against 3,765 million crowns in 1949. Thus, the import surplus so far this year has reached 418 million crowns compared with 132 millions for the same period in 1949. During this eleven-month period imports of textiles totalled 937 million crowns as against 701 millions in 1949.

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### **Sweden Ends Trade Talks with Hungary**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish delegates who have been negotiating with Hungary since the end of September have returned to Sweden to report their achievements to the government. The result of the discussions in Budapest will probably be made known by the middle of January. The prerequisite for reaching an agreement on commodity exchange with Hungary is that settlement is reached concerning Swedish property in Hungary which was "nationalized" about a year ago. Trade with Hungary has been dormant during the last year on Swedish initiative.



### **Swedish Industrial Output Higher**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Sweden's industrial production rose by eleven points to 212 during October (1935 equalling 100), the corresponding figure for October, 1949, being 195. During the first ten months of the year the all-industry production volume was on an average 4 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

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### **Swedish Timber Exports Increased**

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Swedish exports of sawn and hewn timber (excluding spars and shooks) are estimated to have exceeded 700,000 standards during 1950, about 100,000 standards more than in 1949. Approximately 70,000 standards of exported timber went to Great Britain, compared with 210,000 standards in 1949. Timber exports in 1951 are expected to reach about 700,000 standards.

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### **Increase in Wholesale Price Index in Sweden**

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The wholesale price index compiled by the Royal Board of Trade increased by two points to 230 during October. The increase was chiefly due to higher prices for metal, machinery, and textile commodities. The general import index rose by no less than 11 points to 358 because of the higher prices on industrial supplies, such as iron and steel goods, cotton, wool yarn, hides, and metals. The general export price index rose by 8 points to 345 owing to higher prices for forest and textile products.

## **THAILAND**

### **Thailand Proposing Amalgamation of Airlines**

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—It is understood that the Government of Thailand is proposing to amalgamate the two government-owned airlines, the Siamese Airways Company and the Pacific Overseas Airways (Siam). The Thai Government also holds shares in another airline, Trans-Asiatic Airlines.

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### **Thailand Expects to Increase Cigarette Production**

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The Thailand Government tobacco monopoly produced approximately 200 million locally manufactured cigarettes in Thailand during 1950 and expects to increase distribution to 240 million during 1951.

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### **Thailand Expects Large Cotton Crop**

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—It is anticipated that Thailand's next cotton crop, which will be harvested early in 1951, is expected to be greater than that of 1950 or any other year since the end of the war. The crop is estimated in excess of 1,000 tons. This production, however, is only sufficient to provide the textile industry of Thailand with one-third of its requirements, and the balance is imported from India and the United States.



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	12.2	45.2	52.4	116.2	344.4	439.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.6	6.2	11.2	23.9	68.7	78.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.9	25.4	38.2	81.9	308.6	329.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.9	8.3	10.0	29.7	79.5	92.0
Iron and Products.....	13.7	61.4	92.9	151.2	831.5	905.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	18.6	23.9	35.8	159.9	196.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.6	47.2	64.1	115.0	489.3	562.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.2	13.1	16.2	33.0	118.9	146.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.1	14.2	18.9	46.3	147.0	158.0
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>239.6</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>633.2</b>	<b>2,547.8</b>	<b>2,908.0</b>
<b>(Thousands of Dollars)</b>						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products—</b>						
Fruits.....	2,062	7,425	8,385	19,467	65,393	83,862
Nuts.....	540	3,075	2,061	3,252	21,241	20,511
Vegetables.....	310	1,243	1,433	5,640	17,492	22,827
Grains and products.....	1,324	5,074	4,715	16,026	23,266	33,421
Sugar and products.....	2,173	10,686	11,190	19,350	66,576	80,392
Cocoa and chocolate.....	213	794	1,610	1,904	13,507	14,942
Coffee and chicory.....	333	3,928	4,472	3,641	25,700	40,001
Tea.....	802	1,730	1,829	8,853	20,154	26,476
Beverages, alcoholic.....	951	2,675	2,285	5,947	18,966	14,621
Gums and resins.....	140	534	726	1,313	4,995	5,307
Oils, vegetable.....	1,128	2,701	3,750	11,466	21,939	31,512
Rubber and products.....	1,293	2,699	6,345	10,304	26,647	41,441
Tobacco.....	215	379	404	2,054	3,569	3,613
Vegetable products, other.....	683	2,212	3,217	7,024	14,947	20,776
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,166</b>	<b>45,154</b>	<b>52,421</b>	<b>116,242</b>	<b>344,391</b>	<b>439,703</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>						
Fish and fishery products.....	245	597	554	2,320	4,984	3,932
Furs and products.....	317	1,581	1,898	5,374	18,346	20,642
Hides and skins, raw.....	553	597	1,776	2,677	11,520	11,657
Leather, unmanufactured.....	277	664	926	2,420	5,989	7,591
Leather, manufactured.....	136	394	552	2,259	5,213	5,995
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	127	596	1,668	876	4,569	6,958
Animals and products, other.....	962	1,723	3,847	7,938	18,125	21,772
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>23,864</b>	<b>68,747</b>	<b>78,549</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	2,066	7,541	10,820	12,313	57,995	78,572
Cotton products.....	1,256	4,479	6,533	15,273	69,229	61,375
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	931	1,945	2,430	8,040	19,046	23,848
Silk and products.....	645	544	939	6,313	5,068	6,948
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	645	2,298	5,996	9,099	34,943	49,264
Wool products.....	1,040	3,513	4,390	14,586	59,906	48,504
Artificial silk and products.....	304	1,717	2,362	3,397	28,701	19,256
Textile products, other.....	1,060	3,407	4,710	12,913	33,704	41,236
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>25,443</b>	<b>38,179</b>	<b>81,933</b>	<b>308,592</b>	<b>329,002</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	377	1,096	1,659	4,766	13,969	16,505
Wood, manufactured.....	395	1,580	1,719	3,984	14,094	15,198
Paper.....	716	1,844	2,522	6,992	18,491	21,209
Books and printed matter.....	1,452	3,828	4,143	14,003	32,913	39,124
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>29,744</b>	<b>79,467</b>	<b>92,036</b>
<b>Iron and its products—</b>						
Iron ore.....	353	223	2,236	2,823	11,734	16,259
Scrap.....	119	182	618	683	7,850	4,698
Castings and forgings.....	203	1,081	1,326	2,457	11,754	8,668
Rolling mill products.....	3,059	2,815	11,213	23,578	92,522	85,619
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	989	2,691	1,816	26,783	33,357



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Wire and chain.....	153	647	938	1,844	11,225	9,297
Farm implements and machinery.....	723	12,587	9,367	19,808	166,571	153,030
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	843	1,350	2,001	10,873	10,678
Household machinery.....	185	952	1,234	2,456	9,813	12,143
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	325	2,428	3,095	4,957	31,443	27,086
Business, printing machinery.....	467	2,868	3,158	5,466	23,545	26,001
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,638	11,128	14,429	21,766	134,775	142,054
Tools.....	158	1,050	1,563	2,067	10,506	12,251
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,251	4,157	10,118	11,704	41,383	80,796
Automobile parts.....	2,680	9,011	14,456	21,661	108,559	144,636
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	120	748	1,362	2,411	13,174	15,533
Engines and boilers.....	415	3,940	4,318	7,314	54,369	50,417
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	188	1,289	1,948	1,548	10,550	13,612
Iron products, other.....	1,331	4,439	7,508	14,873	54,024	59,516
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,693</b>	<b>61,377</b>	<b>92,928</b>	<b>151,233</b>	<b>831,453</b>	<b>905,651</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	291	2,143	2,603	4,617	17,548	16,863
Brass, copper, and products.....	297	1,276	1,675	2,940	13,594	15,415
Tin.....	237	645	1,868	2,118	7,467	9,582
Precious metals (except gold).....	169	2,636	2,753	2,585	15,284	28,475
Clocks and watches.....	214	1,618	1,233	2,087	7,889	11,096
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,102	6,787	8,297	12,063	63,959	75,353
Non-ferrous products, other.....	672	3,543	5,471	9,399	34,200	39,495
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>18,648</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>35,809</b>	<b>159,942</b>	<b>196,279</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products —</b>						
Clay and products.....	688	2,809	3,292	7,203	30,739	30,864
Coal.....	3,848	12,158	17,984	33,095	129,771	162,995
Coal products.....	471	1,697	1,812	3,076	14,565	14,166
Glass and glassware.....	721	2,776	3,004	6,135	23,354	25,822
Petroleum, crude.....	4,021	14,561	18,790	39,649	168,653	182,987
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,468	8,447	12,771	13,882	79,525	97,507
Stone and products.....	733	2,462	2,788	6,548	22,686	23,112
Non-metallic products, other.....	698	2,263	3,700	5,384	19,973	25,037
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,647</b>	<b>47,174</b>	<b>64,141</b>	<b>114,972</b>	<b>489,266</b>	<b>562,490</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>						
Acids.....	233	460	582	1,637	3,682	5,185
Cellulose products.....	139	560	658	1,578	5,165	5,744
Drugs and medicines.....	260	1,384	1,583	3,209	13,786	17,269
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	690	1,051	1,439	4,004	9,420	11,870
Fertilizers.....	750	877	1,222	3,464	6,813	8,300
Paints and varnishes.....	520	1,636	1,845	3,577	12,605	16,772
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	872	1,681	2,408	7,543	17,113	21,444
Synthetic resins and products.....	120	1,914	2,329	7,874	15,112	19,659
Chemical products, other.....	635	3,577	4,152	7,133	35,209	40,029
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>13,141</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>33,020</b>	<b>118,905</b>	<b>146,272</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>						
Films.....	88	342	378	1,221	3,485	4,239
Toys and sporting goods.....	277	535	860	2,310	5,464	6,600
Refrigerators and parts.....	5	751	1,963	1,074	6,603	13,841
Musical instruments.....	99	368	428	1,113	3,506	3,549
Scientific equipment.....	386	1,967	2,178	4,040	19,141	20,866
Aircraft and parts.....	71	832	1,380	2,844	12,313	9,874
Works of art.....	159	346	252	2,104	2,309	2,300
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	816	2,626	3,588	8,107	27,507	30,613
Parcels of small value.....	381	644	992	4,036	11,895	8,247
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	62	180	187	416	1,968	2,232
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	511	1,185	1,642	4,855	9,496	12,140
Miscellaneous, other.....	727	2,007	2,458	8,688	20,968	23,290
Canadian goods returned.....	156	726	522	2,016	5,501	5,738
Non-commercial articles.....	354	1,662	2,029	3,525	16,882	14,451
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>18,857</b>	<b>46,348</b>	<b>147,041</b>	<b>157,979</b>



# **Canadian Imports, by Main Groups**

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>All Countries</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	12,166	45,154	52,421	116,242	344,391	439,703
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,616	6,152	11,220	23,864	68,747	78,549
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,947	25,443	38,179	81,933	308,592	329,002
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,940	8,649	10,043	29,744	79,467	92,036
Iron and Products.....	13,693	61,377	92,928	151,233	831,453	905,651
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,984	18,648	23,900	35,809	159,942	196,279
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12,647	47,174	64,141	114,972	489,266	562,490
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,218	13,141	16,219	33,020	118,905	146,272
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,092	14,172	18,857	46,348	147,041	157,979
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>63,304</b>	<b>239,609</b>	<b>327,909</b>	<b>633,165</b>	<b>2,547,803</b>	<b>2,907,960</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,685	3,318	2,833	15,079	17,671	25,582
Animals and Animal Products.....	551	614	1,007	4,394	5,554	8,921
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,836	6,454	10,320	37,656	113,673	103,388
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	360	259	391	3,308	2,845	3,366
Iron and Products.....	1,690	7,420	15,595	20,588	76,346	138,506
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	550	2,873	3,180	5,339	18,816	34,874
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,665	2,764	2,560	12,440	25,198	27,533
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	980	1,231	1,840	6,691	7,582	13,054
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	709	1,598	2,426	6,764	19,010	16,964
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>26,532</b>	<b>40,153</b>	<b>112,260</b>	<b>286,695</b>	<b>372,188</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,435	17,384	19,430	43,867	132,005	162,056
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,036	4,177	6,138	10,185	49,088	51,307
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,557	11,515	19,688	28,025	122,472	132,078
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,349	7,646	8,985	24,384	73,564	84,603
Iron and Products.....	11,458	53,191	73,860	124,821	739,785	748,993
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,855	11,829	13,453	22,650	111,577	123,593
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	9,002	34,438	45,905	86,381	353,034	395,838
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,035	11,232	12,897	20,921	105,113	124,300
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,906	11,316	14,414	34,310	114,244	125,431
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>37,651</b>	<b>162,727</b>	<b>214,769</b>	<b>395,543</b>	<b>1,800,882</b>	<b>1,948,200</b>

## **India Extends Protection to Grinding Wheel Industry**

Bombay, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board that the present scheme of protection afforded the indigenous grinding wheel industry should be extended until December 31, 1951, but on condition that the firm concerned, Messrs. Grindwell and Company, actually becomes a public limited company. Steps have been taken in this direction with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and to ensure protection for a further period of one year, as follows:

- (1) The levy of a protective duty of 100 per cent ad valorem on grinding wheels and segments;
- (2) concession of importing abrasive grains free of customs duty;
- (3) purchase of government requirements, including those of railways, to the maximum extent possible from the indigenous manufacturers.

## **Chile Sells Timber to Great Britain**

Santiago, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile has sold 6,000 tons of timber to Great Britain for the construction of wagons. The first shipments amounting to 2,000 tons will be made shortly.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Bermuda Announcement Affects Import Permits

Hamilton, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of January 9, advised importers that all import permits issued during 1950 will be invalid on and after April 1, 1951.

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## Items Subject to Export Control Increased

Effective February 1, 1951, waste paper and horse hair were added to the list of items for which a permit will be required for exportation to all countries, in order to control abnormal movements of such items. Cobalt, tungsten and fence posts of iron and steel have been added to the list for supply reasons.

The description of non-ferrous metal items has been widened and clarified for administrative purposes.

Eleven tariff items have been added to the list of items for which permits are required for exportation to all countries other than the United States, in order to bring the list into line with that of the United States. The items are: Bristles; feathers and down, crude and dressed; hair, animal, raw and dressed, except horse hair; cotton wastes, wastes of yarns and threads, including wiping, and cotton card strips; silk noils and waste; wools, carpet, clothing and combing; lined steel tanks for storage or transporting gas or lower hydro-carbons capable of withstanding pressures over 300 pounds per square inch; tool bit blanks; antibiotics, including penicillin and streptomycin; sulphur, crude, crushed, ground, refined, sublimed and flowers; and white mineral oil.

These changes have been made under authority of Order in Council 458.

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## Ceylon Relaxes Import Restrictions on Dollar Imports

Colombo, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ceylon Government Gazette of January 15 announces an Open General Licence applicable to all countries except Japan, as well as relaxation of restrictions on certain imports from the dollar area. The Open General Licence, which is dated January 12, authorizes the importation of the following commodities from all countries except goods grown, produced or manufactured in Japan, all formerly subject to individual licence when imported from the dollar area.

Feeding stuffs for animals other than bran and pollard, hay and straw; malt for brewing and hops; full cream powdered milk; other full cream preserved milk, sweetened and unsweetened; skimmed preserved milk, including powdered; milk foods; olive oil; asphalt; wood sleepers; gas, furnace, and diesel oil; other mineral oils, fats and greases; fertilizers, including fish manure and bone meal; agricultural seeds; aluminum foil for packing produce for export; dental, surgical, medical, mathematical, optical, and scientific instruments, appliances and apparatus; harrows and plough shares; agricultural machinery and parts; cranes, hoists and lifting machinery; printing and book-binding instruments and parts; pumping machinery and parts; drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations, including patent medicines, vitamins and vitamin preparations, pharmaceutical glands, castor oil, penicillin, cod liver oil, but excluding quinine and quinine preparations; acetic and formic acid; sodium bisulphite and other bleaching materials; paints and colours; and lubricating oil.

The Gazette also contains the text of an Import Control Notice, No. 2/51 of January 12, announcing a list of goods for which licences will be



issued for imports from Canada, the United States, and other American Account areas for the import control year ending June 30, 1951. Applications for licences for listed goods, the Notice states, must be submitted not later than February 15. The goods included are as follows:

Cereal foods (prepared); tinned fish; iron and steel holloware (household, kitchen, etc., utensils, enamelled or tinned); photographic instruments, appliances and apparatus (including paper, plates and films); electric lighting accessories and fittings; electric goods and apparatus; wireless goods and apparatus including batteries and accumulators; sewing machines and parts; typewriters and parts; cotton piece-goods, cotton manufactures and artificial silk piece-goods; apparel of cotton, wool, silk, satin, artificial silk, excluding banians; mechanically propelled road vehicles; spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles; rubber tires and tubes; printed books, maps, charts and music; cinematograph films; lamps and lanterns and parts; stationery other than paper; newsprint paper; other paper, including writing, packing and wrapping, tissue, and blotting paper, millboard, strawboard, cardboard, pasteboard, and stationery; small arms, including shot guns, parts and accessories thereof; iron and steel in pig and various manufactured and semi-manufactured forms; brass in the form of bars, rods, blocks, ingots, cakes or slabs (unwrought), nails, screws, sheets, plates, tubes, pipes, wire (other than insulated), and unspecified manufactures; lead in the form of pigs, pipes, sheets and foil for packing produce for export, and sheets not elsewhere specified; lead manufactures not elsewhere specified; tin and manufactures of tin; zinc in the form of blocks, ingots, cakes, slabs, and unspecified manufactures; and other essential goods.

The bases for the issue of licences for the foregoing goods vary considerably, in some cases requiring proof from the importer of firm offers or sole agency.

Exporters are reminded that, according to the above notice, applications for licences must be submitted not later than February 15.

### India Permits Imports Under Open General Licence

Bombay, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—India announced on November 25, 1950, an Open General Licence No. XXI, permitting the importation from all countries, except South Africa, without individual licence of specified classes of commodities. An indication of the range of goods covered was given in the August 26 and December 23, 1950, issues of *Foreign Trade*.

The text of the licence states that admission under it is conditional on the following: (i) Such goods have not been produced or manufactured in the Union of South Africa and/or Pakistan; (ii) such goods are shipped on through consignment to India on or before June 30, 1951, without any grace period whatsoever; and (iii) nothing in this licence shall affect the application to any goods of any prohibition or regulation affecting the import thereof in force at the time when such goods are imported.

With regard to proviso (i), the country of consignment of the goods and the marking of indication of origin on them are considered as *prima facie* proof of their origin. In doubtful cases, a duly certified certificate of origin may be called for. There is no special form in which such certificates are required to be produced. A signed declaration in the exporter's own words as to the origin of the goods, written across the face of the commercial invoice, would ordinarily be accepted.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

In amplification of proviso (ii), the Collector of Customs, Bombay, advises that direct shipments from a Canadian port must be covered by an ocean bill of lading dated not later than June 30, 1951.

If shipments are first seaborne on an outward journey at a Canadian port and transhipped at a United States port, the bill of lading date at the Canadian port should not be later than June 30, 1951. In such case, an Indian Government representative at the port of transshipment must certify on the bill of lading that the goods are being transhipped to India under cover of a through bill of lading and that the goods were seaborne at a Canadian port on or before June 30, 1951.

If the goods are carried to a United States port other than by sea, i.e., rail or road, the ocean bill of lading date at the United States port should not be later than June 30, 1951.

Proviso (iii) has reference to prohibitions and restrictions arising out of regulations dealing with the marking of goods, pure food and drug laws, and similar requirements, none of which are set aside by the open general licence.

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### United States Quota on Certain Fish to be Larger

Washington, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1951 on fresh or frozen cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for is 29,239,808 pounds. This is an increase of approximately three million pounds over the 1950 quota.

The annual quota is the quantity entitled to be entered for consumption in the United States at the rate of  $1\frac{7}{8}$  cents per pound. The quota is 15 per cent of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the quota is established, or 15,000,000 pounds, whichever quantity is greater.

Of the total quantity of fish (29,239,808 pounds) entitled to entry at the rate of  $1\frac{7}{8}$  cents per pound during the calendar year 1951, not more than one-fourth shall be so entitled during the first three months, not more than one-half during the first six months, and not more than three-fourths during the first nine months of the year.

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### Non-strategic Materials May be Brought to Hong Kong

Hong Kong, December 28, 1950.—United States authorities in Hong Kong have announced that all non-strategic materials brought here may be unloaded and delivered to purchasers. These materials can be used only in Hong Kong and Macao.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

## Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.

Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.

St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.

Welland—Board of Trade.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Montreal—February 2-13.

## Canadian Exports and Imports Greater

Canadian domestic exports in 1950 had a value of \$3,118.1 million, compared with \$2,992.9 million in 1949, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments to the United States were higher, but lower to the United Kingdom and to other Commonwealth countries, as follows:

Canadian Exports		1949	1950*
		(Millions)	
United Kingdom .....		\$ 704.9	\$ 469.7
Other Commonwealth countries .....		310.1	185.2
United States .....		1,503.5	2,021.0
Other foreign countries .....		474.4	442.2
Total .....		\$2,992.9	\$3,118.1

Canadian imports in 1950 were valued at \$3,174.1 million, compared with \$2,761.2 million in 1949. Purchases from the United States and the United Kingdom were greater than in the previous year, as follows:

Canadian Imports		1949	1950*
		(Millions)	
United Kingdom .....		\$ 307.4	\$ 404.2
Other Commonwealth countries .....		186.8	241.4
United States .....		1,951.9	2,130.8
Other foreign countries .....		315.1	397.7
Total .....		\$2,761.2	\$3,174.1

\* Preliminary figures.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main* — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian, Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1, *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 22	Nominal Quotations Jan. 29
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	-2977	-2102	-2109
			-2085	-0762	-0759
Austria.....	Schilling.....			-0492	-0494
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3540	2-3610
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0210	-0211
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0175	-0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-0396	-6131	-6151
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0573	-0575
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2207	-2214
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0215	-0216
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5125	-5412	-5430
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1876	-1882
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-0200	-0211	-0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1524	-1529
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-00000	1-0509	1-0544
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0701	-0633
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0178	3-0277
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4204	-4218
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6510	2-6597
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0166	-0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2502	-2510
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2102	-2100
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5255	-5272
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1816	-1822
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0645	-0647
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2207	-2214
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9425	2-9512
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1216	-1223
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2766	-2775
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5573	-5591
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9425	2-9512
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2102	-2109
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1472	-1477
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3177	-3187
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0701	-0712
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5255	-5272
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0367	-0365
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3433	-3444
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0965	-0968
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2753	-2032	-2038
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2452	-2456
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3737	-3749
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6918	-6941
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3137	-3147
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition

European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy

Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act

Influence of Geography on Import Trade

Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

OTTAWA

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.

KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1951



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# FOREIGN TRADE

L. IX

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 10, 1951

No. 215





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**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 10, 1951

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Power-driven saw, operated by two men, eats its way through one of the West Coast's giants of the forest on Vancouver Island. At the present time, winter cutting operations are in full swing, with a satisfactory cut reported. Mills in British Columbia produced an estimated 3·2 billion feet of lumber in 1950, as compared with approximately 2·7 billion feet in 1949.

*Courtesy British Columbia Government Travel Bureau.*

**Price 10 cents**



# Business Conditions Improved in Western United States Last Year

*Optimists even surprised by extent of improvement from January through June—Acceleration increased following outbreak of hostilities in Korea—Substantial absorption of jobless workers was major factor in economy of region—Retail trade exceeded all previous records.*

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General of Canada

(Editor's Note—This report is based on a review of conditions in the Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, comprising Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington.)

**S**AN FRANCISCO, January 18, 1951.—Business conditions in this territory improved from January through June to such an extent as to surprise even the optimists. After the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the acceleration increased. Through the third quarter of 1950, most of the impetus came from the civilian sector of the economy, being attributed to panic buying by consumers and inventory buying by business. There was a small increase in military orders, principally for aircraft, and expansion at government establishments was noted. Expanding military orders became more important in the fourth quarter, but civilian demands, buttressed by the anticipation of growing defence production, were more significant.

The substantial absorption of jobless workers in 1950 was a major factor in the economy of this region that may prove important in the near future. From a labour market of considerable ease early in the year, the district progressed to a level of employment that absorbed all but a very small part of the labour force.

Industrial output in 1950 surpassed any previous production on record. Lumber, steel, aluminum, cement, refined petroleum products, and machinery were among the goods for which production exceeded any volume previously recorded. The outstanding feature of production was the greater expansion in durable goods production than in non-durable goods production. In October, output of durable manufactured goods was about 20 per cent higher than in October, 1949, but non-durable goods gained only 4 per cent in the same period. Improvement in the durable lines is a reversal of the 1949 pattern, when durable goods production declined relatively more than non-durables, which dropped only slightly from the 1948 level. The resurgence of durable goods output was particularly conspicuous in the California machinery industries. Employment in California machinery industries reached an all-time high in October, 1950, and in Washington and Oregon these industries, though small, approached the World War II peak.

Lumber production and the output by other forest industries, including plywood and wood pulp, also surpassed or approached the previous highs. Steel output gained, and some small steel mills in the Pacific Northwest lengthened their work-week to approach capacity operations in 1950. The aircraft industry registered sharp gains in output after the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Following a weak start, metal mining improved, and, as a result of the increase in activity since the end of June, the non-ferrous metal markets have been exceptionally strong.



## **Non-agricultural Employment Reached All-time High**

Led by the increased industrial activity, non-agricultural employment reached an all-time high in September and held steady in October, despite the pressure of seasonal forces. In November, however, seasonal forces were sufficient to reduce employment moderately. Most of the decline came in food processing, logging and lumbering and construction. Losses in these areas were offset in part by gains in aircraft, retail trade, and government. December employment also dropped moderately because of seasonal forces. Even so, toward the end of the year, non-agricultural employment was about 10 per cent ahead of 1949. In addition to the increase in manufacturing over 1949, a large increase in construction employment, reflecting the unusually large volume of construction in 1950, helped boost total non-agricultural employment. Most other lines of activity gained moderately. Toward the end of the year, government employment began to expand fairly rapidly as activity at military establishments increased.

## **Retail Trade Well Ahead of 1949**

Retail trade in the Western United States exceeded all previous records in 1950. Though department store sales in the first half of the year were slightly behind 1949, sales of automobiles, appliances, furniture, and food were well ahead of a year ago. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea induced a wave of panic buying in midsummer that pushed retail store sales volumes up to Christmas levels. The index of department store sales jumped off the chart in July, and, in California, automobile sales were nearly double those of the previous July. With the introduction of consumer credit restrictions, automobile sales subsided to about their 1949 level. Sales volumes in most retail lines (few of which were affected by consumer credit controls) ran well ahead of 1949 in the second half of 1950.

The still strong demand of consumers plus the likely increase in military orders poses a number of problems for the economy of the west. For some industries, it may merely mean trading military for civilian customers, while in other lines, some rearrangement of production will be required. In the lumber industry, production may decline because of a smaller volume of construction and possible shortages of manpower and materials. Some restrictions have already been placed upon the civilian use of rubber and several metals in short supply. Moreover, as military orders begin to come forth in large volume, there will be increasing pressure upon the supply of many materials. Although the years since 1945 have not been noted for any extensive ease in the supply of goods, the conditions in 1951 may make them appear as an era of relative plenty. Discussions of materials are apt to be punctuated to an increasing extent by the not too unfamiliar term "shortage". Because of the labour market developments in this part of the country during the second half of this year, it appears likely that manpower shortages may prove to be really severe as it becomes necessary to expand industrial output further.

## **Farm Situation Improved**

The postwar downward readjustment in agricultural prices and income initiated in mid-1948 came to an end during the first half of 1950. Most farm commodity prices began turning upward early in the year and were given a strong boost by the outbreak of the Korean war. The



sharpest rise occurred in cotton, wool, and meat animal prices. By November 15, farm prices had risen 15 per cent above December, 1949, the low point of the last three years.

Farm incomes in the western states in 1950 were slightly below 1949, owing largely to lower prices received for farm commodities during the first six months and a smaller volume of farm marketings. Output of some crops, notably cotton, dry beans, flaxseed, rice and dry peas, was reduced as a result of government allotment programs and lower price support levels. These reductions were offset by shifts to feed crops and sugar beets. Fruit production in the Pacific Northwest and intermountain areas was drastically reduced by severe spring frosts. Although there were no damaging spring frosts in the fruit-raising areas of California, all fruit crops except apricots were smaller in volume than in 1949.

### **Sharp Increase in Bank Credit Recorded**

The post-Korean rise in business activity has been accompanied by a sharp increase in business and consumer demand for credit. In dollar terms, the expansion in total bank loans has been much greater than has occurred in the corresponding period of any previous year on record. More than half the total increase in bank loans outstanding has gone to business and agriculture, about one-quarter to consumers for the purchase of automobiles and other durable goods, and about one-fifth to purchasers of homes and other types of real estate.

In addition to the effect of seasonal influences, the increase in business and agricultural loans may be attributed to two principal factors: an increase in inventories in some lines of activity, and higher prices, necessitating larger loans for any given physical volume of business.

---

### **Canadian Coal Output Lower Last Year**

Canadian production of coal in 1950 declined slightly from the all-time peak in 1949, while imports showed a marked rise of 36 per cent. compared with 19,120,046 in 1949, and imports totalled 27,228,803 tons, compared with 20,044,619.

---

### **Ireland Importing Butter from Denmark and New Zealand**

Dublin, January 23, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to meet the full butter requirements of Ireland between now and April 30, 1951, arrangements have been made to import 2,500 tons of Danish and New Zealand butter. This is the first time in eighteen years such a situation has arisen.

Early in 1950 the production of butter reached an unusually high level, with the result that cold storage accommodation was proving inadequate. To offset this, export markets were sought and in March, 1950, a total of 400 tons was sold to France, with a later consignment of 2,250 tons going to Germany.

Butter is rationed in Ireland at the rate of 8 ounces per person per week. From June, 1950, non-rationed creamery butter was allowed to be sold in any quantity in the shops at the "economic price" of 3s. 6d. per pound, while the subsidized price of rationed creamery butter is controlled at 2s. 8d. per pound retail.

The first shipment of 500 tons of butter is expected in Ireland from Denmark within a week, with a further quantity of 2,000 tons from New Zealand at a later date.



# Agriculture Featured in Six-Year Plan for Pakistan Development

*Overall program estimated to cost \$837.7 million, of which \$273.3 million will be spent on agricultural projects—Provision also made for development of electric power, transport, communications, industry and mining.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

**K**ARACHI, December 28, 1950.—Agricultural projects predominate in the six-year development plan of Pakistan, which will involve an estimated expenditure of about \$837.7 million. Provision is made in this program for the expenditure of \$273.3 million on agricultural projects, \$64.4 million on railways, \$45.2 million on ports and harbours, \$32.2 million on roads, \$29 million on telecommunications, \$156.6 million on fuel and power projects, \$163.3 million on industrial and mining developments, and \$96.6 million on health, housing, technical training and similar projects.

This plan was submitted to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London last September, and provides for the basic development of Pakistan. It does not aim to achieve spectacular results in raising the living standards of the people. It is based on the conviction that Pakistan possessed natural resources, the development of which demands a vigorous plan, but recognizes the fact that Pakistan is primarily an agricultural country.

Agriculture constitutes the largest section of the development program. The introduction of modern methods and mechanical equipment and the increased use of fertilizers are urgent necessities. The agricultural program will involve an expenditure of about \$273.3 million, distributed as follows:

## Expenditures for Agricultural Development

	(\$'000,000)
Irrigation .....	78.3
Land settlement .....	53.3
Subsidization of fertilizers and manures .....	30.6
Improved varieties of seeds .....	33.3
Mechanization .....	26.6
Anti-waterlogging measures .....	41.3
Development of animal husbandry .....	6.6
Development of fisheries .....	3.3
Miscellaneous agricultural schemes .....	1.0

## Production Under the Agricultural Plan

	Present output	Estimated output, 1957 ('000 long tons)	Due to increased acreage	Increased output Due to increased yield	Total
Cereals and pulses .....	15,046	17,596	1,848	702	2,550
Food cash crops (oilseeds, vegetables, sugar cane, fruits, tea) .....	5,004	9,309	3,055	1,250	4,305
Total food crops .....	20,050	26,905	4,903	1,952	6,855
Non-food cash crops (jute, tobacco, cotton) .....	1,359	1,547	122	66	188
Total .....	21,409	28,453	5,025	2,018	7,043

(Note.—The increase in production of other agricultural commodities, e.g., wool, hides and skins, forest products, milk products and fodder, is estimated at about 55 million tons. Out of these 55 million tons, 48 million tons represent increased production of fodder, 5 million tons, forest products; and 1.3 million tons milk products.)





**Pakistan—Rehabilitation of the railway system, which was reduced to an extremely low level of efficiency during the war, is an urgent need. Development plan provides for an expenditure of \$66.6 million for the rehabilitation and replacement of worn-out locomotives and rolling-stock.**

In a country with limited resources of oil and coal, the development of hydro-electric power is of vital importance. Without adequate power, little progress can be made in other sections of the plan. Power is essential to future development in both agriculture and industry. The hydro-electric power potential in Pakistan is between 5 and 6 million kw., while present installed capacity is 10,700 kw. Steam and diesel stations provide another 57,318 kw. In a population of 82 million, the per capita consumption of electricity is one of the lowest in the world. It is proposed to build new stations capable of generating an additional 200,000 kw. of hydro-electric power and about 56,000 kw. of thermal power, at a cost of \$150 million. This will supply the necessary power for the extensive pumping and irrigation projects contemplated in the plan, for the running of the proposed jute and cotton factories and for the machinery to be used in modernizing the mines. The additional power will enable Pakistan to dispense with imports of electricity from India, which may not always be available. Following a survey by professional consultants, the Pakistan Government is taking measures to increase the output of coal. Workable deposits are estimated at about 165 million tons, and the development plan provides for an expenditure of nearly \$6.6 million to increase the present low output of 40,000 tons, to three million tons a year.

The rehabilitation of the railway system in Pakistan is an urgent need, particularly for the transport of agricultural produce. The intense pressure on the railway during and after the war, the inadequacy of repairs, and the almost entire lack of replacement reduced the transport system to an extremely low level of efficiency. There are several important projects for new railway construction, which are also considered to be urgent, but the plan does not provide for their execution except in one or two cases. The plan concentrates on the rehabilitation and the replace-





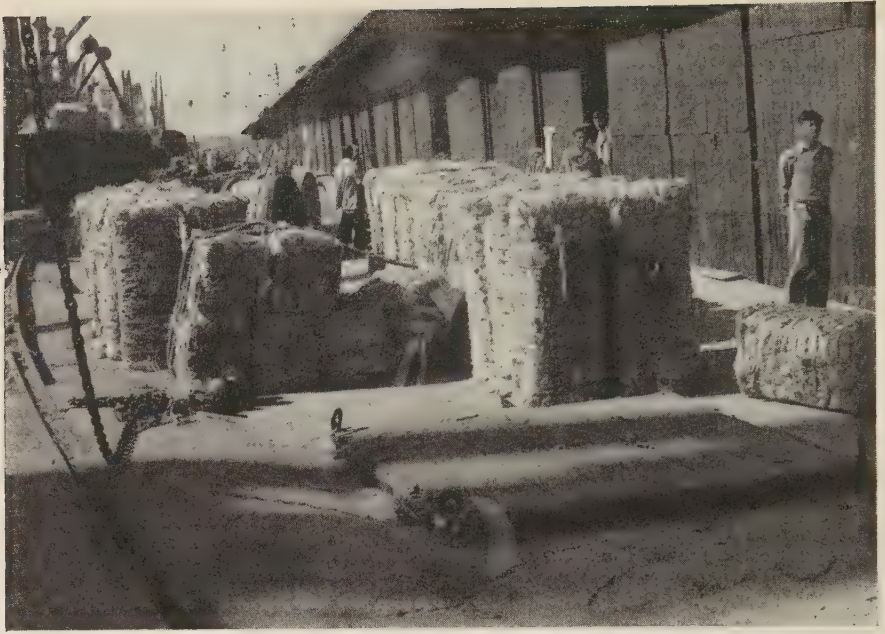
**Pakistan—Camel carts handle almost the entire tonnage of shipments through the port of Karachi.**

ment of worn-out locomotives and rolling-stock, for which an expenditure of \$66.6 million is provided. There is provision for the development of roads and telecommunications at a cost of \$33.3 million and \$30 million, respectively.

Inadequate handling facilities at Chittagong are a serious impediment to the flow of jute from East Pakistan. Before the war the capacity of the port was small. The overstrain to which it was subjected during the war created the need for extensive repairs. At the time of partition, its handling capacity was no more than 600,000 tons. Capacity has since been increased to 1.8 million tons by an expenditure of \$3.3 million on the most urgent needs. The development plan now provides for the further expenditure of \$43.3 million, designed to extend the facilities of the port to enable it to handle 3.96 million tons a year.

Although the development plan places the primary emphasis on agriculture, power and communications, there are certain industries which the Government of Pakistan regards as being of basic importance to the economy. These are jute and cotton processing and the manufacture of paper. There are no jute mills in the country, in spite of Pakistan's large production of raw jute. As the national economy depends, to a large extent, upon the continuance of the demand for this commodity, the government considers it necessary that measures be taken to manufacture jute products under the most favourable conditions in order to compete successfully with substitutes. The plan contemplates the establishment of six jute mills, producing 130,000 tons of jute goods, which would be sufficient to supply Pakistan's own requirements and, in addition, to provide a margin for export. The cotton textile industry is regarded as equally important. At the present time, when the annual consumption of cotton goods is at the exceedingly low per capita rate of nine yards, Pakistan can supply only 100 million yards out of the 700 million yards consumed. Production will increase to 450 million yards with the establishment of new mills in the near future. The development plan provides for the creation of an additional 24 mills. At the end of the six-year period, it is expected that domestic production, together with annual imports of 150 million yards, will be sufficient to meet the demand created by an average per capita consumption level of 17 yards. As consumption increased above this low level, additional imports would be required, with an increasing proportion of finer cloths. The plan provides for the establishment of a paper mill, using local raw materials and capable of an annual output of 30,000 tons.





**Pakistan—Bales of jute at Chittagong, awaiting shipment to Great Britain.**

The total cost of establishing the jute, cotton and paper factories is estimated at \$130 million. There are certain miscellaneous industries, such as sugar, ceramics, glass, chemicals and fertilizers, which the government considers should be developed and for which provision of \$30 million has been made in the private enterprise section of the program. The plan also covers the cost of a general geological survey of the country to determine its mineral wealth.

It is the intention of the Government of Pakistan that the expenditure on the expansion of health services, educational facilities and house-building activities should be incurred by the provincial governments out of revenue receipts. Since provincial government programs are of greater magnitude than can be financed easily, a sum of \$66.6 million for these capital expenditures has been provided in the plan. The plan also provides for \$30 million for training overseas of Pakistani scholars in technical and scientific subjects and for the setting up of polytechnics, laboratories, etc.

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#### **New England May Benefit from St. Lawrence Power Development**

Boston, December 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Proposed hydro-electric development along the St. Lawrence River may benefit New England, according to a report submitted by President Truman's Water Resources Policy Commission. Indicating that power rates in New England are among the nation's highest, the report stated that the chief opportunity for increasing the supply of cheap power in New England lies in carrying out a region-wide plan for developing local power sites, for connection with any St. Lawrence River development, and for establishing public controls over transmission of power from generating sites to the New England load centres.



# Britain Proposes Fifteen-Year Plan to Increase Coal Output

*Program of National Coal Board would cost £635 million—Plan envisages development of new coal areas and the improving or abandoning of certain old pits—Mines to be further mechanized, thereby reducing the number of mine workers required.*

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on the coal industry in Great Britain.)

LONDON, December 22, 1950.—Recommendations have been made by the National Coal Board for the reorganization of the coal industry in this country over a fifteen-year period. It is estimated that the capital cost will be £\$635 million, of which £520 million will be for collieries and £115 million for ancillary plants. The plan envisages the development of new coal areas and the improving or abandoning of certain old pits. There is to be further mechanization of the mines and a reduction in the number of mine workers needed. It is hoped that increased production will lower production costs and result in a saving of up to seven shillings per ton to consumers by the end of the period. Pressure of events based on the present ever-increasing demand, the relative levelling off of production and the continuing loss of workers at the mine face has forced the coal board to devise this bold program.

The plan is based on proposals received from nine divisional boards. The main provisions specify increased efficiency in every field. There is to be an acceleration in the mechanization of the mines. At present it is estimated that only 75 per cent of the coal output of the United Kingdom is obtained by mechanical means. Some 250 of the 950 collieries now in production are to be reconstructed. It is planned to have these reconstructed collieries yield some 70 per cent of the coal recovered in the United Kingdom by 1965. At the same time, several new large collieries will be opened as well as about 50 new drift mines. A further 250 collieries will continue in their present state without large-scale technical reorganization. Between 350 and 400 pits will cease to have separate existence and many of the uneconomic ones will be closed. Under the reconstruction schemes, increased output is planned from such geographically dispersed areas as Scotland, East Durham, Yorkshire, East Midlands, North Staffordshire, South Wales and Kent. Uneconomical pits in the Scottish Lowlands, West Durham, Lancashire, parts of Cannock Chase, the Forest of Dean and Somerset will cease to function.

## Reduction in Labour Force Foreseen

A reduction in the labour force during the next 15 years is also foreseen. It is estimated that a stabilized working force of some 618,000, with a much higher percentage working at the coal face, will be able, with the technical improvements proposed, to produce the extra tonnage required. This is a courageous approach to the manpower problem, as the working force in the mines, which now numbers some 686,000, is declining at a rate faster than envisaged in the plan. The board will, in all probability, be forced to continue its campaign to encourage youths to accept coal mining as a career as well as bringing in miners from the continent.

In deciding the technical lines of development, the board accepted the recommendations of the Reid Report of 1945. It proposes to use a smaller



number of shafts, as well as horizontal mining, locomotive haulage, power loading and improved methods of coal preparation. Advantage is to be taken of all modern developments in these fields.

In outlining the program for development, the board hopes to increase output by 1965 to 240 million tons to meet estimated home and overseas requirements. This figure compares with a production last year of 202,700,000 tons deep-mined and 12 million tons open-cast and with 227 million tons deep-mined in 1938. It is planned to cease open-cast operations in 1965.

Although much of the capital required to carry the plan to fruition will come from the board's reserves, certain borrowing powers will be granted so that funds can be secured from the Ministry of Fuel and Power. At present, the board's borrowing powers are limited to £150 million, and any increase must be sanctioned by Parliament.

#### **Plan Criticized as Large Capital Outlay Required**

The plan has been attacked largely because of the huge capital outlay involved. Questions have been raised as to whether it would not be wiser to devote a portion of the capital sum required for increasing production to the promotion of fuel efficiency or to some other line. It is felt in certain quarters that the present high demand for coal is abnormal. Overseas markets may decline when full competition from oil has to be met. Coal mining is an extractive industry and costs tend to rise as mines probe deeper to obtain an equivalent amount of coal from the ground. It has been admitted by the board that, should this plan not be accepted, the enormous sum of £360 million will be required during the next 15 years merely to retain the present level of production.

The coal board's case is based on the fact that, by the very nature of the coal mining industry and because of the serious problems now confronting it, the plan must take into account the long-term trend and consumption requirements. The board has, therefore, planned for expansion of output in view of the increased demand experienced during the postwar years. Because of the length of the period involved, flexibility has been the keynote to permit revision of the plan in the light of events. Finally, it is stressed that the plan is in reality a tentative document put forward in the form of a proposal for discussion by the industry's National Consultative Council. Before any action can be taken to put the program into effect, final approval will have to be obtained from the Minister of Fuel and Power.

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#### **Belgium Holding International Agricultural Machinery Fair**

Brussels, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The "Salon International de Machines et Produits pour l'Agriculture" is holding its 31st exhibition from February 11 to 18, 1951, inclusive. This is one of the outstanding fairs of its kind held in Europe. All the principal world manufacturers of agricultural machinery and agricultural equipment participate.

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#### **French Morocco is Large Producer of Phosphates**

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—French Morocco is the second largest producer of phosphates after the United States, with production of about four million tons a year. The principal phosphate mines of l'Office Chérifien des Phosphates are located at Khouridga and Louis Gentil. The beds are considered to be practically inexhaustible since they are known to contain several billion tons. With the help of modern equipment, 11,000 tons are extracted, screened and dried daily.



# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### **Chile to Increase Olive Oil Production**

Santiago, December 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy and Commerce advises that the production of olive oil in Chile for the year 1951 may total 9,000,000 litres due to the greater area being put under production. The present production is 3,500,000 litres.

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### **Chile to Ship Nitrate to Germany and Italy**

Santiago, December 26, 1950.—(FTS)—In 1951, Germany and Italy will import up to 50,000 tons of nitrate each, under an agreement effected by the Minister of Economy and Commerce during a visit to Europe.

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### **Chilean Air Force to Make Flight to Easter Island**

Santiago, December 26, 1950.—(FTS)—During January, 1951, the Chilean air force will make a trial flight to Easter Island, a Chilean possession situated some 3,000 miles to the west of Valparaíso.

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### **Chile Authorizes Free Import of Trucks**

Santiago, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council will permit the free import of trucks up to a weight of 10 to 12 tons. A resolution to this effect will be published shortly.

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### **Price of Chilean Nitrate Increased**

Santiago, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Nitrate Corporation announced that the price of Chilean nitrate has been increased by U.S.\$2 per ton. While this increase is the result of higher production costs, the price was reduced by U.S.\$3 per ton in October. The price, therefore, is still U.S.\$1 lower than that which prevailed during the first nine months of 1950.

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### **Commercial Treaty Between Portugal and Chile to be Renewed**

Santiago, December 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The government is studying the renewal, under more ample terms, of the treaty between Portugal and Chile, which expired last December, in order to increase the trade between the two countries.

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### **Chile to Spend Large Sums on Upkeep of Roads**

Santiago, December 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works has been authorized to spend the sum of 27,460,671 pesos on roads maintenance throughout the country. These funds are provided by a special tax on gasoline levied for that purpose.



### **Chilean Exchange Budget to be Increased**

Santiago, December 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council announces that the foreign exchange budget available for imports during the year 1951 will amount to U.S.\$326 million against U.S.\$223 million, which was the original estimate for 1950, but which has since been supplemented. The increased exchange to be made available comes from economies effected through increased industrialization and the rise in copper prices on the international market.

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### **European Countries Purchase Chilean Nitrate**

Santiago, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Western Germany, Sweden, Spain and Portugal have made agreements with Chile for the purchase of nitrate through the Nitrate Sales Corporation of Chile in London. A shipment of 10,000 tons will be forwarded to Italy and 4,000 tons will be consigned to Western Germany.

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### **Chile to Import Flour from Argentina**

Santiago, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Extreme shortage of flour has made it necessary for the Institute of Agricultural Economy to arrange for a supply from the Argentine. This will be imported on the "wheat" quota.

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### **Newsprint Plant Being Established in Chile**

Santiago, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Corporación de Fomento has been authorized to obtain a loan of up to U.S.\$11 million for the purchase of equipment and other requirements for the installation and functioning of a newsprint manufacturing plant. It is understood that this plant will manufacture both cellulose and newsprint.

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### **French Commercial Commission Visiting Chile**

Santiago, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A French Trade Commission will arrive in Chile in March. The commission will also visit Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. For a period of fifty days, this commission will visit the principal centres of economic activities, as well as the places of touristic attraction. The Chilean Government will take the opportunity to discuss the possibilities of establishing French industries in Chile, as well as of increasing trade between the two countries.

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### **Chilean Iron to be Exported to Uruguay and Peru**

Santiago, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The exportation of 1,700 tons of iron ingots to Uruguay and Perú was authorized by the Foreign Trade Council. A total of 1,200 tons will be consigned to Uruguay, amounting to U.S.\$92,100 and Perú will receive 500 tons valued at U.S.\$51,200.

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### **Chile to Buy Tractors and Farm Implements**

Santiago, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Development Corporation has contracted for a further purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery. A loan amounting to U.S.\$180,000 will be obtained from the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited.



### **Airline to Operate Between Brazil and Chile**

Santiago, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—“Panair do Brazil” has been granted permission to fly between Santiago and Rio de Janeiro. Weekly flights will be inaugurated at the end of January. This new direct service between the two countries is expected to stimulate tourist traffic. This service will be linked with “Panair do Brazil” European routes. Constellation airplanes of the latest model are to be used.

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### **Italian Farmers May Immigrate to Chile**

Santiago, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Minister of Agriculture has discussed with the Italian Ambassador the possible immigration of Italian farmers into Chile. The Italian Ambassador requested that the Minister of Agriculture grant these immigrants the same facilities given to Chilean farmers, with regard to credit for the purchase of machinery and agricultural equipment.

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### **Chile Authorizes Electrolytic Copper Wire Exports**

Santiago, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the exportation of 300 tons of electrolytic copper wire to the United States, valued at U.S.\$292,000; 350 tons, valued at U.S.\$343,000 to Italy; and an amount valued at U.S.\$172,000 to the Argentine.

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### **Chile to Increase Sales of Sisal Rope**

Santiago, January 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade in Chilean hemp has improved. During the war and postwar period, the sales of hemp were practically stagnant due to the lack of a market. Now, the Foreign Trade Council has authorized the exportation of sisal rope to various countries and the different deliveries are expected to amount to over U.S.\$500,000.

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### **Chile to Make Large Shipments of Onions**

Santiago, January 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile will again make important sales of onions to other countries. Deliveries will start in January and February. Consignments will go to Cuba and Great Britain and later to Western Germany.

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### **Chile Concerned Over Low Wheat Production**

Santiago, January 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Agriculture is seriously concerned over the low production of wheat this year. It is estimated that this year's crop is 1,500,000 quintals below last year's production. The feeling is that, due to the present international situation, it will be very difficult to obtain the necessary supplies of wheat from abroad and, therefore, measures are being taken to intensify local production of wheat.

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### **Asphalt Tiles to be Manufactured in Chile**

Santiago, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has approved a loan of U.S.\$150,000 for the Fábrica Industrial Pizarreño, to purchase industrial equipment to manufacture asphalt tiles in Chile.



**Chile to Establish Optical Industry**

Santiago, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Approval has been given to a project to establish an optical industry in Chile under the direction of army workshops to manufacture optical instruments for the army as well as for the public.

**Chilean Crops Declined**

Santiago, January 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 wheat harvest will leave a deficit of 100,000 metric tons which will have to be met by purchases from abroad.

The following figures, showing agricultural production during the past two years, indicate a decline for all crops, with the exception of maize, rice and sunflower-seeds:

	1949	1950
	Metric tons	
Wheat .....	1,113,484	821,365
Barley .....	93,784	63,747
Oats .....	85,234	64,189
Beans .....	68,629	60,340
Maize .....	64,832	78,677
Potatoes .....	533,355	454,372
Peas .....	15,433	13,718
Chick-peas .....	4,126	3,639
Lentils .....	10,906	10,116
Rice .....	83,418	84,045
Sunflower-seed .....	50,338	69,361

**Chilean Air Force Makes Flight to Easter Island**

Santiago, January 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Easter Island was linked with the Chilean mainland by air for the first time on January 21. This flight, made by the Chilean Air Force, covered 2,047 miles in a period of 19¼ hours. A similar flight from Australia to the island is to be made early this year. It is hoped that these preliminary flights may lead to the establishment of an air route between the two countries.

**Chile Plans to Combat Inflation**

Santiago, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans for combating inflation in Chile by a government economic commission will be presented shortly. It would appear therefore that the economic plan presented to Congress last year will either be withdrawn or modified.

The original plans, prepared under the guidance of the United Nations' economic advisers received little support because of their far-reaching conditions. However, the continued rise in internal prices compels serious consideration and positive action.

**CUBA**

**Oil Drilling Operations Resumed in Cuba**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Oil drilling operations have been resumed in several promising areas in Cuba. In the Placetas area, in Las Villas province, exploration has shown interesting features with respect to gas. Another company is also reported to be starting drilling in the same area.



## **Nickel Mine Re-opening in Cuba**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Nicaro nickel mine will shortly be re-opened. During the war this mine produced about 5 per cent of available supplies, but had to be closed down in 1945 as the high cost of production made it non-competitive in price.

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## **Cuban Exports and Imports Increased**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Total Cuban exports for the first ten months of 1950 totalled \$557·5 million as compared with \$523·2 million in the same period of 1949, an increase of five per cent. Imports during the first eight months of 1950 totalled \$323·8 million as compared with \$307·2 million in 1949.

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## **Cuban Rayon Plant to Enlarge Facilities**

Havana, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Rayon Company, whose factory was recently completed to produce staple fibre and tire cord, mainly for export, has announced plans to spend several million dollars on enlarging plant facilities. They are also considering the installation of the first caustic soda plant in Cuba.

# **HONG KONG**

## **Chase Bank in Hong Kong Closes**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chase Bank, overseas affiliate of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, has decided to discontinue the operation of its branch in Hong Kong. Liquidation of the affairs of the branch will commence at once.

Due to unsettled conditions in the Far East since the Korean incident, the Chase Bank instituted a drastic curtailment of its local operations some weeks ago. As a result of the new regulations of the United States Department of Commerce and Treasury Department prohibiting payments and transactions in which nationals of Communist China have a direct or indirect interest, there recently has been an almost complete cessation of business by the local branch, and it was decided to close down entirely. The decision ends twenty-six years of operation.

Remaining in Hong Kong are two other American banking organizations, branches of the National City Bank of New York, and the American Express Company.

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## **Hong Kong Institutes System of Essential Supplies Certificates**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The introduction of strict export controls on shipments to the Far East, by the United States, during December, 1950, has given industry in Hong Kong great concern about its future supplies of raw materials, many of which are strategic or semi-strategic in nature, and had been coming from the United States in quantity since 1945.

The threat of economic dislocation, mass unemployment and the spectre of resultant political and social developments, led the Hong Kong Government to introduce at once a scheme whereby official endorsement is given to orders for raw materials by local factories.



Any factory needing a commodity whose export is controlled in the country of supply, may apply to the Department of Commerce and Industry for an Essential Supplies Certificate. Guarantees of local consumption by the factory concerned, together with assurances that no transshipment will take place, are lodged, and subsequent to verification and careful scrutiny, the certificate may be issued. The original is sent by the Hong Kong factory to his overseas supplier in support of the application for the needed export permit; a copy is provided by the Hong Kong Government, for matching purposes, to the export control authority of the country of supply.

The scheme does not discriminate against any source of supply, and the importing factory remains free to select the best offer made. Having made this decision and having applied for a certificate, however, no duplication of the order is permitted. The plan includes approval for only three months' supply at any one time, of any commodity.

Indications are that the United States will accept these Essential Supplies Certificates as meriting export licence approval for the goods concerned. Canada and the United Kingdom have already given approval to the scheme.

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### **Taiwan Plans Development of Fishing Industry**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Taiwan Provincial Government has drafted a blueprint for the development of the island's fishing industry, backed by a budget of \$925,000 in the New Taiwan Currency for the year 1951. (NTC \$10.30 equals one U.S. dollar.)

To be placed under the operation of the Agriculture and Forestry Administrative Bureau, the fishery development project would spend next year, NTC15,000 on administrative expenses; NTC40,000 on training of fishery personnel; NTC35,000 on gratuities to supervising personnel for meritorious service; NTC500,000 on reconstructions to fishing harbours; NTC215,000 on operation expenses for the Taiwan Fisheries Association; and NTC100,000 on fishery relief and safety installations.

The project calls for the training of fishing personnel, emphasizing enlistment of Formosan aborigines; the introducing of modern scientific fishing methods; the encouraging of fisheries associations in the island to set up refrigerated storages; the reconstruction of the island's fishing harbour facilities; and to advise the island's fisheries associations on the purchase of transportation equipment and formulation of plans for the joint-marketing of their catches.

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### **Indian Merchants in Hong Kong Organizing Chamber of Commerce**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Indian merchants resident in Hong Kong have decided to organize their own Chamber of Commerce. It will be distinct from the long-established Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Spurred on by the recommendation of an Indian Trade Commissioner who recently visited the Colony to survey trade possibilities between India and Hong Kong, a foundation meeting has already been held, and a committee appointed to draw up a constitution.

India is actually one of Hong Kong's less important trading partners. Her share of the total trade of Hong Kong in 1949 was 2.5 per cent, or about Canadian \$24 million; and in 1950, for the period January to September inclusive was 2.8 per cent or about Canadian \$26.5 million. Hong Kong has an adverse balance of trade with India, as large imports of cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods, gunny bags, raw cotton, coal, paraffin wax, etc.,



far outvalue the colony's exports of flashlights, raw silk, non-ferrous base metals, miscellaneous crude and manufactured articles. A sidelight on Hong Kong's entrepôt trading activity is the fact that much of the Indian cotton yarn is resold to Pakistan.

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### **Hong Kong Entrepôt Trade Affected by United States Controls**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The comprehensive trade and financial controls introduced in December, 1950, by the United States and designed to effect sanctions against Communist China, and the inevitable retaliations in kind by the People's Government of China, bid fair to stifle the entrepôt trade for which Hong Kong is famous.

China and the United States, together, provided 50 per cent of the volume of trade moving through the Colony. Each nation has now in force an export embargo on sales to the other, and most of their mutual exchange of trade had been via Hong Kong.

China has been using Hong Kong as a pipeline of supply from western countries. What significance the reduced volume of flow will have for Peking is as yet a matter of conjecture. What does seem sure is that the foundations of Hong Kong's postwar prosperity boom have been rudely disturbed, and future trading volume will be sharply reduced.

## **INDIA**

### **Exports of Groundnuts Controlled by India**

Bombay, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—India has announced that no further sales of groundnut oil and hand-picked, selected groundnuts should be registered for export by licensing authorities at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Exports of groundnuts for crushing purposes, both as kernels and in the shell, have been prohibited since September, when export quotas for shipment to dollar countries and to Switzerland were rapidly exhausted, the quota being distributed on a "first come, first served" basis.

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### **India Building Reservoir and Dam**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Madras Government has just taken up for execution the Manimuthar Reservoir Project in the Tirunelveli district, estimated to cost Rs.40 millions (\$8.8 million). The landlords of the district have subscribed a voluntary loan of Rs.10 millions towards the capital expenditure. The project, which is expected to be completed in from three to four years, will facilitate irrigation of 100,000 acres of paddy land. Progress is also being made with the construction of the Lower Bhavani Dam, said to be the longest of its kind in the world. Excavation of the main canal and some of its tributaries is being pushed forward, and a feature of the construction is the use of an unusually large labour force, machinery being employed only to supplement manual work. Completion is expected by 1953.

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### **India Purchasing Locomotives and Railway Cars**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Railway Minister recently informed Parliament that the Government of India had placed orders for 217 new locomotives at a value of Rs.48,300,000 (\$6.2 million), in addition to those already imported. Orders have also been placed with manufacturers in the United Kingdom and on the continent for wagons,



petrol tanks and coaches, with a total value of Rs.81,400,000 (\$17.9 million). The annual replacement for Indian railways is estimated at 200 locomotives, and the present orders are part of the four-year rehabilitation program.

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### **India Plans Extensive Drug Cultivation**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A three-year scheme has been prepared for extensive cultivation of pyrethrum and other drugs in forest lands of Kashmir State. In all, 16,000 plots have been selected in different parts of the state, and a special section called the Pyrethrum and Drug Cultivation Division has been opened under the Forest Department. The government has decided to employ in this work only the local inhabitants of the areas selected, and a bonus scheme for specially productive workers will also be put into effect.

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### **India Expects Large Electric Power Increase**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an estimate prepared by the Central Electricity Commission of the Government of India, an increase of 72 per cent in the installed capacity of electric power plants is likely to be effected by 1954, and the installed capacity is expected to be more than doubled by 1959. The present capacity is 2,004,000 kw. as compared with 1,130 kw. in 1900 and 327,153 kw. in 1925. Capacity in 1954 and 1959 is expected to increase to 3,451,000 and 4,489,000 kw., respectively. The report of the commission states that, while it is not at present possible to assess accurately India's waterpower resources, they can be placed roughly at about 25 million kw.

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### **Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement Renewed**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The original Indo-Austrian trade agreement, which expired on October 31, and provided for balanced trade of about Rs.25 millions (\$5.5 million) each way, has been renewed for another year. The new agreement aims at a total trade of about Rs.60 millions (\$13.2 million) between the two countries. Indian exports to Austria will consist of raw coffee, tea, spices, peanuts, raw tobacco, manganese ore, mica, raw wool, hides and skins, vegetable oils, sports goods and hand-made carpets. Imports into India from Austria will consist of minerals and mineral products, cotton and woollen yarn and fibre, iron and non-ferrous metal goods, power-operated machinery, vehicles, chemicals and pharmaceutical goods.

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### **Indian Jute Production to be Increased**

New Delhi, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—In the past two years, jute production in the United Provinces has undergone rapid expansion under India's long-term plan to become self-sufficient in jute. In 1949, the area under jute in the province was only 17,500 acres, compared with slightly under 50,000 acres in 1950. It is proposed to increase the jute acreage further in the next crop year, and an area of 70,000 to 80,000 acres is to be planted. This year's crop, about 230,000 maunds of jute fibre (one maund equals approximately 80 pounds), has been entirely bought up by the three jute mills functioning in the province, and it is the ultimate aim of the plan to supply the entire demands of these three



mills, which total 800,000 maunds per year. Apart from increase in acreage, improvement in quality is also aimed at, as at present only 25 per cent of the production is of the best quality. There is a scheme under way to bring workers skilled in the finishing processes from West Bengal to teach local labour how to make the best of the jute crop.

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### **India to Develop Industry Under Colombo Plan**

Bombay, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Heading the list of new projects included in "the Colombo Plan" for the development of industry in India is the establishment of an integrated steel plant at a total cost during the 1951-57 period of Rs.600 millions. Another new scheme for a heavy electrical equipment factory entails an expenditure of Rs.284 millions during a similar period, while Rs.81.2 millions is expected to be spent on a radio equipment and radar factory. Among the schemes already in hand, Rs.178.2 millions is expected to be loaned for the extension and modernization of Tata Iron and Steel Mills as well as those of the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Factory. An aircraft manufacturing project and a fertilizer, machine tool, and penicillin factory will account for the expenditure of Rs.248.1 millions, while Rs.131.8 millions will be required for various industrial projects comprising chemical factories, a paper mill, cement factory, aluminum factory and a wire and wire-products factory, development of rural cottage industries, and establishment of industrial schools and polytechnics for training.

## **JAPAN**

### **Japanese Exports Continue to Rise**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Japanese exports continue to rise, having a value of \$83.6 million in October, the highest monthly total since the commencement of the occupation. This total does not include procurement in Japan for the United Nations forces in Korea. The value of exports in September was \$75.5 million and in August, \$71.9 million. During the same three months in 1949, Japanese exports averaged slightly more than \$35 million.

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### **Rice, Wheat and Barley to be Imported by Japan**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government Food Board has indicated that Japan expects to import 3,200,000 tons of food during the fiscal year 1951-52. This total includes 900,000 tons of rice and 2,300,000 tons of wheat and barley.

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### **Japan Receives Large Orders from United Nations**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Orders for Japanese goods and services for the United Nations forces in Korea, according to a SCAP survey, reached the cumulative total of \$139,677,000 from the commencement of the war to November 5. Orders for commodities in this period amounted to \$87,302,000 and services, \$52,375,000. The principal items procured from Japan for the United Nations forces in Korea included machinery, \$32,730,000; metal manufactures, \$20,091,000; lumber and paper products, \$14,210,000; textiles, \$8,829,000 and chemicals, \$5,033,000.



## **Japanese Industrial Index at Postwar Peak**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Japan's industrial index reached the highest level of the postwar period in October, when it stood at 106·3 per cent (1932-36 base period equals 100). This represents an increase of 7·6 points above the level 98·9 for the month of September.

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## **Japanese Shipping Now on Overseas Service**

Tokyo, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Japanese shipping on overseas service reached 96 vessels, of 872,000 deadweight tons, as of November 20, according to reliable press reports. The ships comprised 82 freighters of 665,000 deadweight tons and 14 tankers of 207,000 tons. The principal countries to which Japanese ocean-going ships were assigned included the Philippines, with 25 of 189,000 tons, followed by the United States, with 14 of 139,000 tons.

## **NETHERLANDS**

### **Material Shortages Affect Netherlands Industries**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Most Netherlands industries are affected by raw material shortages. The wire and cable factories are so short of copper that they may have to close unless the Netherlands is allowed to buy on the free market. Owners of these factories have approached the government in the hope that Holland will be allowed greater purchasing freedom. Sales of copper on the world market are being made at from 40 to 45 cents (U.S.) per pound, compared with the official price of 24·5 cents.

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### **Netherlands Provide Emigrants With Houses**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Three Netherlands wood construction firms have formed a combine to further the export of wooden prefabricated houses to Australia, mainly for Netherlands emigrants. The combine, United Wood Construction Works, has designed four types of wooden prefabricated houses, which are delivered f.o.b. Rotterdam, thus enabling emigrants to take their houses with them. The dwellings are allowed duty-free entry into Australia. A Melbourne affiliate is now being formed. The homes are adapted to Australian requirements, and the Netherlands bank has made Australian pounds sterling available for financing an advertising campaign in Australia.

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### **Less Coffee Used in Netherlands**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The coffee trade in Amsterdam is pessimistic regarding the re-opening of the prewar coffee market on forward delivery. This was an important market before the war, but many factors hamper the resumption of its activities. Coffee is still rationed in Holland, and coffee dealers say this has caused a decline in home consumption from 600,000 to 250,000 bales a year.

A committee has been formed to discuss the possible re-opening of the Amsterdam cocoa futures market, although present conditions prevent an early revival of trade. The only remaining Amsterdam market on forward delivery is the rubber trade, which was reopened last October.



### **Swedish Ball-Bearing Factory in Holland Planned**

The Hague, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands branch of the Swedish Ball Bearing Company states that it plans to establish a plant in Holland, to be completed early in 1952.

The new industry will employ about 200 people initially. Transfer of 100 Netherlands workers to the company's main plant in Gothenburg, Sweden, for training is planned.

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### **Netherlands Receives Order for Palm Oil Plant from Indonesia**

The Hague, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Stork Brothers and Company of Amsterdam have received an order from the Indonesian Government for the construction of a large palm oil factory. The new plant will process oil from the government's own plantations on the east coast of Sumatra. Palm oil from these government holdings was formerly processed in the factories of the Amsterdam Rubber Company.

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## **NEW ZEALAND**

### **New Zealand Coal Production Higher**

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Coal production in 1949 was over 2·8 million tons, an increase of 37,389 tons over 1948. Output per man dropped by 29 tons to 517 tons, largely as a result of the seven-hour day and a shortage of experienced miners.

The Mines Department has discovered one of the largest open-cast bituminous mines in the world, in the West Coast of the South Island. It is estimated that less than 100 feet below ground level there is a 35-foot seam, containing high grade coal reserves of about 15 million tons.

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### **New Zealand Wool Exported to Canada**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of wool from New Zealand between July 1 and September 30, 1950, totalled 129,759 bales, consisting of 63,738 bales of greasy wool, 36,209 of slipe wool and 29,812 bales of scoured wool. The principal countries to which the wool was shipped were the United Kingdom, 70,048 bales; United States, 18,687 bales; France, 9,756 bales; Germany, 5,433 bales and Canada, 3,616 bales.

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### **Many New Homes to be Built in New Zealand This Year**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The government building program for 1951 envisages the completion of 5,260 housing units at a cost of about £12·5 million. In order to ensure the maximum construction of dwellings, the size of houses will continue to be limited and restrictions on the construction of commercial buildings are to be continued. Overseas offers will be invited for the supply of 1,000 pre-fabricated houses. Preference will be given to suppliers willing to bring tradesmen and workers into the country.

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### **New Zealand Airways Invites Merger with Private Airline**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Government will consider offers from private airline operators to combine with the state in the joint operation of New Zealand's airways system. If



any public corporations are formed under this arrangement, the government is to hold up to 51 per cent of the shares. It is anticipated that such a corporation would operate the major part of the air services in New Zealand, with the exception of the Cook Strait rail-air cargo service. The government is prepared to consider proposals to operate separately certain services at present part of the New Zealand National Airways Corporation network.

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#### **New Zealand to Increase Imports of Cement**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand has authorized the importation of 140,000 tons of cement during 1951, which is 40,000 tons more than authorized in 1950. Since the landed cost of imported cement is more expensive than locally-produced cement, the pooled price has been increased by 18s. per ton as of January 1, 1951.

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#### **New Zealand to Subsidize Wool for Clothing**

Wellington, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Half of the total cost of raw wool used in the manufacture of clothing in New Zealand will be paid by the government. The subsidy is to be paid on the purchase price of greasy wool bought at auction by local mills during the wool season ending June 30, 1951. An equivalent rate of subsidy will be paid on tops imported from the United Kingdom and Australia and on the yarns imported for clothing manufacturing purposes.

### **PAKISTAN**

#### **Raw Jute Being Shipped by Pakistan to Spain**

Karachi, January 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Jute Board has announced the negotiation of a trade agreement between Pakistan and Spain. A total of 30,000 bales of jute are being loaded at Chittagong for shipment to Spain where, under the terms of the agreement, it is to be manufactured into hessians and sacking.

The Pakistan Jute Board is empowered to export jute textiles from Spain to any destination it chooses. Since Pakistan has already obtained sufficient quantities of these materials for its own present requirements, it is the intention of the board that these goods should be sold in the best possible market.

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#### **Pakistan Government Regulates Cotton Trading**

Karachi, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—By enacting the Cotton Ordinance 1950, the government of Pakistan has been empowered to fix minimum prices for cotton, to regulate ginning, to deal in cotton and to register and regulate trading and the movement of cotton.

The objectives of this policy are the assurance of a fair price to the cotton grower, the stability of the market and the due performance of internal and foreign contracts. As soon as it appears necessary to do so, the government will announce the minimum prices to be paid growers by ginning factories. The ginner will be at liberty to sell his baled cotton in the ordinary course of his business. If he finds it difficult, the government will buy baled cotton from him, in accordance with the terms of an agreement to be made with him ensuring him a fair return.

The government intends to maintain the export duty at the present level of \$95.60 Canadian per bale for the rest of the season and to apply



it to all exports of cotton irrespective of the date of contract. The government has decided to establish a cotton board in Pakistan as the executive instrument of the ordinance.

## PORTUGAL

### Portugal Completes New Cement Factories

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Due chiefly to the increased demand for cement, created by the construction of hydro-electric installations and rubber works, the three cement factories in operation in Portugal were unable to produce sufficient cement to meet the requirements. Production in 1948 was 427 thousand tons and in 1949, 498 thousand tons. Portugal had to import, however, 7 thousand tons in 1948, and 70 thousand in 1949.

During 1950, two new factories were completed, one producing white Portland cement at Pataias and the other at Cabo Mondego, producing ordinary Portland cement. With these additions it is expected that early in 1951 the production of ordinary cement will reach 800,000 tons per annum, enough white cement to fill local requirements.

Consideration is being given to the installation of a third new plant, but the possibility of over-production will be carefully studied before permission to install will be granted.

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### Portuguese Pineapple Exports to Germany Resumed

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Traditionally, Germany was an important buyer of Portuguese pineapples from the Azores. The disappearance of Germany as a customer for ten years was felt sorely by the island producers. The traffic, however, recommenced during the summer of 1950, and Portuguese ships especially fitted to carry this perishable fruit have been making three or four voyages a month to North European ports.

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### Production of Wool Textiles in Portugal Decreased

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The wool textile industry, one of the oldest industries in Portugal, has been suffering reverses. The production in 1948 was 11.6 million yards which declined to 10 million in 1949 and to less than 5 million yards in the first half of 1950. Despite lower production, prices from 1949 to 1950 increased on an average of 25 per cent.

In 1949, there were 449 mills, of which 290 operated power looms and 159 hand looms. Of these, only 286 with power looms and 139 with hand looms were in actual operation. Shortages and high prices of raw material have contributed largely to these conditions. In 1949, 1,600 tons of various types of wool were imported. In 1950, many of the mills were working only three days a week.

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### Portuguese Olive Oil Production Declined

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The year 1950 was very poor for olive oil production, with output amounting to 45 million litres as compared with 95 million litres in 1949. There was a carryover from the 1949 crop of some 25 million litres which, with certain stocks in the hands of producers, will make it possible to meet the demand of both the packing industries and the consuming public. It is not likely, however, that there will be any oil for export, unless compensating imports of lower quality oil can be made from the Mediterranean area.



# Canadian Trade with Belgian Co

## EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Belgian Congo.....	90	5.1	2,635	39.7	2,303	43.7
Portuguese Africa.....	1,654	93.9	3,874	58.4	2,873	54.5
Liberia.....	17	1.0	126	1.9	99	1.9
TOTAL.....	1,761	100.0	6,635	100.0	5,276	100.0

MILLION DOLLARS  
10  
8  
6  
4  
2  
0

### AVERAGES OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR PRE-WAR AND WARTIME PERIODS

BASE PERIOD

WARTIME PERIOD

TOTAL TRADE

EXPORTS

IMPORTS

J. M. 1935-39 O. D.

J. M. 1940-45 O. D.

### CANADIAN TRADE WITH AFRICA

COMPARED WITH AVERAGE (RUNNING)

CAPE VERDE IS.

BISSAGOS IS.

SENEGAL

J. M. 1945 O. D. F.

1946 O. D. F.



# , Portuguese Africa and Liberia

## IMPORTS

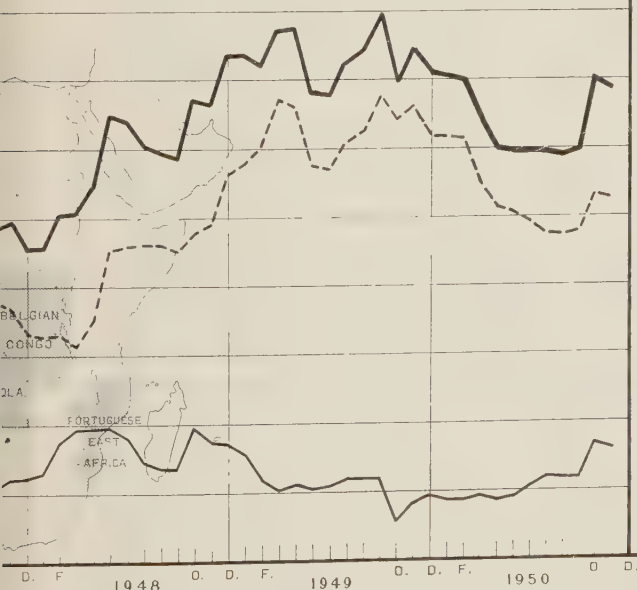
Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Belgian Congo.....	5	14.7	615	73.7	1,500	93.2
Portuguese Africa.....	15	44.1	212	25.4	109	6.8
Liberia.....	14	41.2	7	0.8	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	34	100.0	834	100.0	1,609	100.0

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

### BELGIAN CONGO, PORTUGUESE AND LIBERIA

1935-50

(BASE AND WARTIME PERIODS  
E-MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE  
WITH  
BELGIAN CONGO, PORTUGUESE  
AFRICA AND LIBERIA  
TO  
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE  
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD  
COMPARED WITH  
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

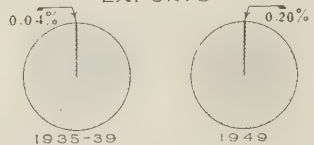
TOTAL



IMPORTS



EXPORTS



\* Less than 1/100 of 1 p.c.



# Indonesia Has Large Adverse Trade Balance with Canada

*Singapore and the United States, second and third ranking outlets—Discussions being held to divert some entrepôt trade from the Netherlands—Canadian exports to Indonesia greatly exceed imports from that country.*

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Second of four articles on economic conditions in the Republic of Indonesia.)

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1950.—Canadian-Indonesian trade figures for the first seven months of this year show a serious imbalance, since Canadian imports from Indonesia total only \$338,000 compared with Canadian exports to Indonesia of \$2,094,553. Principal Canadian exports to Indonesia, as during 1949, comprised automobiles and trucks, linseed oil, ammonium sulphate, newsprint, batteries and parts, and milk powder, as well as a number of other items whose value is comparatively small. It would appear that Canada's export trade with Indonesia will follow the same trend as in the past two or three years, although there is a possibility that the export figures for the last five months of 1950 may show an improved trend as the result of the relaxing of import restrictions.

Canada's imports from Indonesia for the same period comprise such items as tea, cigar leaf, kapok, manila fibre and small quantities of latex, copra and spices. Undoubtedly, the low figure of \$338,000 is due to the high commodity prices in Indonesia, the low production of certain staple products and the fact that a substantial amount of such Indonesian produce as rubber is probably purchased from Singapore and other entrepôt centres.

Indonesian exports totalled 1,542.7 million guilders and imports, 1,284.2 million guilders in January-June, 1950. The increase in exports over imports can be attributed to high commodity prices and the consequent stimulus provided for the export of indigenous produce, particularly rubber.

The Netherlands was the greatest net importer of Indonesian produce for the period, with Singapore and the United States in second and third place, respectively. These three countries imported approximately 70 per cent of the total exports of Indonesia for the period.

The Netherlands still acts as an entrepôt centre for a very large amount of Indonesian produce; importing such goods as rubber, tin, spices, tea and coffee and re-exporting to other countries. Discussions are now being conducted at The Hague with respect to this rather historic trade policy of the Netherlands, with the object of diverting some of this entrepôt trade in order that exports may proceed directly from Indonesia to the country of destination.

In a similar manner, Singapore is doing a considerable amount of entrepôt trade in Indonesian produce and to a much greater degree than in prewar days. It is felt, however, that this condition will not last indefinitely and that Singapore's imports of Indonesian products will decrease as soon as the foreign exchange situation stabilizes in Indonesia and the government is able to stop the illegal export of rubber, pepper, copra and other commodities, which are being smuggled into Singapore.



### Exports from Indonesia, January-June, 1950

	Million guilders
Rubber (estate and native) .....	480.9
Petroleum and petroleum products .....	377.9
Copra .....	160.4
Tin ore .....	151.1
Tobacco .....	101.4
Tea .....	60.8
Palm oil .....	41.6
Pepper .....	17.7
Peanuts .....	11.8
Kapok .....	10.2
Rattan .....	7.6
Palm kernels .....	7.2
Copra cakes .....	7.0
Coffee, shelled .....	6.5
Hard cordage fibre .....	6.1

In January-June, 1950, the United States was the principal supplier of imports into Indonesia with the Netherlands, Japan and the United Kingdom in descending order of importance, supplying over 50 per cent of the net imports. Canada's share of the imports for the period was slightly over 0.5 per cent.

### Imports into Indonesia, January-June, 1950

	Million guilders
Piece-goods .....	250.4
Crude petroleum .....	100.7
Weaving yarns .....	95.4
Iron and steel, plates, sheets, bars, nails, wire and other building materials .....	76.9
Rice .....	71.4
Machinery (industrial and commercial) .....	47.4
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc. ....	35.1
Tobacco .....	30.3
Internal combustion motors .....	23.0
Petroleum products .....	18.8
Bags and sacks .....	16.4
Milk and milk preparations .....	13.0
Automobiles and trucks .....	12.8
Fertilizers .....	11.9
Wheat flour .....	11.5
Meat and preparations .....	10.7
Cotton .....	10.2
Paper and cardboard .....	10.0
Clothing and underclothing .....	9.9
Dyestuffs .....	9.3

Indonesia continues to negotiate trade agreements. Earlier this year, trade agreements have been concluded with Norway, Denmark, Hungary and Japan, and in August and September, with Australia and India. The details of these latter two agreements are as follows:

*Australia*—Imports from Australia to the value of A £ 3,765,000 during the year ending September 30, 1950, included mainly flour and milk products and other goods such as textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Indonesia will supply coffee, tea, rubber, kapok and tobacco worth A £ 4,940,000.

*India*—The agreement to terminate on June 30, 1951. Indonesia will supply palm oil, copra, coconut oil, tapioca, corn, spices, timber, hides and skins to the value of Rs.37 million. India will supply goods to an equal value, including textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, tin, steel, electrical goods, machinery, cement and coal.

On March 17, 1950, the reserves of foreign exchange held by the Government of Indonesia showed a deficit of approximately 20 million guilders. On September 8, 1950, the reserves showed a credit balance of 210.5 million guilders, a very considerable improvement notwithstanding the relaxing of the import licensing policy of the government. This improvement is due to the increased volume of exports and the upward trend of world prices, especially for rubber. However, the indebtedness of



Indonesia increased during the period March 15, 1950, to August 30, 1950, by 973 million guilders. The total indebtedness of the country is 2,849 million guilders, of which 861.5 million guilders represent loans in Netherlands currency and 419 million guilders the total of loans in foreign currency.

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### **Wheat Production in Spain Increased**

Madrid, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Wheat production in Spain is estimated at 2,872,000 metric tons in 1950 as compared with 2,520,000 metric tons in 1948 and 2,623,000 metric tons in 1949.

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### **European Board for Agriculture and Food Proposed**

The Hague, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans for closer agricultural co-operation among countries of Western Europe, and the establishment of what might be called the "European Board for Agriculture and Food", have been outlined by S. L. Mansholt, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It was proposed that the board should be responsible to a council of ministers which, in turn, would derive its authority from a European Parliament.

The function of the European Board for Agriculture and Food, as envisaged by Mr. Mansholt, would be to protect the national markets and to supervise the reduction of this protection by degrees, until eventually Western Europe could become a single market, in which prices would be regulated by supply and demand.

Linked with this function of the board would be a second, which would entail the fixing of prices at which, or the price limits between which, agricultural products could be exchanged between West European countries. This would not include the power to determine national price levels. To regulate successfully West European market conditions, the Mansholt Plan would establish an Inter-European Agricultural Fund, by means of which the board could create inter-European commodity stock piles.

The third major function of the board would be to co-ordinate and control West European imports of agricultural products from abroad.

In urging the necessity for such a plan of agricultural co-operation in Western Europe, Mr. Mansholt pointed out that inefficient production had been supported by many countries in the past for political and strategic reasons. In the future, it would be necessary to reduce, and eventually eliminate, such high cost production through specialization and the optimum employment of resources available.

When presenting his plan, Mr. Mansholt warned that the desired ends of increased production, greater prosperity and a balance of payments for Western Europe could only be achieved through the surrender of a portion of its national sovereignty by each of the West European countries. Furthermore, he pointed out that the terms of reference and the composition of the European Board for Agriculture and Food would safeguard the democratic execution of his plan.

Since announcing his plan for agricultural co-operation, Mr. Mansholt has discussed it informally with the Ministers of Agriculture in Paris, Brussels, Bonn and Copenhagen, and in the next few weeks and months will continue his efforts to achieve agreement on the plan with the remainder of his West European colleagues.





## Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

**Synthetic Fibre**—A chemist in Frankfurt, Germany, claims to have developed a synthetic fibre, similar but superior to nylon. He is offering the formula to Canadian interests on a licence or royalty basis. File: 5-2227.

**Rudder Cooler**—A United States company is offering for sale in Canada the patent rights to a new device, known as a rudder cooler, for use in cooling the circulating water in marine internal combustion engines. Although this device was invented by a Swedish engineering company, the Canadian patent No. 447359 is owned by the United States firm. File: 5-2243.

**Condiment Holders**—A Canadian designer is offering to manufacturers of novelties for the tourist trade three designs, patents applied for, covering condiment holders (salt and pepper shakers). Each set is conceived in such form as to attract United States tourist trade, by representing some phase of Canadian culture or activities. File: 5-2265.

**Ear Protectors**—A Canadian, now resident in the United States, has developed a new type of ear protector to protect the outer and inner ear in sub-zero weather by holding the body heat. He desires to contact a Canadian firm, preferably in the moulded plastic field, to arrange for the further development of this device and its production and sale in Canada. File: 5-36.

**Fruit Beverage Preparation**—A British pharmacist has developed a new form of beverage powder in capsule shape and with natural fruit flavouring, which he desires to have manufactured and marketed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-2247.

**Margarine Plant**—A complete margarine plant, equipment located in Sweden, is immediately available for sale. The terms of sale include a small cash payment and stock in a Canadian firm using this equipment. The equipment is packed ready for shipment and is said to include machines, motors, scales, vans and all equipment required to produce margarine. Technical assistance is also offered by the Swedish interests. File: 5-801.

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### Ireland Freezes Prices of Certain Goods and Services

Dublin, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A newly-established Prices Advisory Body in Dublin has powers to review applications for increased prices arising from new government standstill orders dated January 2, 1951. These orders have frozen many prices at the levels existing on December 2 last. Among the goods and services affected are:—

Packed, tinned and bottled foodstuffs.	Paints, varnishes and putty.
Dried peas.	Agricultural machinery, including parts and accessories.
Leather and manufactures thereof.	Agricultural implements.
Hides and skins.	Articles made wholly or mainly of wood.
Bricks.	Paper, stationery, paper bags and cardboard boxes.
Concrete products.	Drugs and medicines.
Asbestos cement products.	Aluminum articles.
Fireclay products.	Copper and zinc.
Ranges, grates and stoves.	
Articles made of bakelite and plastic.	

The new orders add numerous items to the former lists of commodities and services already controlled by price orders.



# Agricultural Problems Discussed During West Indian Conference

*Some 150 delegates and observers attended Fourth Session in Curaçao—Outlets for surplus population to be sought in Canada, the United States and other countries—Development of flour milling industry in Trinidad recommended—Need for outside assistance stressed.*

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**P**ORT-OF-SPAIN, January 5, 1951.—Some one hundred and fifty delegates and observers attended the fourth session of the West Indian Conference of the Caribbean Commission, held in Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies, from November 27, to December 10, 1950.

The conference was under the chairmanship of Dr. Hendrik Riemens, a member of the Netherlands delegation to the United Nations. Co-chairman and leaders of their respective delegations were: Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G., Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, United Kingdom; Ward M. Canaday, Chairman of Willys-Overland Corporation, United States; and E. A. Petit de Beauverger, Minister for France in Cuba.

Delegations from the following colonies and dependent territories were present: Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Netherlands West Indies, Puerto Rico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Windward Islands. Observers representing the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Office, Caribbean Section of the United Nations, the Republic of Haiti and Canada also attended.

## Methods Suggested to Alleviate Agricultural Problems

The 1950 conference dealt with problems and subjects directly or closely associated with agriculture in the West Indies. The main discussion centred around a paper entitled "The Importance of Agriculture in the Caribbean Economy with Reference to the World Market", prepared and submitted by Dr. S. Daniel Neumark, Economic and Statistics Division of F.A.O. This paper presented a detailed study of the agricultural problems confronting the individual territories of the Caribbean, as well as the area as a whole. It also embodied the author's suggestions on possible methods for the alleviation of these problems and was generally accepted as the most outstanding contribution to the conference.

Other papers submitted included the following: "Soil Productivity in the British Caribbean Region", by F. Hardy, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; "Soil Conservation Program in Puerto Rico", by U. S. Allison, Director, Puerto Rico Soil Conservation Service; "Land Improvement Program", by A. B. Lewis, Land Use Officer, F.A.O.; "Water Control", by H. J. Van Kretschmar, Agricultural Attaché to the Netherlands Embassy in Washington; "Issues in Land Settlement Policy", by Prof. W. A. Lewis, University of Manchester; "Agricultural Labour and Mechanization", by the International Labour Office; "Co-operatives in the Caribbean", by the Rural Welfare Division of F.A.O.; "Livestock in the Caribbean", by R. T. Allman and A. T. Semple, Agriculture Division, F.A.O.; and "Agricultural Extension", by J. G. Hotchkiss, Development and Welfare Organization in the B. W. I. Other subjects considered were housing, land tenure and home economics extension.



# MAP OF THE WEST INDIES (EASTERN GROUP) AND BRITISH GUIANA

Scale of Miles  
0 50 100 200 300

VIRGIN  
ISLANDS

ANGUILLA  
ST MARTIN  
(Fr. & Du.)

BARBUDA

ST KITTS  
NEVIS

ANTIGUA

MONTserrat

GUADELOUPE  
(Fr.)

DOMINICA

MARTINIQUE  
(Fr.)

ST LUCIA

BARBADOS

Bridgetown

ST VINCENT

GRENADA

TOBAGO

Port of Spain  
TRINIDAD  
S. Fernando

Orinoco R.

VENEZUELA

GEORGETOWN

BRITISH

GUIANA

DUTCH  
GUIANA

B R A Z I L

index  
showing area  
covered by map



## Need for Outside Assistance Stressed

The conference was resolved into nine committees for detailed discussion of the various papers submitted. Their reports and recommendations, when adopted, were referred to the secretariat of the Caribbean Commission for action. The most noticeable characteristic of all reports adopted was a general stressing of the great need for "outside assistance", either through the Marshall Plan or under President Truman's Point Four Program of technical assistance.

The sugar industry was recognized to be the most important industry of the area, both from the point of view of cash returns and the high degree of employment which it provides. It was generally accepted that, as such industries become more and more mechanized, unemployment problems in the over-populated island territories will become acute and some outlet must be found for the excess population. It was also agreed that it will be some considerable time before the mainland territories of French Guiana, British Guiana, Surinam and British Honduras will be sufficiently cleared and developed to sustain any large scale immigration. In the meantime, other outlets for surplus population must be sought. Pressure to an increasing degree may be expected by Canada, the United States and other countries for the admission of immigrants from the Caribbean islands, the British islands in particular.

## Flour Milling Industry for Trinidad Recommended

A serious shortage of stock feeds and proper forage crops was recognized as another problem requiring immediate attention. Recommendations were put forward and adopted favouring a complete interchange of technical information on new crops developed. One of the F.A.O. experts also strongly recommended the development of a flour milling industry in Trinidad, which would provide a large supply of offals for local consumption and for export to other territories.

The conference also adopted a recommendation to the effect: "The Caribbean Commission, through the metropolitan governments, approach the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and/or the appropriate authorities of the United States Point Four Program to provide the Caribbean area with the services of experts, and that the territorial and member governments concerned provide the funds and staff necessary for the establishment of a land improvement and protection project in St. Lucia and St. Vincent".

There was a general feeling among delegates that the conference had been a success and that the harmony which existed among the several national groups during their deliberations augured well for the future well-being of the Caribbean area.

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## Manufacturing Industries of Jamaica—Correction

In a report from Kingston on the manufacturing industries of Jamaica, reproduced in the January 27, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade*, a footnote to the table on page 138 should read:

"The drop in the production of beer was accounted for by an increase in the excise tax from 1s 4½d to 3s 4½d per gallon."

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## Spain Has Unfavourable Trade Balance

Madrid, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The volume of Spain's foreign trade for the period January to October, 1950, amounted to 1,938,277,903 gold pesetas. Imports during that period amounted to 1,026,671,898 gold pesetas as against 911,606,005 gold pesetas for exports, leaving an unfavourable balance of 115,065,893 gold pesetas.



# Large Construction Program Planned by Chilean Development Corporation

*Budget for construction totals 2,678 million pesos, 75 per cent of which will be financed by the government—Development Corporation has obtained credits of U.S. \$115 million, mainly for hydro-electric, steel and agricultural mechanization plans.*

By M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One peso equals Can.\$0.02)

**S**ANTIAGO, December 9, 1950.—The Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción) has budgeted the sum of 2,678 million pesos for its construction program, seventy-five per cent of which will be financed by the government. The Corporación can also depend on an income of 600 million pesos. Following are the details of work to be undertaken in the coming year.

*Hydro-electric Plants*—New hydro-electric plants will be constructed, particularly in the zones of Santiago and Valparaíso, to avoid rationing of electricity as was necessary in the period of 1946-1949. The sum of 800 million pesos has been allocated for this plan, and by 1952 one new electric station will be ready to function, and another in the following year.

*Petroleum*—The Corporación has set aside 556 million pesos to develop and drill wells in Magallanes, as well as to commence construction of an oil refinery. Chile is reported to be selling crude oil valued at U.S. \$3 million to Uruguay in 1951.

*Mining*—A total of 45 million pesos has been budgeted for the installation of electrolytic refineries for zinc and copper.

*Agriculture*—The increase of the cultivable area is contemplated by means of irrigation and clearing of certain forest lands for which the sum of 110 million pesos will be spent. Mechanization of agriculture will be intensified by the importation of modern agricultural machinery. Foreign credits available for this purpose will total U.S. \$5 million.

Cultivation of sugar beet is also covered by the program, and a small manufacturing plant will be constructed in Los Angeles, in the South of Chile, to produce 12,000 tons of sugar annually.

The breeding of Merino-type sheep is planned to enable Chile to be independent of imports of this type of wool presently valued at U.S.\$2 million annually.

*Huachipato Steel Plant*—The installation of this plant has created the necessity for utilizing to the maximum its products and by-products. The plan for 1951 will devote 30 million pesos in assistance to private investors, and in the production of metallic structures, ferro-alloys, chemical products, etc.

*Other Industries*—The foodstuffs industry, under the heading of fisheries, will receive the sum of 57.5 million pesos for the modernization and renewal of the present canning factories. It is also suggested that refrigerating establishments for the storing of fish and fruit should be constructed in San Antonio, Copiapó, Valparaíso, Talcahuano and Osorno. A total of 21 million pesos is necessary for these constructions.

Seven million pesos will also be required for preliminary mechanization of the principal ports of the country, particularly San Antonio.

The Corporation has obtained credits of U.S.\$115 million mainly for hydro-electric, steel and agricultural mechanization plans. The interest



services on these credits will amount to U.S.\$8 million, which will decrease as payments are made. Each sum is covered to excess, as foreign exchange savings resulting from the corporation plans total U.S.\$35 million annually. It is calculated that this saving will increase, and that by 1955 could reach a total of U.S.\$50 million.

The Corporation has presented credit requests for the following plans for the consideration of United States financiers: Irrigation; mechanization of the coal mines; cellulose plant and paper factory; electrolytic refineries; development of the fishing industry; iron deposits; expansion of the Huachipato steel plant; electrification of railways; and renewal of the merchant fleet. This plan should be carried into effect between 1950 and 1960 at a total cost of U.S.\$139 million.

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## Philippine Copra Exports Increased Greatly in First Half of Last Year

*Shipments totalled 244,716 metric tons, valued at 90.8 million pesos, as compared with 209,337 metric tons, valued at 57.1 million pesos in the corresponding period of 1949—United States was main market —Shipments to Canada increased from 3,949 to 10,820 metric tons.*

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian)

**M**ANILA, December 15, 1950.—Exports of copra from the Philippines during the first half of 1950 amounted to 244,716 metric tons, valued at 90.8 million pesos, compared with shipments of 209,337 metric tons, valued at 57.1 million pesos in the corresponding period of 1949. These figures represent an increase of 17.2 per cent by volume and 59 per cent by value. The increase was attributed to speculation on world conditions, which forced buyers to purchase more than their average requirements for stockpiling purposes.

The increase in exports has been distributed among all the countries buying copra from the Philippines, with the United States taking the lead. Exports to the United States for January-June, 1950, amounted to 162,200 metric tons at 60.3 million pesos, as compared with 109,500 metric tons at 37.5 million pesos in the first six months of 1949, a gain of 48 per cent by volume and 61 per cent by value.

Shipments of copra from the Philippines to other countries increased from the first half of 1949 to the first half of 1950, as follows: Belgium, from 5,175 metric tons to 13,848 metric tons; Canada, from 3,949 metric tons to 10,820 metric tons; Venezuela, from 3,623 metric tons to 8,295 metric tons; Switzerland, from 3,056 metric tons to 8,295 metric tons; Netherlands, from 2,950 metric tons to 8,126 metric tons; Italy, from 2,929 metric tons to 8,087 metric tons; Norway, from 2,164 metric tons to 6,274 metric tons; Israel, from 2,142 metric tons to 5,364 metric tons; and Japan, from 1,566 metric tons to 4,294 metric tons. Shipments to other countries increased from 2,921 metric tons to 7,771 metric tons.

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### Canadian Producers Shipped Less Gypsum

Producers' shipments of gypsum during 1949 amounted to 3,014,249 tons valued at \$5,423,690 as compared with 3,216,809 tons at \$5,548,245 in the preceding year.



# Canadian Exports, by Areas

	December			January-December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.1	50.9	39.7	344.5	718.2	474.9
America.....	2.2	3.2	1.9	22.5	52.3	30.6
Africa.....	1.0	6.7	2.7	18.0	85.6	46.1
Asia.....	0.5	10.5	7.0	8.1	108.4	56.7
Oceania.....	4.7	5.4	5.3	49.8	50.5	46.7
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b> .....	<b>34.6</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>442.9</b>	<b>1,015.0</b>	<b>655.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	24.8	160.9	192.8	272.3	1,519.0	2,036.8
Latin America.....	1.1	14.4	13.0	17.4	125.6	143.4
Europe.....	5.3	24.3	23.2	73.2	228.0	203.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.1	9.2	4.3	31.8	105.3	79.3
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b> .....	<b>34.3</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>1,977.9</b>	<b>2,463.3</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b> .....	<b>68.9</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	December			January-December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	25,535	49,884	39,555	339,689	704,956	469,910
Ireland.....	577	405	(b)	4,439	9,052	(b)
Gibraltar.....		5	49	7	336	329
Malta.....	36	590	50	403	3,905	4,680
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b> .....	<b>26,148</b>	<b>50,884</b>	<b>39,654</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>718,249</b>	<b>474,919</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	792			8,403	(a) 9,229	
Bermuda.....	159	349	235	1,414	3,616	2,991
Barbados.....	118	323	115	1,077	5,013	2,974
Jamaica.....	404	717	393	4,442	9,033	7,495
Trinidad and Tobago.....	434	816	356	3,714	12,325	7,476
Bahamas.....		166	135		2,268	1,937
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	152	364	220	1,778	4,515	3,213
British Honduras.....	23	59	46	280	600	491
British Guiana.....	134	383	410	1,398	5,676	4,052
Falkland Islands.....	1			1	7	1
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b> .....	<b>2,217</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>52,282</b>	<b>30,630</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		17	5		553	395
Union of South Africa.....	831	6,333	2,397	15,547	77,713	42,561
Other British South Africa.....					15	5
Southern Rhodesia.....	96	100	62	1,074	2,665	1,202
Gambia.....				20	8	12
Gold Coast.....	10	94	56	184	1,489	581
Nigeria.....	11	27	76	81	1,068	247
Sierra Leone.....	18	13	6	192	303	219
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	2	3	210	37	75
British East Africa.....	76	108	63	676	1,730	849
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b> .....	<b>1,043</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>46,146</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January-March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	December			January-December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.</b>						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	192	6,623	5,653	2,863	72,551	31,520
Pakistan.....		2,565	367		18,097	8,681
Ceylon.....	7	78	144	192	2,159	4,353
Aden.....	6	5	13	89	57	31
Federation of Malaya.....	221	168	365	2,448	5,437	4,097
Other British East Indies.....			4	5	2	32
Hong Kong.....	72	1,091	493	2,223	10,099	8,004
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>108,402</b>	<b>56,718</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2,942	3,909	4,101	32,982	35,363	35,446
New Zealand.....	1,678	1,472	1,228	16,371	14,489	10,983
Fiji.....	31	10		367	598	234
Other British Oceania.....	2	2		45	61	15
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>50,511</b>	<b>46,678</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34,589</b>	<b>76,678</b>	<b>56,601</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>1,015,022</b>	<b>655,089</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	24,736	159,766	191,510	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988
Alaska.....	4	49	60	120	1,008	959
American Virgin Islands.....	2	6	15	34	126	156
Hawaii.....	22	734	789	1,364	8,311	6,830
Puerto Rico.....	17	345	424	329	5,962	7,643
United States Oceania.....		16	9	3	182	205
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESIONS.....</b>	<b>24,781</b>	<b>160,916</b>	<b>192,807</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,781</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	172	43	290	4,675	2,902	13,360
Bolivia.....	16	894	79	117	1,908	2,267
Brazil.....	214	1,334	1,729	3,522	17,259	15,806
Chile.....	53	489	1,174	604	3,633	6,864
Colombia.....	191	582	1,343	1,270	8,012	14,806
Costa Rica.....	10	261	251	99	1,859	2,312
Cuba.....	71	1,797	1,464	1,186	14,391	18,005
Dominican Republic.....	9	248	285	296	2,194	2,954
Ecuador.....	2	182	156	52	1,727	1,432
El Salvador.....	3	132	194	47	927	1,467
Guatemala.....	12	304	295	120	1,697	2,401
Haiti (Republic of).....	10	133	249	120	1,602	2,513
Honduras.....	11	18	90	170	678	613
Mexico.....	152	1,736	1,922	2,340	15,411	17,624
Nicaragua.....	4	71	41	75	638	756
Panama.....	19	372	374	304	13,632	9,019
Paraguay.....	2	1	2	11	133	110
Peru.....	50	137	469	892	7,050	3,744
Uruguay.....	11	415	348	216	2,282	1,918
Venezuela.....	88	5,255	2,207	1,256	27,689	25,457
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>14,404</b>	<b>12,962</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>143,428</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				8		
Austria.....		295	112	8	3,706	2,369
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	718	9,904	9,308	9,555	56,525	66,351
Bulgaria.....		83		9	279	215
Czechoslovakia.....	20	188	26	3,164	3,030	2,179
Denmark.....	161	166	197	1,528	3,109	923
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	5	13	19	482	607	600



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	December			January–December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Contc.</b>						
France.....	923	1,833	1,187	9,152	36,004	18,403
Germany.....	1,513	611	1,337	18,261	23,451	8,873
Greece.....		372	234	1,565	2,615	1,833
Hungary.....	1	1	13	4	75	86
Iceland.....	1	17	193	18	743	847
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	996	(a)	(a)	13,321
Italy.....	172	1,631	2,297	1,745	12,567	15,476
Latvia.....	42			276		
Lithuania.....	18			912		1
Netherlands.....	482	1,070	605	10,267	13,759	8,617
Norway.....	380	1,660	3,085	7,854	21,736	18,924
Poland.....	43	774	11	1,035	1,945	1,432
Portugal.....	9	657	211	135	8,405	5,641
Azores and Madeira.....	1	26	8	4	101	210
Roumania.....	3	84	18	42	338	122
Spain.....	1	25	44	101	387	5,642
Sweden.....	703	545	801	5,411	5,516	4,250
Switzerland.....	45	4,085	2,493	736	32,281	26,435
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	56	2	1	937	93	182
Yugoslavia.....	2	280	15	12	734	818
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>24,322</b>	<b>23,211</b>	<b>73,223</b>	<b>228,006</b>	<b>203,750</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					14	52
Arabia.....		386	89		3,142	875
Belgian Congo.....	14	215	382	106	2,459	2,471
Burma*.....	5		4	123	54	30
China.....	452	405	92	2,885	13,801	2,057
Greenland.....		11	36		27	134
Egypt.....	56	81	6	396	4,762	3,716
Ethiopia.....			5		42	54
French Africa.....	271	114	27	804	2,243	1,927
French East Indies.....	1	1	8	28	177	69
French Guiana.....				6	129	5
French Oceania.....	6	8	26	80	295	737
French West Indies.....	19	5	15	172	70	39
Madagascar.....	1			9	227	117
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	23	84	76	270	1,208	1,061
Iran.....		1,880	104	80	11,987	993
Iraq.....	2	22	1	40	472	70
Israel*.....	26	1,205	561	164	12,709	12,126
Jordan.....		33			211	46
Tripoli.....					11	374
Other Italian Africa.....		92			92	184
Japan.....	1,861	1,448	1,269	20,770	5,860	20,533
Korea.....		178	6		233	1,143
Liberia.....	1	4	13	20	119	109
Morocco.....	4	177	88	97	1,268	1,700
Indonesia.....	151	377	274	902	4,640	3,052
Surinam.....	5	96	43	39	960	863
Netherlands Antilles.....	12	163	104	204	2,003	4,464
Philippine Islands.....	157	1,200	721	1,465	13,983	10,829
Portuguese Africa.....	76	298	126	1,395	3,604	2,702
Portuguese Asia.....			1	1	162	103
Siam.....	2	64	59	20	752	1,200
Canary Islands.....		6	1	3	49	237
Spanish Africa.....		18	1		95	62
Syria.....	5	211	87	64	3,278	1,462
Turkey.....		443	105	1,916	14,121	3,744
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>9,225</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>105,259</b>	<b>79,340</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34,299</b>	<b>208,872</b>	<b>233,311</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,977,939</b>	<b>2,463,297</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>68,888</b>	<b>285,550</b>	<b>289,912</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>

\*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.1	72.8	67.8	190.9	773.0	636.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.5	38.7	33.8	118.1	338.4	365.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	1.4	2.5	13.1	25.2	29.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	17.8	81.3	98.0	211.6	875.3	1,112.9
Iron and Products.....	4.3	2.6	20.8	60.1	292.9	251.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	12.5	40.8	44.9	179.7	426.6	457.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.2	8.2	9.0	25.0	73.7	103.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	7.1	9.5	19.5	70.7	100.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.2	9.0	3.5	19.6	117.1	60.6
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
<b>(Thousands of Dollars)</b>						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	1,635	1,539	1,361	13,085	13,186	15,336
Vegetables.....	656	709	741	6,504	6,602	8,838
Wheat.....	9,048	36,615	30,081	89,394	435,158	325,614
Grains, other.....	846	8,045	13,469	12,892	64,272	53,235
Flour of Wheat.....	1,158	7,503	7,847	17,638	97,693	93,839
Farinaceous products, other.....	998	1,393	1,352	11,976	12,800	16,673
Sugar and products.....	73	79	517	2,015	5,170	6,222
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,299	2,814	4,445	10,942	34,589	43,507
Vegetable fats and oils.....	10	568	205	162	12,368	3,802
Rubber and products.....	1,150	1,563	1,525	14,905	25,780	12,153
Seeds.....	581	10,015	4,192	3,011	43,769	30,712
Tobacco.....	381	735	276	5,501	8,885	10,643
Vegetable products, other.....	218	1,226	1,829	2,871	12,735	16,775
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,052</b>	<b>72,803</b>	<b>67,841</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>773,007</b>	<b>636,898</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Cattle.....	621	6,339	7,497	9,232	61,449	79,126
Other animals, living.....	108	884	138	1,409	7,430	5,446
Fish and fishery products.....	2,215	9,362	9,022	26,530	93,749	112,718
Furs and products.....	2,207	4,951	5,366	14,097	23,327	25,298
Leather and products.....	487	493	694	5,648	7,230	7,948
Bacon and hams.....	2,158	5,934	1,703	30,906	24,176	28,307
Meats, other.....	543	5,471	4,235	5,403	43,944	46,211
Cheese.....	1,090	197	314	11,874	16,257	16,552
Milk products, other.....	192	2,228	361	4,346	13,844	11,030
Eggs, shell and processed.....	32	272	1,158	498	20,903	6,338
Animal products, other.....	877	2,536	3,355	8,193	26,112	26,801
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,513</b>	<b>38,669</b>	<b>33,842</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>138,421</b>	<b>365,775</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	226	230	681	2,615	5,169	7,152
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	22	50	85	103	1,796	2,005
Wool and products.....	84	486	524	1,326	5,395	6,298
Artificial silk and products.....	219	268	256	2,270	2,223	5,118
Textile products, other.....	383	400	915	6,741	10,635	9,001
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>25,217</b>	<b>29,573</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,299	15,193	20,806	35,887	160,420	290,847
Pulpwood.....	520	2,563	3,222	13,642	31,317	34,768
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,648	5,264	7,275	17,641	51,964	65,691
Wood pulp.....	2,335	15,655	21,244	27,731	170,675	208,556
Manufactured Wood, other.....	189	269	621	2,889	5,387	5,589
Newsprint paper.....	9,050	40,704	42,162	104,615	433,882	485,746
Paper, other.....	656	1,465	2,503	8,258	19,040	19,568
Books and printed matter.....	65	190	158	950	2,634	2,181
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,760</b>	<b>81,304</b>	<b>97,989</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>875,318</b>	<b>1,112,945</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....		257	307	1	14,117	13,310
Ferro-alloys.....	251	1,129	1,665	1,306	19,182	17,075
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	20	644	2,392	2,566	4,957	21,331
Rolling mill products.....	85	1,508	956	4,769	15,548	7,121
Locomotive and parts.....	1	5,982	808	241	28,112	12,460
Farm machinery and implements.....	199	5,348	5,824	7,790	92,527	87,811
Hardware and cutlery.....	203	458	612	2,239	4,512	4,500
Machinery (except farm).....	692	2,801	3,085	9,783	31,840	25,644
Automobiles, freight.....	468	650	790	6,924	12,168	8,827
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,533	1,314	1,722	15,311	15,888	19,365
Automobile parts.....	215	1,191	1,919	2,679	10,752	12,036
Railway cars and parts.....	3	3,304	26	159	21,945	2,951
Iron products, other.....	662	1,731	1,457	6,371	21,316	18,677
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>20,835</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>292,864</b>	<b>251,109</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	1,897	11,584	13,161	23,744	93,998	106,867
Brass and products.....	96	175	299	1,089	4,279	3,362
Copper and products.....	4,497	6,541	7,389	53,315	86,623	87,587
Lead and products.....	784	5,145	5,935	8,983	42,187	38,199
Nickel.....	2,781	7,378	8,359	52,496	92,324	105,300
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,027	4,037	2,322	22,955	27,918	33,568
Zinc and products.....	834	3,819	5,416	9,816	55,862	58,893
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	264	1,206	1,190	4,114	12,293	11,089
Non-ferrous products, other.....	290	909	827	3,152	11,124	12,398
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,470</b>	<b>40,794</b>	<b>44,898</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>426,608</b>	<b>457,262</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	1,349	5,131	5,816	13,317	37,298	63,475
Coal.....	111	244	114	1,541	3,564	3,198
Petroleum and products.....	131	403	18	878	2,588	299
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	194	831	1,323	3,774	11,466	14,767
Non-metallic products, other.....	403	1,633	1,775	5,504	18,794	21,915
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>103,655</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	119	235	265	1,354	2,739	3,524
Medicinal preparations.....	132	469	298	1,566	3,885	4,298
Fertilizers.....	449	3,806	2,368	7,066	39,385	38,874
Paints and varnishes.....	71	272	339	910	3,604	4,025
Calcium compounds.....	39	93	139	488	1,875	1,445
Soda and sodium compounds.....	217	531	541	4,000	4,174	5,497
Chemical products, other.....	407	1,714	4,561	4,111	15,036	42,863
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>70,698</b>	<b>100,525</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	29	30	31	526	577	469
Films.....	219	195	298	3,527	2,875	2,253
Ships and vessels.....	18	3,535	.....	218	41,159	22,133
Aircraft and parts.....	24	437	320	2,799	24,935	4,383
Electrical energy.....	351	187	522	4,183	4,844	6,102
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	195	652	373	2,133	5,210	3,753
Miscellaneous, other.....	197	2,574	584	3,630	19,527	7,180
Donations and gifts.....	.....	653	433	.....	7,053	3,495
Non-commercial articles.....	152	708	927	2,556	10,939	10,875
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>117,118</b>	<b>60,644</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18,052	72,803	67,841	190,897	773,007	636,898
Animals and Animal Products.....	10,531	38,669	33,842	118,136	338,421	365,775
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	933	1,434	2,461	13,055	25,217	29,573
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	17,760	81,304	97,989	211,613	875,318	1,112,945
Iron and Products.....	4,333	26,215	20,835	60,139	292,864	251,109
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	12,470	40,794	44,898	179,664	426,608	457,262
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,189	8,241	9,046	25,013	73,710	103,655
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,434	7,120	9,511	19,496	70,698	100,525
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,185	8,969	3,488	19,571	117,118	60,644
TOTAL.....	68,888	285,550	289,912	837,584	2,992,961	3,118,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9,216	26,910	16,882	107,281	340,980	228,795
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,390	7,099	3,453	73,176	72,422	53,346
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	236	62	123	3,425	1,407	1,139
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,347	3,534	4,903	38,846	84,770	40,687
Iron and Products.....	664	1,463	832	13,517	22,106	10,100
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	5,762	9,027	12,377	91,453	147,892	117,401
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	120	742	462	3,090	7,571	9,527
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	472	558	216	5,032	5,546	5,993
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	329	488	307	4,228	22,261	2,923
TOTAL.....	25,535	49,884	39,555	339,689	704,956	469,910
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	4,244	21,919	30,070	30,978	170,637	176,937
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,503	24,811	25,400	30,351	200,566	253,333
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	71	881	1,280	1,731	11,180	18,343
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	11,935	72,359	85,774	140,293	709,841	1,016,396
Iron and Products.....	377	6,901	10,660	4,149	108,735	136,445
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,500	22,766	24,104	33,924	196,892	267,043
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,018	5,680	6,723	11,931	52,249	73,983
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	505	3,107	5,699	7,844	33,359	58,499
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	584	1,343	1,799	9,259	19,999	20,009
TOTAL.....	24,736	159,766	191,510	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988

## Northern Ireland to Have New Light Engineering Industry

Belfast, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Negotiations, which have recently been in progress between the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce and the British Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply, have now reached a successful conclusion, and will result in the establishment of a new light engineering industry in a factory at Lone Moor, Londonderry. The project is to be undertaken by the Birmingham Sound Reproducers Ltd., a firm which is already extensively engaged in various types of engineering production in the English Midlands.

The Londonderry factory will engage in the manufacture of gramophone motors, automatic record changers, intended chiefly for export to dollar markets, and electronic engineering in general. The new undertaking will provide employment for several hundred men. This is an important factor in the Londonderry area, where the principal industry, shirt-making, provides employment for large numbers of female workers, but where the absorption of male labour has for some time now presented a problem.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Canadian Dairy Products May be Shipped to Jamaica

The following items are now eligible for allocations for Jamaica under the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan: Fresh milk and cream, butter, casein, cheese, milk powder whether whole or skim, milk preparations containing chocolate.

Exporters who were shipping any of these products to Jamaica during 1946-47-48 are entitled to allocations under the plan on the basis of 50 per cent of the average annual value of their exports during those years.

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## Chilean Exchange Control Revised

Santiago, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Foreign Trade Council has announced the new classification for imports into Chile and the exchange control regulations governing them. Out of an estimated total exchange budget of U.S.\$330,000,000 imports covered by free exchange would be permitted amounting to U.S.\$98,900,000. Imports covered by official exchange at the various official preferential rates of 31, 43, 50 and 60 pesos per U.S. dollar would comprise the balance of the budget, U.S.\$232,000,000. Motor cars valued at not more than U.S.\$1,500 f.o.b. and some luxury items will be provided for under the gold law at 150 pesos per dollar, while other luxury imports will be permitted under a new rate of 111 pesos per dollar earned by the exportation of Chilean wines.

Imports into Chile have been classified into the following four groups:

A-1—Goods freely importable with free exchange.

A-2—Goods freely importable with official exchange but restricted to specified importers.

B-1—Goods importable with free exchange but controlled in quantity and value by import licences.

B-2—Goods importable with official exchange but controlled in quantity and value by import licences.

(Editor's Note—Complete lists of the above-mentioned groups and the new "gold list" and "wine list" are on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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## Dominican Republic Establishes Import Control Authority

Havana, January 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Dominican Republic Government has created a control authority for the importation, distribution and sale of automobiles and spare parts, vehicle tires and tubes, mechanized equipment of all kinds, rolling stock, iron and steel in any form, and electrical equipment and accessories. A prior permit must be obtained for the importation of the above-mentioned goods from the control authority which will regulate their distribution and sale at fixed prices.

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## Egypt Reduces Customs Tariff on Certain Goods

Cairo, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Some rates of duty in the customs tariff of Egypt have been cancelled or reduced by virtue of a decree published in the *Official Journal* of January 2, 1951.

Among the items concerned, the following, which may be of interest to Canada, are now granted duty-free entry, former duties in millimes



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Continued*

per 100 kilograms being shown in parentheses: Flax seed (150), powdered milk (from 800 to 3,600) and buckwheat (960). The duty on seed potatoes has been reduced from 280 to 140 milliemmes per 100 kilograms.

In addition to normal rates of duty, imports into Egypt are subject to extra charges, including a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, the above decree exempted from this tax certain commodities including powdered milk, flax seed and buckwheat, and reduced the tax from 7 to 3 per cent on seed potatoes.

(Editor's Note—The complete list of tariff amendments is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. One Egyptian pound (1,000 milliemmes) equals \$3.0178 Canadian; 100 kilograms equal 220.46 pounds).

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### **Greece Suspends Duties on Certain Farm Machinery**

Athens, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Horse-driven sprayers and hand-driven portable sulphur sprayers may be imported into Greece temporarily free from import duties and all other taxes, having been defined as agricultural machinery not manufactured in Greece, by virtue of a ministerial decision published in the Greek Government *Gazette* of December 19, 1950.

By previous decisions, other commodities were defined as coming under this category. They are: Threshers; harvesters; combines; agricultural tractors; ploughs, disk-ploughs, tiller combines, disk-harrows, cultivators, seed drills and trailers, all tractor drawn; hay rakes and mowers, tractor and animal drawn; pick-up presses; seed separators, mechanically or hand-operated; mechanically-operated sprayers; hammer mills for feedstuffs; harvesting sickles and scythes; small two-wheel, hand-driven tractors and rotary hoes; and tractor spares exclusively for tractor use.

While this machinery is temporarily granted free entry into Greece, importation of these goods is still subject to import licences.

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### **India Permits Imports of Canadian Flashlight Bulbs**

Bombay, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—India, up to the present, has permitted imports of electric bulbs for flashlights from soft-currency areas only. The government has now decided to issue general import licences for these bulbs from dollar countries to established importers on the basis of a quota of 50 per cent of half of the best year's imports of these articles. Canadian manufacturers and exporters are advised to forward offerings to their old customers.

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### **Japan Permits Increased Imports from Canada**

Tokyo, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan has issued an import control notice for the period, January-March, 1951, which includes provision for the importation of the following goods from specified countries including Canada: Wheat, barley, sugar, mica, douglas fir, hemlock and spruce. This indicates a relaxation of Japanese import trade control as imports from Canada provided under the previous quarterly foreign exchange quota included only wheat, asbestos and mica splittings. Applications for import licences for the foregoing goods must be filed not later than March 31.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

### Peru Removes all Import Restrictions

Lima, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—On January 30, Peru removed all restrictions on imported goods, including those from the dollar area. Automobiles will be subject to an additional duty of 25 per cent f.o.b. value if over 25,000 soles in value.

### South Africa Relaxes Import Controls

Johannesburg, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Import controls have been further relaxed by the Union of South Africa on consumer goods and raw materials, though the so-called "Prohibited List" is retained. The preliminary quota of 20 per cent of 1948 imports of consumer goods announced for the first half of 1951 (see *Foreign Trade* of January 13, 1951, page 79) is to be increased to 60 per cent and made applicable to the whole of 1951. Essential raw materials are to be freely licensed from the best sources. Various textile piece-goods (non-luxury types), already admitted without licence from soft-currency countries, are to be decontrolled from hard-currency sources as well, ceiling prices being raised to conform with increased costs.

(Editor's Note—Details of the new regulations will be published when received.)

### Fresh Fruit and Vegetables May be Shipped to Hong Kong

Washington, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Fresh fruit and vegetables may be shipped to Hong Kong and Macao under general licence through March 31, 1951, according to an announcement of the Department of Commerce. Shipments of other perishable food products, including frozen foods, can be made only under validated licences.

### Coffee Was Leading Export from Guatemala Last Year

Guatemala City, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Coffee was the leading export item from Guatemala in 1949, shipments being valued at U.S.\$37.4 million. Bananas were second in importance, exports in 1949 being valued at \$7.6 million. The leading export items in 1949 were:

	Metric tons	U.S.\$
Coffee .....	54,820	\$37,367,830
Bananas .....	157,077	7,585,062
Chicle .....	1,211	1,843,882
Essential oils .....	473	1,083,611
Lead ores .....	6,625	854,953
Manufactured goods .....	174	325,836
Honey .....	1,120	267,077
Cattle hides .....	457	242,691
Lumber .....	.....	160,636

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.  
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
Halifax—Board of Trade.  
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
London—Chamber of Commerce.  
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.  
Quebec City—Board of Trade.  
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.  
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
Welland—Board of Trade.  
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, will conclude his tour of Canada in Montreal on February 13, and sail for Oslo on February 15.

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### Argentine Cement Production Increased

Buenos Aires, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Argentine cement production totalled 2.6 million bags of 50 kilos in November, 1950, compared with 2.2 million bags in November, 1949, and showed an increase of almost 40,000 bags over the output in October, 1950. Production averaged 2.6 million bags per month for the first ten months of 1950 as compared with 2.4 million bags in 1949.

Total production of 28.3 million bags in the first ten months of 1950 was almost as much as the 28.9 million bags for the whole of 1949.

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### Irrigation and Power Projects Planned for Hyderabad

Bombay, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hyderabad Government has submitted a five-year development plan to the Central Planning Commission of the Government of India. The plan is estimated to entail an expenditure of Rs.500 million (one rupee equals \$0.23 Canadian) in two stages. Major irrigation and power projects, including the Thungabhadra hydro-electric plan, are involved, which will enable one million acres of land to be cultivated, as well as providing power for industry. The state government is to furnish Rs.100 million from its resources, with a further Rs.250 million raised through public and Government of India loans. If the balance of Rs.150 million is not available, presumably from the Central Government, the plan may have to be altered.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main* — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian, Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Jan. 29	Nominal Quotations Feb. 5
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	-2977	-2109	-2104
			-2085	-0759	-0757
Austria.....	Schilling.....			-0494	-0492
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3610	2-3560
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0211	-0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0176	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-0396	-6151	-6136
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0575	-0573
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2214	-2209
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0216	-0216
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5123	-5430	-5417
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1882	-1878
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-0200	-0211	-0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1529	-1525
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-00000	1-0544	1-0519
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0633	-0637
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0277	3-0205
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4218	-4208
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6597	2-6543
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0166	-0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		-3000	-2510	-2504
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2109	-2104
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5272	-5259
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1822	-1813
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0647	-0646
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2214	-2209
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9512	2-9450
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1223	-1218
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2775	-2768
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5591	-5578
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9512	2-9450
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2109	-2104
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1477	-1474
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3187	-3180
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0172	-0710
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5272	-5259
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0365	-0365
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3444	-3436
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0968	-0966
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-2038	-2034
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2456	-2451
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3749	-3740
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9512	2-9450
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0544	1-0519
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6941	-6924
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3147	-3140
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition

European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy

Influence of Geography on Import Trade

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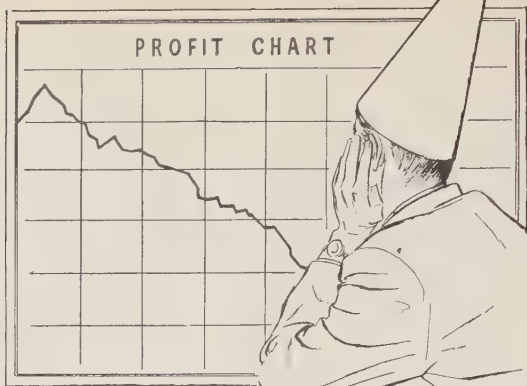
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# FOREIGN TRADE

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**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 17, 1951

Published weekly by  
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Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Returns for the Ninth Decennial Census of Canada, to be taken on June 1, 1951, will be tabulated on modern electronic statistical machines. Each unit combines the functions of sorting, counting, accumulating, balancing, editing and printing of information. Utilizing cards punched with significant data, the machine distributes unit counts into as many as 60 different classifications at the rate of seven per second. Any arrangement of totals can be provided, combinations of punches can be edited irrespective of punching position, and cards can be sorted simultaneously in any sorting pattern desired.

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# Steel Controls for Various Types Of Construction Are Broadened

*Effective March 1, 1951, wide range of construction added to original list for which use of steel is restricted—Extension is due to increased requirements of steel for urgent projects essential to the defence preparedness program.*

**C**ONTROLS on the use of steel for construction have been broadened to assure supplies for essential projects. Order No. 3, issued on February 9, restricts the use of steel for a wide range of construction. Order No. 1, which was issued last December, remains in effect until March 1, 1951, when Order No. 3 replaces it.

This extension is due to the increasing requirements of steel for urgent projects which are essential to the preparedness program. Adequate supplies of steel must be assured for construction of radar stations, military barracks and other projects. Steel is also required for the construction of factories for the immediate production of aircraft, radar equipment and other military items. Equally important is the expansion of Canadian capacity to produce strategic raw materials and to provide transportation and other essential services for the defence program. It has become apparent during the recent weeks that, in order to proceed with these urgent defence projects, restrictions must be placed on less essential types of construction.

## **Use of Steel Restricted for Additional Types of Construction**

Order No. 1 restricted the use of steel for a few types of construction, such as places of amusement, entertainment or recreation; construction for the merchandising, storage, manufacturing or processing of liquors, spirits, beers or wines; construction for the manufacturing or processing of tobaccos, cigarettes, cigars, carbonated beverages or confectionery; as well as use of steel for outdoor advertising signs. Order No. 3 adds to this list a wide range of other construction, including office buildings, hotels, printing establishments, banks, construction for the purpose of furnishing personal services, construction for the purpose of storing, distributing or displaying consumer goods, and construction of storage warehouses for personal effects.

Because of the critical supply situation, projects will not be authorized on the restricted list where actual construction has not yet begun. In those cases where actual construction has begun and is well under way, it may be possible to authorize completion of the jobs. However, each case will have to be considered on its own merits. Even where permission is given to complete a project on the restricted list, this authorization does not assure availability of steel for the job, and it does not constitute any priority whatsoever for supply of the steel.

While Order No. 3 restricts the use of steel materials for construction, it does not restrict the use of steel for the manufacture of products such as builders' hardware, doors, fixtures and mechanical equipment, even though such manufactured products may be incorporated in or installed in restricted buildings.

Although Order No. 3 will assist in assuring supplies of steel for essential construction, further restrictions may be necessary. Because of the urgency of getting under way and completing projects that are essential



to Canada's defence preparedness program, it will be necessary to divert increasing amounts of steel and steel fabricating facilities to top defence projects.

### **Provisions of New Order Outlined**

Provisions of the third order, which specifies the types of construction for which supplies of steel will not be made available under powers conferred by the Essential Materials (Defence) Act, are as follows:

1. Minister's Order No. 1, dated December 1, 1950, is revoked and replaced by this Order which shall come into force on March 1, 1951.
2. For the purposes of this Order,
  - (a) "construction" means making, constructing, remodelling, altering or adding to a stationary structure or affixing or attaching a stationary structure to the ground or to a building or foundation, but does not include ordinary repair and maintenance;
  - (b) "stationary structure" means container-tank, bridge, tank or conveyor, or a structure affixed or attached to the ground or to a building or place and, without limiting the foregoing, includes a building, wall, cellar, pit, foundation and any supporting members for machinery but does not include machinery and equipment itself;
  - (c) "steel materials" means any new, used or second-hand steel plate, steel sheet or strip, steel pipe or tubing, steel structural shape or piling, steel bar (including reinforcing), steel rail or steel reinforcing mesh;
  - (d) "steel supplier" means manufacturer, fabricator or wholesale distributor of any steel materials and includes the operator of a primary steel mill or pipe and tube mill, structural steel fabricator, steel warehouseman, jobber and agent or importer acting as distributor for a foreign supplier of any steel materials other than as a wholesale or retail distributor of hardware or builders' supplies.

### **Purchase Orders Must Show End Use**

3. (1) No steel supplier shall sell, supply or deliver any steel materials to any person except under a purchase order bearing such person's certification or accompanied by his certification indicating the end use for which the steel materials are required and will be used.

(2) All buyers' certifications shall be retained by steel suppliers available for inspection by any representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

(3) This section shall not apply to purchase orders issued by Canadian Commercial Corporation, Canadian Arsenals Limited, Polymer Corporation Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, Northern Transportation Company (1947) Limited, or Defence Construction Limited; and, if any person having a contract with any such government company requires steel materials for the purposes of such contract, it shall be sufficient if he certifies in his purchase order or accompanying document that the steel materials are required for the purposes of such company.

4. (1) No person shall, without a permit in writing from the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, purchase or otherwise acquire any steel materials for any of the following uses:

- (a) Construction for the purposes of amusement, entertainment or recreation, including theatres, dance halls, amusement parks, recreational clubs or halls, holiday camps, arenas, rinks, stadia, race tracks, bowling alleys, exhibitions and community or neighbourhood buildings;



- (b) construction for the merchandising, storage, manufacturing or processing of any liquors, spirits, beers or wines;
  - (c) construction for the manufacturing or processing of tobaccos, cigarettes, cigars, carbonated beverages or confectionery other than bakery products;
  - (d) outdoor advertising signs;
  - (e) construction of office buildings;
  - (f) construction of hotels, motels, motor courts, tourist camps, trailer camps;
  - (g) construction of printing or duplicating establishments;
  - (h) construction of banks, credit institutions, or brokerage establishments;
  - (i) construction for the purpose of furnishing personal services, including restaurants, barber shops, beauty shops, garages, service stations, shoe repair shops, laundry or dry-cleaning establishments;
  - (j) construction of undertaking and mortuary establishments, cemetery buildings or mausoleums;
  - (k) construction for the purpose of storing, distributing, displaying or selling consumer goods, including retail stores, shopping centres, wholesale establishments, gasoline filling stations, drug stores, soda fountains, florist shops and greenhouses, but not including wholesale supply facilities for fuel oil, gasoline or coal, gas distribution systems or pipe lines;
  - (l) construction of storage warehouses for personal effects;
- and no person shall use any steel materials obtained under a certificate referred to in Section 3 for any such use unless he has obtained from the said Steel Division a permit so to do.

(2) Buyers desiring a permit to acquire any steel materials for any of the uses referred to in subsection (1) preceding may make an application in writing to the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, furnishing all information that may be required by such division.

(3) No steel supplier shall sell or deliver any steel materials to a buyer whose certification required by this Order indicates that the materials are for any of the uses referred to in subsection (1), unless the buyer's purchase order is also accompanied by a permit of the said Steel Division covering such materials.

5. A wholesale or retail distributor of hardware or builders' supplies may be supplied with the steel materials customarily dealt in by him if he gives to his steel supplier a certificate that no materials supplied to him will be used or resold by him for the type of construction referred to in Section 4.

---

### **New England Corporation Supplies Risk Capital**

Boston, December 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Funds for relatively high-risk business loans, which commercial banks cannot normally supply, are to be made available by the newly-organized Development Credit Corporation, Augusta, Me. Municipalities in the state can borrow from this corporation for any project likely to add to their industrial payrolls. Already a new worsted mill and a shoe plant have been attracted to the state by the offer of new factory buildings financed by such loans. The corporation obtains its capital from a number of sources, including individuals and businesses, such as utilities and railroads, and banks.



# United States Production and Trade Entered New Phase in Past Year

*Firm tone of economic activity persisted in first part of year—Opportunities for normal business diminished by invasion of South Korea—Progressive measures taken in second half of the year to gear for large-scale defence production.*

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic conditions in the United States during 1950.)

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1951.—The firm tone of economic activity in most areas of the United States during the last quarter of 1949 persisted through the opening months of 1950. The two largest sources of demand for the gross national product, the government and consumers, were buying at a stable rate. Too-high inventories, typical of mid-1949, had been corrected, while the rising trend of residential and commercial construction was exerting a more than counter-balancing force to the perceptible declines in business purchases of durable equipment and in industrial construction.

The first quarter of 1950 was marked by steady recovery approaching boom rate in residential construction, accompanied by a strong increase in production of consumer durable goods, although in consumer non-durables production advances were generally considerably smaller. Production trends were generally upward and consumer purchases increased. A recovery, influenced by National Service Life Insurance "bonus payments" of approximately \$2 billion in the first three months, contrasting sharply with 1949's downtrend, was noted in domestic investment by a slight improvement in new plant installations and purchases of producers' durable equipment.

## Rise in Production and Construction Continued

The rising trend of production and construction activity continued throughout the second quarter marked by a temporary downward drift in income and industrial prices in May which accompanied, in that month, some cutting of business inventories and a reduction in forward ordering. April and May, however, witnessed continued strength in residential construction, with business investment in plant and equipment remaining high, and government demand for goods and services showing continued mild expansion. Consumer spending continued to hold about the same level, or better, as in the first quarter. June closed with a strong upward swing, reflected in rising order volume, sharply increased output and an all-time high in national employment, the total civilian labour force being 64·8 million. Raw material supplies were available in record volume, while the rise in consumer spending was most noticeable in the advance of durable goods, where automobile sales were up 20 per cent for the half-year over 1949. The housing boom was accompanied by an increase of over one-fifth in sales of building materials, with more moderate but associated advances in furniture and house furnishings, appliances, radios, TV sets, etc. Increases in sales of non-durable consumer goods were less marked, although decreases in this category were not of great magnitude.



With the invasion of South Korea on June 25 by North Korean forces, and the subsequent committing of United States troops to United Nations' action in that theatre, the whole production and trade picture in the United States entered a new phase. The serious turn in the international situation was beginning to diminish previous opportunities for normal business. The accelerated increase in military procurement and stockpiling turned private domestic energies away from exports to the acquiring of inventories before the imposition of controls and the hastening of preparations to meet anticipated large-scale defence production.

While there was a mild attack of consumer hoarding hysteria across the end of July and the beginning of August, domestic production was not significantly retarded. Automobile production and residential construction continued to boom. Production of consumer durables and non-durables rose in response to heavy inventory-building orders of the major retail outlets anticipating end-of-the-year scarcities resulting from the Korean situation.

In the third quarter imports began to rise, contrasting with the fall in exports; August saw the first import surplus in United States foreign trade since 1937. This trend, reflecting less a pronounced and sudden export decline than heavy civilian inventory and military stockpiling imports, continued throughout September. Meantime, heavy and intermediate industry, with a few exceptions, awaited instruction on the military program under the Defence Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774 of September, 1950) which would give the President and administration the powers necessary to shift quickly the whole defence production effort into high gear.

With the passing of this act in the first week of September, the preliminary flow of defence orders which, although many of them had been "educational", had been issued by the defence departments to United States manufacturers since May, began to increase significantly both in volume and value. These orders were not in all cases, however, in such a form as to allow plants immediately to turn from civilian to military production. Pending the freezing of specifications and designs, much projected military production capacity marked time. Meanwhile, uncertainty over the relative degrees of urgency of national defence efforts deferred any extensive cutbacks in civilian production.

In the five months since June 25, the United States total defence budget more than trebled, rising from \$13 billion, as originally planned, to almost \$42 billion in mid-December.

### **State of Emergency Declared to Exist**

The Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) in December began to recruit staff at a much accelerated rate, with demands for price control increasing from all quarters, particularly the military. By mid-December, the all-commodities price-index had reached 173.4 per cent of the 1926 base, the all-time high, 10.2 points above the pre-Korean index. On December 15, the President declared a "state of emergency" to exist, and on the following day the Economic Stabilization Agency took its first step in mandatory controls, rolling back automobile prices to December 1 levels. The following week the first controls on wages were imposed, on the automobile industry. A general voluntary price freeze called for by the ESA followed, with assurances from that agency that in due course, as its staffs were built up, inequities in price and wage curbs would be levelled out and action taken against speculation, hoarding and profiteering inimical to the public interest.



On December 16, the defence program was pulled into greater co-ordination by the creation of the Office of Defence Mobilization, a new super-authoritative agency under the responsibility of one man, Charles E. Wilson, the director, whose powers would exceed even those previously held by the chairman of the National Security Resources Board. An era of unregimented, profit-motivated, free enterprise which had in four years advanced American prosperity to record heights, while simultaneously sustaining the remainder of the western world, ended and a period of production for survival began.

Back in January, 1950, the President had set the figure of \$300 billion as the national output goal by 1955. In a late December, 1950, report, the United States Department of Commerce showed that national output, the measure of the country's total production of goods and services, was then running at the annual rate of \$284.3 billion in the third quarter July-August-September, and that the rate of increase was being maintained in the fourth quarter. This would indicate that by the end of December the \$300 billion output figure would have been reached and possibly even surpassed.

It is thought, however, that a significant part of this increase has been as much the result of higher prices and inflated dollar values as of actual expansion in production. The year 1951, which will see a stepped-up rate of production for defence and expenditures for goods and services greater than 1950, will in all likelihood show a national output in excess of \$300 billion.

#### **Labour Conditions Reflected Boom Trend of Economy**

Labour conditions generally reflected the economy's boom trend with the pressing of wage increase demands by major labour groups. An important development was the adoption of the U.A.W. General Motors pattern of labour contract, tied to the cost-of-living index, by the textile, garment workers, and steel labour forces. Also significant were continuing negotiations during the year for greater unity between the two major groups, the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O.

Wage and price controls were certainly the chief issues in which labour was directly involved, and delays in the administration's handling of the consumer goods' as well as durable goods' prices were partly due to lack of early policy statements by labour on these subjects. In the closing days of December, however, the principal labour groups offered to refrain from wage increase pressure provided prices were stabilized. While there might be more than one opinion on the realism of this offer, it was nevertheless a major concession, from the point of view of policy and principle, on labour's part.

Statistically, employment in 1950 reached its all-time record of 64.8 million, excluding armed forces, in June and August, with prospects that end-of-the-year figures would be greater. Wages in the ten months, January-October, rose, in manufacturing industries on an average of 10.1 per cent; in the four months from June 25 to the end of October, wages increased 7.7 per cent.

---

#### **Price of Gum Arabic in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Increased**

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The continuous demand from abroad is causing the price of gum arabic in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to increase rapidly. Exports are continuing at a high rate.



# Trade Between Greece and Canada Greatly Reduced in Recent Years

*Decline since 1948 attributable to procurement of Greek requirements from sources within OEEC, and to ECA procurement authorization procedures—Greek products have limited demand in Canadian market—Canada's export opportunities further diminished by reduction of United States aid to Greece.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Third in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS, December 11, 1950.—Canada's trade with Greece has been marked by wide fluctuations during the past twenty years. Canadian exports to Greece fell from Can. \$10.7 million in 1928, following the worldwide slump, to Can. \$5,948 in 1935. They rose sharply to Can. \$3.5 million in 1936, but declined again to Can. \$737 in 1940, following the outbreak of World War II. They reached a peak of Can. \$25.6 million in 1945 after the arrival in Greece of Allied troops, only to drop again to Can. \$2.6 million in 1949. Canadian imports from Greece, amounting to Can. \$325,165 in 1926, fell to Can. \$29,472 in 1938, increased again to Can. \$120,026 in 1940, then declined to zero in 1944 due to enemy occupation. Subsequently, on liberation they rose to Can. \$144,091 in 1948, moving off slightly to Can. \$135,056 in 1949.

The falling off of trade since 1948 may be attributed principally to two causes, the diversion of procurement of Greek requirements to sources within the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and most important from the Canadian point of view, barriers placed in the way of Canada's exports to Greece against dollar allocations, by virtue of United States Economic Co-operation Administration procurement authorization procedures, and direct procurement in the United States, under the surplus provisions of the United States Foreign Assistance Act, of commodities of which Canada is a traditional supplier.

The larger items of Greek imports from Canada for the calendar year 1949 and the first half of 1950 include: agricultural machinery; other machinery and parts; hides, skins and leathers; aluminum; lumber; fish and fish products; milk powder; pneumatic tires; pulses; grain; flour; lenses; radio receiving sets; power pumps, and knitting machine needles. Greek exports to Canada, though relatively small, consisted of olives and olive oil, tobacco, marine sponges, tannic acid, wines, citrus fruit rind, and figs.

## Greek Trade with Canada

	Imports	Exports
1948 .....	U.S.\$9,816,626	U.S.\$85,927
1949 .....	2,374,049	69,490
Jan.-June, 1949 .....	1,150,756	19,403
Jan.-June, 1950 .....	739,196	21,874

The following two tables set forth, by countries, Greek imports and exports for the calendar years 1948, 1949 and the first half of 1950, according to weight and value as computed by the Statistical Division of the



Ministry of National Economy on the basis of 5,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. The official rate at present is 15,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. Prior to World War II, Eastern Europe supplied the bulk of this country's requirements in foodstuffs, while Western

### Greek Imports, by Countries

Country	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Total	2,284,612	1,822,275	2,520,671	2,048,036	1,421,155	1,119,532
Argentina	17,567	27,009	2,024	8,308	816	2,380
Australia	1,282	11,157	2,160	25,485	1,752	16,554
Austria	30,574	28,120	65,562	45,231	40,451	19,999
Belgium	50,932	36,841	90,471	91,176	66,861	49,582
Brazil	12,493	21,432	16,586	20,752	1,449	3,492
CANADA	25,111	49,083	10,636	11,870	2,515	3,696
Chile	15,303	12,315	7,866	5,887	6,275	1,907
Cyprus	20,623	5,824	20,322	4,587	226	611
Czechoslovakia	25,801	30,801	4,633	12,321	1,456	2,683
Denmark	1,237	6,740	3,368	13,264	5,689	14,349
Egypt	32,937	21,775	14,966	12,358	713	5,167
Finland	20,882	21,604	21,259	22,257	13,261	8,743
France	29,552	28,782	148,471	95,366	21,187	40,325
Germany	205,775	84,700	314,567	78,623	190,446	82,699
Iceland	8,741	15,555	5,048	9,144	2,290	3,940
India	5,389	15,595	6,442	11,765	2,128	5,165
Iran	349,262	62,238	433,516	63,138	232,141	32,653
Italy	17,253	82,707	36,880	84,213	28,087	50,534
Luxembourg	1,807	1,489	6,525	4,160	6,234	2,687
Netherlands	18,823	19,151	23,049	42,475	8,320	19,293
Norway	3,874	7,882	6,610	10,568	4,233	5,963
Palestine	44,852	18,986	3	41	.....	2
Poland	3,025	2,146	434	313	.....	.....
Rumania	6,604	4,221	758	325	3,144	919
Sweden	51,422	34,682	74,329	60,116	62,868	41,087
Switzerland	719	10,350	420	8,498	294	5,107
Turkey	84,221	55,963	64,729	96,844	15,264	25,100
United Kingdom	65,068	137,465	47,636	186,170	25,582	134,794
United States	907,101	859,451	673,430	847,070	341,446	422,903
Yugoslavia	2,965	3,579	13,125	4,839	5,057	1,746

Note.—The above figures are based on arrivals (c.i.f.).

### Greek Exports, by Countries

Country	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Total	351,526	469,864	343,284	574,737	151,728	208,570
Australia	128	558	89	603	75	263
Austria	3,362	18,445	10,979	37,103	3,396	11,543
Belgium	5,866	9,346	6,601	4,961	942	721
Brazil	772	2,186	645	1,778	450	1,371
CANADA	56	430	109	347	26	109
Cyprus	2,761	3,048	3,042	1,333	185	501
Czechoslovakia	5,580	41,932	1,757	4,455	602	1,019
Denmark	313	570	307	2,992	241	2,112
Egypt	10,467	24,775	8,939	20,818	2,897	5,618
Finland	1,717	13,513	5,173	19,443	4,038	10,180
France	33,968	25,970	34,267	62,178	6,024	35,130
Germany	2,683	13,990	27,390	59,580	16,052	43,456
India	870	1,066	672	784	25	42
Italy	38,755	67,458	20,175	41,610	10,516	12,324
Netherlands	6,867	8,179	20,053	9,875	18,493	2,938
Norway	40,710	2,295	29,311	3,384	22,844	1,627
Palestine	1,772	2,173	291	166	1,023	772
Sweden	3,231	9,854	12,489	15,515	375	3,498
Switzerland	3,791	5,855	7,585	13,671	3,610	4,500
Turkey	23,762	9,963	5,345	3,611	8,431	4,593
United Kingdom	123,348	120,762	76,770	119,594	41,812	26,605
United States	11,290	66,326	12,349	108,937	4,246	29,126

Note.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.).



Europe, mainly Germany, furnished most of the remaining requirements including capital goods. During the last fiscal year, almost 90 per cent of all imports originated in member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, their overseas dependencies, and the United States. While the table on exports reflects an increase for the calendar year 1949 against 1948, this trend is actually reversed, according to fiscal year figures.

### Foodstuffs Made Up One-third of Imports

Despite the fact that Greece is regarded as an agricultural country, foodstuffs constitute approximately one-third of imports. Grain and products, mainly wheat and flour, the largest item of import by value, approximates 500,000 metric tons annually, and is currently being supplied by direct procurement in the United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration. The import of oil seeds and vegetable oils increased from 5,557 metric tons in 1948 to 42,282 metric tons during 1949, due to the high demand for seed oil created by the low domestic production of olive oil. Other items, the import of which increased substantially, include hides and leathers, forest products, minerals including petroleum products, metals and products, scientific instruments, chemicals and drugs, paper, rubber and products, textiles, vehicles and shipbuilding materials.

### Greek Imports, by Commodities

	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Animal and fish products .....	99,085	220,935	104,022	242,620	48,155	122,557
Grains .....	671,382	519,191	486,542	311,012	250,641	136,749
Fruits, vegetables and tobacco ..	6,485	13,152	6,621	16,314	2,416	12,670
Oil seeds and vegetable oils .....	5,557	12,867	42,282	56,255	3,350	2,926
Alcoholic beverages .....	1,024	1,675	452	975	532	1,412
Sugar and confectionery products	79,651	56,842	86,657	56,359	42,419	32,022
Hides, leather products and furs	3,180	24,256	6,617	43,416	2,269	15,743
Forest products and wooden articles .....	115,102	71,618	159,507	89,479	114,806	44,625
Minerals, including petroleum products .....	1,004,644	206,086	1,220,494	178,205	689,004	103,168
Metals and metal products .....	102,635	214,483	145,509	275,960	125,292	212,663
Scientific and musical instru- ments, clocks and watches ....	1,453	39,648	2,381	65,636	1,810	45,183
Tile and glass products .....	7,366	11,150	7,077	10,221	6,951	7,716
Chemicals and drugs .....	114,133	92,852	146,940	109,952	73,275	58,364
Soaps and perfumes .....	138	500	230	1,040	289	1,354
Paints and dyeing materials .....	9,920	12,546	5,077	14,572	6,393	8,846
Paper, paper products and printed material .....	33,924	47,378	41,447	47,475	25,268	22,433
Rubber and rubber products ...	527	4,409	1,638	8,704	1,259	5,606
Textiles and textile products ...	16,262	171,219	34,231	267,673	15,223	122,727
Toys and sport goods .....	10	356	26	510	6	112
Hats and materials .....	17	400	44	856	19	265
Vehicles .....	8,501	42,525	16,389	70,860	9,200	50,528
Arms and explosives .....	26	293	1,562	4,084	622	2,035
Shipbuilding materials .....	3,269	44,103	4,563	160,336	1,833	100,758
Miscellaneous .....	321	13,791	363	15,423	123	9,071
Total .....	2,284,612	1,822,275	2,520,671	2,048,036	1,421,155	1,119,523

Note 1.—The above figures are based on arrivals (c.i.f.).

Note 2.—The table was computed by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of National Economy on the basis of 5,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. The official rate is now 15,000.

### Tobacco Exports Are Largest Source of Foreign Exchange

Exports of tobacco, which amounted to 28,134 metric tons in 1949, against 18,485 in 1948, and 48,894 in 1938, continued to provide the greatest source of earned foreign exchange, with 52.6 per cent of the total, as compared with 41.2 per cent in 1948 and 50.5 per cent in 1938. Currants, including raisins, followed with 17.5 per cent of exports



amounting to 84,630 metric tons during 1949, up from the 63,822 in 1948, though down from the 104,262 exported during 1938. Wines and spirits constituted 5.5 per cent in 1949 exports with 38,257 metric tons against 5.2 per cent and 32,156 in 1948, and 3 per cent and 46,692 in 1938.

Olive oil and olives, major exports prior to World War II with 34,873 metric tons providing 8.5 per cent of exports for 1938, supplied the country with only 1.7 per cent of earned foreign exchange during 1949, when 2,322 metric tons were exported as compared with 9,667, representing 9.1 per cent the previous year. Figs, on the other hand, provided 3.1 per cent with 11,394 metric tons in 1949, as compared with 1 per cent and 3,530 metric tons in 1948, and 1.4 per cent and 19,123 in 1938. All other exports, including as principal components the products of the mines (bauxite, barytes, emery and pumice), and rosin, mastic gum and marine sponges, provided Greece with 19.6 per cent of her export revenue in 1949, as compared with 27.5 per cent in 1948 and 22.1 per cent in 1938.

### Greek Exports, by Commodities

	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Animal and fish products .....	148	3,289	314	9,541	190	5,947
Grains .....	413	326	.....	3	.....	.....
Fruits, vegetables and tobacco ..	93,683	315,604	137,368	460,821	47,413	165,404
Oil seeds and vegetable oils ....	17,240	57,338	2,713	9,413	3,449	9,164
Alcoholic beverages .....	32,156	29,308	38,257	31,119	10,253	6,959
Sugar and confectionery products	261	741	89	300	11	41
Hides, leather products and furs	2,014	16,942	1,450	13,562	584	5,305
Forest products and wooden articles .....	13,286	20,251	11,950	26,364	3,043	4,280
Minerals, including petroleum products .....	174,160	13,009	137,156	12,049	85,055	4,962
Metals and metal products .....	10,543	3,040	3,823	1,626	55	361
Scientific and musical instru- ments, clocks and watches....	20	254	13	229	77	325
Tile and glass products .....	101	82	142	178	39	24
Chemicals and drugs .....	3,703	2,784	7,989	3,848	131	307
Soaps and perfumes .....	100	433	75	516	3	150
Paints and dyeing materials ....	3,007	3,645	1,174	1,244	1,016	2,923
Paper, paper products and printed material .....	436	500	469	1,055	153	533
Rubber and rubber products ...	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles and textile products ...	196	989	147	661	172	884
Toys and sport goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Hats and materials .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vehicles .....	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arms and explosives .....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....
Shipbuilding materials .....	3	10	10	143	3	19
Miscellaneous .....	52	1,272	145	2,062	80	979
Total .....	351,526	469,864	343,284	574,737	151,728	208,570

Note 1.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.).

Note 2.—The table was computed by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of National Economy on the basis of 5,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. The official rate is now 15,000.

The prospects for the development of trade between Canada and Greece are not bright. Greek exportables have but a limited demand on the Canadian market, and similar products are frequently obtainable from other sources of supply at lower prices. Although the unrestricted convertibility of major currencies would improve Canada's export opportunities, if present trends continue, Greece may be expected to further divert procurement to European sources under the scheme of liberalizing imports of member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. At the same time, Canada's opportunities are diminished by the reduction of United States aid to Greece for the fiscal year 1950-51.



# Trade Notes

## BRAZIL

### Foreign Firms May Exploit Brazilian Mineral Resources

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Foreign-owned firms may exploit all Brazilian mineral resources except for oil-shale, pyro-bituminous minerals, natural gas and petroleum, according to a statement by the National Department of Mineral Production of Brazil. Exploitation of these strategic minerals is subject to a special code interpreted and enforced by the National Petroleum Council. In order to prospect or engage in mining of all other minerals, it is sufficient for a corporation to be organized in Brazil and have its headquarters within the country. Members or stockholders may all be of foreign nationality. However, an individual who seeks such rights must be a Brazilian citizen.

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### Brazilian Electric Power Capacity Increasing

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's installed electric power capacity, which reached 1,825,100 kilowatts last September, has been increasing by more than 100,000 kilowatts yearly since 1946. About 83 per cent of the national electric power is provided by Brazilian Traction (66 per cent) and American and Foreign Power (17 per cent). Both firms have extensive expansion plans under way which will increase the country's power capacity greatly between now and 1952.

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### Brazil Has Large Reserves of Zirconium

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Zirconium could be available in Brazil in large amounts if sufficient capital and know-how were supplied, according to a recent survey. Brazilian production of this essential metal reached almost 10,000 tons yearly by 1943, but tapered off to a mere trickle after the wartime emergency was over. Main known sources are near Poços de Caldas and along the coast of the states of Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, where zirconium can be extracted from the monazite sands. It has been estimated that the reserves of zirconium itself in the Poços de Caldas area are some two million tons.

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### Brazilian Merchant Fleet to be Enlarged

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's merchant fleet will be increased by eleven new ships to be purchased by the Companhia Costeira Nacional. They include seven 3,500-4,000-ton ships, two ships with capacity for 300 passengers, and two ships with capacity for 400 tons deadweight.

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### Financial Aid Provided to Brazilian Coal Industry

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Brazilian coal industry, under Decree 29084 of January 6, 1951, has been allocated Cr\$15 million to be distributed to mining companies in the state of Santa



Catarina, at the rate of Cr\$20 for each ton of washed coal supplied to the National Steel Company (Volta Redonda) during the eighteen months previous to the Decree.

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#### **New Oil Belt Discovered in Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A new oil belt has been discovered 65 kilometres north of Salvador, Bahia, at Pojuca, according to a statement by the National Petroleum Council. The statement advises that the test well drilled there has shown the existence of a high-pressure oil belt at a depth of 1,300 metres, and indicates the possibility of large petroleum production in that area.

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#### **Brazilian Exports of Carnaúba Wax Increased**

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil exported 7,000 tons of carnaúba wax, valued at Cr.224.3 million, during the first six months of 1950, a 22 per cent increase in tonnage and 35 per cent in value over the same period in 1949. Increased sales, plus barter trade, have practically eliminated the reserve stock.

### **GREECE**

#### **Greece Reduces Percentages of Financing of "Free List" Import Items**

Athens, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Currency Committee of the Greek Government, in an effort to curb the increased pace of imports of "free list" import items, and at the same time to economize foreign exchange for the import of other equally essential commodities, has reduced the percentage of credits granted on such items to only 10 per cent of the total value of the foreign exchange involved. "Free list" items, under standing regulations, are those items which can be imported only from member countries of the European Payments Union and without being subject to quantitative restrictions. This restrictive measure was put into effect as from January 11, 1951. The percentages of financing of other commodities not listed as "free" items remain unchanged.

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#### **Trade and Payments Agreement Between Greece and Sweden Renewed**

Athens, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish trade delegation, which had been in Athens since October 18, signed a protocol with the Greek authorities on November 20, 1950, whereby the trade and payments agreement with Greece of June 25, 1948, was renewed for another year, applicable as from July 1, 1950, to end of June, 1951. To this protocol are attached lists of quotas of goods which are not "free list" items. The value of the goods listed in these quotas amount to about 51 million Swedish kronor in respect of Swedish exports to Greece, and about 15.5 million kronor in respect of Greek exports to Sweden. Among the items listed as exportable from Sweden to Greece are newsprint to an amount of 4,000 tons, woodpulp to an amount of 13,000 tons, cod roe (tarama) of a value of 2,500,000 Swedish kronor, lumber of a value of 15,000,000 Swedish kronor, railway ties and poles of a total value of 2,500,000 Swedish kronor. Among the Greek products listed as exportable to Sweden are tobacco to an amount of 800 tons, dried fruits, table grapes, wines, animal casings, metal and other products.



## Greece Releases Proposed Import Licensing Schedule

Athens, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—A "proposed" import licensing schedule for current requirements of controlled commodities for the half year January 1-June 30, 1951, has been released by the Foreign Trade Administration. The total appropriation, under the schedule, amounts to \$126.3 million c.i.f. value, of which \$112.9 million represent f.o.b. value of imports, and \$13.4 million freight. Of the total amount, \$61.5 million cover imports from the dollar area, \$46.6 million from European Payments Union member countries, and \$4.2 million imports from other countries.

The "free list" items, or items that can be imported without quantitative restrictions from EPU countries, are not included in the schedule. The schedule provides for the import, during the half-year stated, of the following commodities:

Foodstuffs and animals for breeding and draft .....	\$ 61,148,000
Chemicals .....	7,472,000
Pharmaceuticals, drugs and medical supplies .....	2,273,000
Fuels .....	20,597,000
Metals .....	6,802,000
Textiles, fibres and manufactures .....	7,221,000
Industrial materials, timber, paper, miscellaneous manufactured commodities .....	3,794,000
Hides, leathers, rubber and manufactures .....	2,612,000
Minerals and mineral products .....	895,000
Electrical equipment, apparatus, office equipment, other professional and scientific equipment and instruments .....	1,005,000
Vehicles and transport equipment .....	2,745,000
Machinery (including spare parts) .....	8,817,000
Metal manufactures .....	920,000
Total .....	\$126,300,000

## Greece and Yugoslavia to Negotiate Trade Agreement

Athens, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Yugoslav proposal to hold negotiations for a trade agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia in Belgrade, has been accepted, according to press reports. The date for the opening of such negotiations does not appear to have been fixed as yet. It is understood that the Greek products to be exported to Yugoslavia will consist, in the main, of yarns and fabrics, machines, diesel engines, lemons and oranges, emery, etc. Yugoslav exports to Greece will consist of livestock, agricultural products and timber. It is added, that, pending conclusion of the trade agreement, private barter may be carried out under permits to be issued by the Ministry of National Economy.

## Greece Permits Free Import of Newfoundland Codfish

Athens, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek Ministry of National Economy has announced that the import of Newfoundland codfish into Greece will not be subject to quantitative restrictions, provided payment is made in pounds sterling and in accordance with the European Payments Union regulations. In effect, Newfoundland codfish is now extended the same treatment as codfish from any member country of EPU.

## Greece Abolishes Tax on Travel Tickets

Athens, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—As from January 1, 1951, the 15 per cent tax levied on the cost of all travel tickets for journeys originating in Greece is abolished, according to a decision of the Greek Ministry of Finance.



### **Greece Sells Sultana Raisins to Great Britain**

Athens, December 12, 1950.—(FTS)—A sales contract was signed on December 8, 1950, between the Sultanas Cooperative Associations (K.S.O.S.) and the Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy in Athens, covering the sale of 4,000 long tons of sultana raisins to the British Ministry of Food, at an average price of £110 per long ton f.o.b. Greek ports. According to press reports, Greek sultana raisins have been in great demand this year in foreign markets and the entire sultana raisin crop of this year, estimated by the association at 33,000 metric tons, is expected to be sold without great difficulty.

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### **Import of Wheat Flour into Greece under ECA Regulations Suspended**

Athens, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Under the United States Government Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, provision was made for the export from the United States of 25 per cent of wheat flour of all wheat shipments abroad. This proportion was reduced later on to 12½ per cent for wheat flour. The ECA authorities have now agreed to suspend this 12½ wheat flour proportion in their wheat shipments to Greece. Thus, henceforth, all shipments of wheat from the United States into Greece are to be in the form of grain only and will not include any wheat flour. This measure has been taken to increase the volume of business of Greek flour mills.

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### **Greek Sponge Catch in North African Waters Higher**

Athens, December 23, 1950.—(FTS)—The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine announced that the Greek sponge catch of vessels that operated during 1950 in North African waters, namely Cyrenaica and Tripoli, amounted to 104,096 kilos during 1950, as compared with 87,187 and 59,915 kilos during the years 1949 and 1948, respectively. The sponge catch during 1950 in Greek waters amounted to 26,659 kilos, according to the same report.

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### **Greece Permits Duty-free Import of Edible Seed Oils and Fish Oils**

Athens, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of the small crop of olive oil this year, which is estimated at 38,000 tons of olive oil and 15,000 tons of olives, and in order to keep prices of olive oil from rising further, the Greek Government has taken a series of measures. The import of the following oil products, intended for the requirements of the Greek state, is duty-free until August 31, 1951: (1) edible seed oils and fish oils, (2) coconut oils and (3) oil seeds and fruits intended for the production of edible seed oils, either in liquid or solidified form. Another measure is the banning of the use of olive oil in the manufacture of soap by local industries.

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## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Philippines Encouraging Home Industries**

Manila, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine economic development program includes the building up of home industries to improve living conditions in the rural areas, and the cabinet has voted to send a survey party to Japan to study the system and operation of home industries



in that country. The program was approved on the recommendation of the Philippine Economic Administrator, and is expected to improve the lot of the workers in the rural areas.

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#### **Lead Pencil Factory Established in the Philippines**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Manila Pencil Factory has announced that it is now installing Japanese-made machinery and equipment for the manufacture of lead pencils. The wooden part of the pencil, which constitutes 65 per cent of the unit cost, will be obtained locally, while the other components will be imported. It is expected that, in about one year, the imported lead will be replaced with graphite from Cebu. Lead pencils have never been manufactured in the Philippines, and in 1948 imports were valued at 1.3 million pesos and in the first half of 1949 at 0.7 million pesos.

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#### **Philippine Textile Mills Assured of Raw Materials**

Manila, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The textile mills of the National Development Company of the Philippines are assured of continuous operation, as they have been informed that raw materials amounting to several million pesos ordered in the United States are now en route to the Philippines. For some time there has been a question of whether the textile mills would have to stop operations during 1951, due to the fact that the foreign exchange permits for the raw materials were not being approved by the Central Bank.

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#### **Philippines Will Set Up Artesian Wells**

Manila, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Philippines has signified his intention to set up artesian wells in the outlying towns and barrios as soon as funds become available. The President pointed out that these wells would not only be useful in time of peace, but also during an emergency when water systems get disrupted. He suggested that enough pumps and wells should be put into operation to protect the health of the inhabitants in the various communities.

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#### **Philippine Air Lines to Carry Mail Abroad**

Manila, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary of Public Works has approved a contract with the Philippine Air Lines to carry air mail abroad at one peso per mile, subject to availability of funds.

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#### **New Battery Factory Will Open in Philippines**

Manila, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Mr. T. D. Reyes, President of the Triple-A Battery Company and the Reyes Auto Supply Company, has announced that, in the near future, he will be opening a battery factory in Manila which will produce batteries completely from local materials.



## **Philippines Increase Tax on Spirits and Cigarettes**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, January 31, 1951.—The President of the Philippines signed two new tax bills, effective January 30, 1951, increasing the specific taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and cigarettes. It is estimated that these new taxes will give an additional national revenue of 38.5 million pesos.

The new law imposes a tax of 75 centavos per proof litre on distilled spirits produced from the sap of nipa, coconut, cassava, camote, buri palm or sugar cane, and a tax of 10 pesos per proof litre on spirits from other raw materials. The tax on fermented liquors such as beer, lager beer and ale, except those produced locally, is increased from 20 to 25 centavos per litre.

The new taxes for cigarettes are 10 pesos per thousand cigarettes wrapped in tin foil or cellophane or packed in cartons, and 22 pesos per thousand cigarettes if mechanically packed. As virtually all the imported cigarettes are mechanically packed, they will be subject to the new tax of 22 pesos per thousand cigarettes.

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## **Philippine Nail Production Expected to Increase**

Manila, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Commerce and the Office of Economic Co-ordination have announced that there are six firms manufacturing nails in the Philippines at the rate of 2,778 kegs per month, or about 334,536 kegs per year. The monthly capacity of the six manufacturers is equivalent to approximately 15,221,388 kilograms of nails at 45.5 kilograms per keg. The manufacturers expect to increase their production as soon as additional nail-making machines, which are on order, arrive in the Philippines.

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## **Increased Philippine Sugar Production Expected**

Manila, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Sugar Administrator has announced that as sugar milling goes into full production in February it is expected that the output will amount to 981,345 short tons, an increase of 296,850 short tons over the 1950 production of 685,496 short tons. Of the estimated total production, 225,000 short tons have been declared for domestic consumption, leaving 756,345 tons for export to the United States. The Philippines is again unable to fulfill its export sugar quota of 952,000 short tons to the United States by 197,000 tons.

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## **Financial Aid for Manila Gas Corporation Recommended**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Co-ordination Administrator has recommended to the Department of Finance a release of 840,000 pesos for the purchase of bonds of the Manila Gas Corporation, in order to assist in the early rehabilitation of this company. This aid will supplement a previously approved government subscription in cash, amounting to 660,000 pesos, to the capital stock of the corporation.

The Manila Gas Corporation, which prior to the war supplied the gas requirements of Manila, was destroyed during the war. The company was unable to rehabilitate itself after liberation and has been seeking financial assistance from the government.



## **Philippine Rubber Shoe Industry Expanding Rapidly**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The rubber shoe industry, considered to be one of the most progressive industries in the Philippines, has now a total investment of two million pesos, as compared with its prewar investment of 300,000 pesos. The normal production today is 16,000 pairs of shoes daily, while the normal prewar daily output amounted to 4,000 pairs. The Philippine rubber shoe industry is less than 20 years old, and was initiated immediately after a heavy tariff was placed on rubber shoes imported into the Philippines.

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## **Philippine Hydro-electric Power Project Started**

Manila, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Power Corporation announced the start of another engineering job costing 2,800,000 pesos in the Ambuklao hydro-electric power project, and the employment of 1,200 engineers and construction crews in a move to step up the building of the largest power plant ever undertaken by the Philippine government.

The Ambuklao power plant, estimated to cost 90,000,000 pesos, is designed to supply low cost electricity to a wide area, from La Union and the Mountain Province in the north, embracing the entire Central Luzon, and extending south to Manila and Rizal. The hydro-electric power plant, a part of the government program to harness the potential water power throughout the country, will play a major role in bringing about gradual industrialization and a well-balanced economic development of the country.

With the construction of the Ambuklao plant, the flow of the Agno River will be increased to enable the irrigation of 20,000 hectares of rice lands where no rice is being produced now. When these extensive fallow rice lands are irrigated, some 1,200,000 cavans of palay (unhusked rice) can be harvested in a year, embracing two harvest seasons.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South Africa Imports Mutton from New Zealand**

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Under-Secretary for Agriculture announced on January 12 that South Africa had accepted an offer of 500 tons of mutton from New Zealand. The mutton will be delivered as soon as supplies and shipment permit. The mutton will be released to South Africa by the United Kingdom Government and will help to alleviate the present seasonal shortage of meat in South Africa.

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### **South African Gold Reserves at High Peak**

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's gold reserves are now over 76 per cent ratio to liabilities. The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank shows that on January 5, the ratio was 76.3 per cent. South Africa started in 1951 with gold and foreign exchange reserves totalling just over £164 million. In the last week of December, the gold reserves rose by £2 million and foreign exchange (mainly sterling) by £4 million.



## **Diamond Sales in South Africa Set Record**

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. announced that net sales of diamonds through the central selling organization in 1950 rose to the new record of £50,967,041. The sales were made on behalf of South African and other producers. The total for 1950 far exceeded the previous record which was £38,058,843 for 1948. In 1949, sales totalled £28,444,186. Compared with the record year 1948, sales of gems and industrial stones both improved. In that year, the figures were £26,741,927 for gems, and £11,316,916 for industrial stones. The latter figure was considered very large at the time, as it was the result of exceptional stockpiling demand by the United States. By comparison, last year's industrial total of £12,609,343 was even more striking.

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## **South African Gold Output Reaches Record Level**

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Gold production in South Africa reached record values in 1950. The output of the mines was valued at £144,710,814, to which must be added premium sales estimated at £1,500,000. Output in 1949 was worth £114,899,043, to which was added £1,066,286 from premium gold sales.

The previous record was set in 1941 when the gold output was valued at £120,845,432. Before devaluation, the annual value of gold output was about £100,000,000.

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## **South African Trade With Southern Rhodesia Growing**

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade between the Union and Southern Rhodesia has grown steadily. In the first ten months of 1950, South African exporters built up a favourable balance of trade of more than £9·2 million by exporting goods worth £12·9 million to Southern Rhodesia.

In the same period, South Africa purchased £3·6 million worth of Southern Rhodesian produce, including clothing £1·2 million; other textiles, £314,832; and tobacco, £603,490.

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## **Bilingualism Growing in South Africa**

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Bilingualism among the Europeans of South Africa is becoming increasingly popular. In 1936, there were 1,098,000 white people who said they were bilingual. In 1946, there were 1,382,000 with 4,000 fewer who spoke Afrikaans only and 17,000 more who spoke English only.

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## **South Africa to Retain Import Control**

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Executive Council of the Federated Chambers of Industry has informed the Ministry of Economic Affairs that, although opposed in principle to all forms of trade restriction, for the present the best interests of South Africa will be served by the retention of import control.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Council, after discussion of all aspects of import control and stock piling, issued a statement which



reads in part: "the Chamber is urging that every assistance possible should be given to industrialists to import as much of their raw materials as possible . . . otherwise a number of industries will find themselves in an extremely vulnerable position as result of the stock piling programs of supplying countries."

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#### **New Companies Registered in South Africa**

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Registrar of Companies in the Union has reported that 4,073 new companies, with a capital of £122 million, were registered in South Africa during 1950. Of these companies, 2,554 were registered in the Transvaal, 949 in the Cape Province, 462 in Natal and 108 in the Orange Free State.

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#### **Value of South African Wool Sales Higher**

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Wool Board in Pretoria has announced that the value of the South African wool clip for the first six months of the season has exceeded by £.7 million the total of £38.5 million during the full previous season. By the end of December, the value of sales totalled £45.3 million. Comparative figures for the previous seasons were, 1946-47, £14.7 million; 1947-48, £22.5 million; 1948-49, £30.9 million, and 1949-50, £38.5 million. Paralleling the international advance in the price of wool, has been the almost daily establishment of new all-time wool prices. As on January 23 the top price and record for fine super combings was 210½d. per lb., while spinners' full warp bulk 70's sold at 206½d. per lb.

The largest shipments from Port Elizabeth went to Britain with 93,426 bales of grease wool, 15,425 bales of scoured wool. France purchased 60,548 bales of grease wool and 1,965 bales of scoured wool. The United States was the third largest buyer with 4,316 bales of grease wool and 9,809 bales of scoured wool.

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#### **South African Wheat Crop Larger**

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite damage by mid-January rains, the Department of Agriculture has forecast a wheat crop of 6,075,000 bags, an increase of 231,000 bags over the November estimate. The final estimate for the previous season was 4,501,000 bags.

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#### **South Africa Receives International Bank Loan**

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Union Treasury has announced a loan of \$60 million to the Union Government by the International Bank to finance the heavy import requirements of the South African Railways and the Electricity Supply Commission. Of the total loan, \$30 million is made available to the Electricity Supply Commission under guarantee from the Union Government, \$30 million of the balance will be provided to the government from the International Bank "for transportation purposes", with an additional sum of \$10 million from participating American commercial banks. An additional \$20 million three-year revolving credit has been arranged, through an underwriting house, New York, to replace an existing revolving credit at an interest



rate of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The \$20 million loan by the International Bank to the government is ear-marked to defray part of the cost of equipment to be imported by the Railway Administration during the years 1951 and 1952. The loan is for 15 years at the rate of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, including 1 per cent statutory interest and with amortization payments to commence on May 15, 1956. The \$10 million dollar loan by the private bank syndicate will be covered by promissory notes, half of which will mature in 1955, the balance in 1956.

The International Bank, in a communique issued on the conclusion of the loan negotiation, announced that about 20 per cent of the equipment would be drawn from the dollar areas and the remaining 80 per cent from Britain, with some possibility of minor supplies from other continental sources.

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#### **Demand for South African Coal Exceeds Supply**

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A principal figure in the Natal coal industry has stated that the industry is not in a position to cope with the increasing demands from overseas. The Department of Mines lists exports of coal for the year to November 30 at 2,422,580 tons, or an increase of 373,643 tons on the shipments for the calendar year 1949. The South African contract with Pakistan has been renewed, calling for 1951 shipments to the amount of 500,000 tons, to which shall be added a carry-over of 50,000 tons undershipped during 1950.

### **TRINIDAD**

#### **Trinidad Government to Construct Waterworks**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Government intends to spend some \$3 million on a schedule of works this year under the Colony's five-year economic program, pending the raising of a \$28 million loan. Most of the money will be spent on waterworks. For the construction of two reservoirs at San Fernando and the relaying of a portion of the mains, \$900,000 has been allocated. Work is to be closed down completely on the \$7,142,000 Caura water scheme, which will be placed on a care and maintenance basis. All equipment will be stored.

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#### **Twelve New Industries Operating in Trinidad**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Fourteen applications from various industrialists for government aid under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Legislation of Trinidad and Tobago were approved last year. Twelve of these industries are now in operation in the colony, as follows:

Caribbean Development Company, (a) brewing, (b) glass-making; Trinidad Stapled Boxes Ltd., manufacturing stapled and nailed boxes, veneers, plywood, barrel staves and wooden handles; Walters (Trinidad) Brewing Co. Ltd., beer and ale; Trinidad Match Factory, manufacture of cardboard boxes; Trinidad Publishing Co., manufacture of cardboard boxes; Trinidad Stock Feeds, manufacture of stock feeds and cornmeal; Simplex Time Recording Co., assembly of industrial time clocks; Safie Bros. Textile Corporation, (a) spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing and printing of cotton textiles; (b) manufacture of knitwear; Torchon (Trinidad) Ltd., processing and packaging of torchons (used locally for cleaning



purposes); Tyre Service Ltd., manufacture of oil drill pipe wipers, valve inserts, piston rod packing, etc.; Electro Plastings Ltd., manufacture of small plastic goods; Charles Baeza, electro plating.

Two additional industries have been given pioneer status, but no specific factories have been designated as yet. These industries are: Manufacture of boots and shoes and the manufacture of paints, oil, varnishes, enamels, or any other like materials.

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#### **Exhibition of British Products Being Held in Trinidad**

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—An exhibition of British products is scheduled to open in Port-of-Spain on January 22. It will mark the beginning of the first concerted drive by British exporters for markets in the West Indies. Over twenty firms, with goods varying from caravans to corsets, horse-boxes to household mops and lingerie to gas cookers, are co-operating in the venture. After spending four weeks in Port-of-Spain the exhibition will move to San Fernando for two weeks and will then proceed to Jamaica. It will tour the other Caribbean Islands later on. Latest products of British fashion houses will be on display, as well as pottery, furniture and completely equipped automobile trailers. In all, £25,000 worth of goods will be on display. The exhibition, which is described as "a twentieth century merchant caravan", left Britain on December 30 and the first display units have already arrived in Trinidad. British exporters are turning their attention to the British West Indies, realizing that through their large tourist traffic they have become the "back door" to the dollar markets.

### **TURKEY**

#### **Turkish Cement Production Will be Increased**

Istanbul, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The first release of Marshall Plan counterpart funds to private enterprise in Turkey has been announced. The funds, amounting to 7,063,000 lira, are for the purchase of machinery to enable the Darica cement factory to increase annual production from 70,000 tons to 180,000 tons. It is also planned that the Zeytinburnu plant will increase its production from 110,000 to 220,000 tons yearly. During 1948 and 1949, a total of 122,000 tons of cement was imported. Current demand is about 600,000 tons annually, and domestic production is 400,000 tons; as a result of the increased capacity, considerable amounts of foreign currency will be saved. The probable demand is likely to reach one million tons in a few years.

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#### **New Hotel Being Built in Istanbul**

Istanbul, December 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Agreement has been reached between the Minister of State and the Hilton Hotels Association of the United States, for the construction in Istanbul of a modern 300-room hotel. It is hoped that construction will be completed by 1953, the 500th anniversary of the conquest of Istanbul by the Turks. The building will be financed by the Turkish Government and will be leased to the Hilton Association for a 20-year term.



### **Turkish Lamp Bulb Factory Begins Operations**

Istanbul, December 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Turkey's first lamp bulb factory, owned jointly by the General Electric Company of the United States and two Turkish interests, has commenced operation. While it is expected to take some time to reach the full production rate of 10 million bulbs per year, Turkey's annual requirements of about 4.5 million bulbs should soon be met. It is expected that surplus production will be exported to neighbouring countries.

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### **Turkey Using Counterpart Funds to Improve Roads**

Istanbul, December 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Nearly two million liras in Marshall Plan counterpart funds were released for the equipping of a cold storage warehouse in Istanbul and for improving the Iskenderun-Erzurum highway. An Istanbul company was given 611,800 liras for the cold storage warehouse which, when completed, will provide means to preserve part of the seasonal fruit crop for the off-season.

The sum of 1,320,000 liras for road construction brings the total allocation for this purpose to 37 million liras. Under the direction of the United States Road Group, tremendous strides have been made in the construction and improvement of Turkey's roads. The ton-kilometre cost of truck haulage is reported to have been reduced in the last three years from 25 kuras to 7 kuras.

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### **Record Single Purchase of Turkish Tobacco Made**

Istanbul, January 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest single purchase of tobacco ever concluded in Turkey has been negotiated by the American Tobacco Company with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. The purchase, reported as 11,000,000 kilos at 358 kuras, will be delivered from stocks of 1949 crop tobacco held by the state tobacco monopoly. This large purchase, amounting to about 45 million liras, came on the eve of the opening of the principal tobacco market in Izmir on January 15. The news of the sale was well received among the trade, particularly the growers. It is considered that this sale should allow the tobacco monopoly to buy heavily of the new crop, thereby producing a price support effect.

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### **Large Order for Canadian Seed Potatoes Placed by Uruguay**

Buenos Aires, January 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Uruguay has recently purchased 201,000 hundred-pound sacks, or 335,000 bushels, of certified seed potatoes from the 1950 crop in New Brunswick. Of this quantity, 125,000 sacks were Katahdins and 76,000 sacks were of the Pontiac variety. This is the largest order ever placed by Uruguay for Canadian certified seed potatoes.

Following good results from test shipments a year ago, Uruguay specified shipment in sacks and stowage in refrigerated space for the movement this season. In view of the favourable arrival condition, it may be expected that Uruguay will continue to purchase for delivery in this method, which has the advantage of eliminating the extra cost of crates and staggers arrivals over a period of time. With lesser shipping costs the orders can be increased.



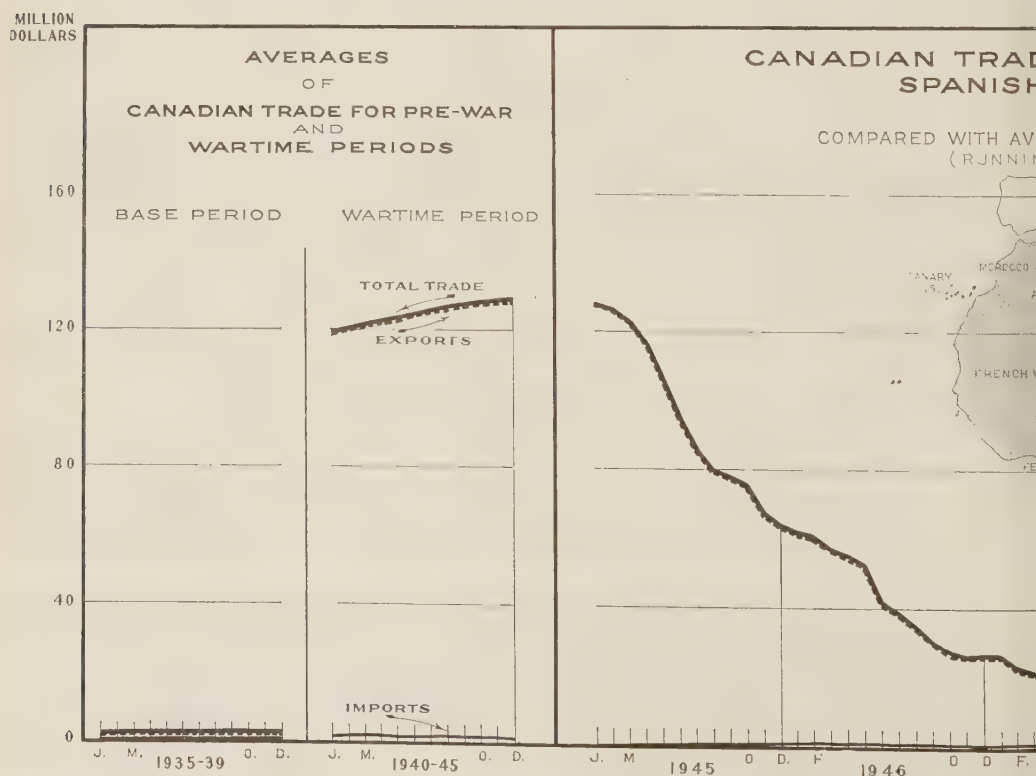
# Canadian Trade with Egypt, French

## IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Ethiopia.....	5	0.6	54	13.2	25	1.3
Egypt.....	666	82.6	160	39.2	647	34.5
French Africa.....	62	7.7	16	3.9	540	28.8
Madagascar.....	31	3.8	11	2.7	8	0.4
Tripoli.....	1	2				
Other Italian Africa.....	1	2			2	0.1
Morocco.....	32	4.0	153	37.5	643	34.3
Canary Islands.....	10	1.2	13	3.2	6	0.3
Spanish Africa.....						
TOTAL.....	806	100.0	408	100.0	1,873	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$1,000.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.





# Africa, Spanish Africa and Morocco

## EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Ethiopia.....	<sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	44	0.5	49	0.6
Egypt.....	398	28.4	5,687	58.3	3,792	43.4
French Africa.....	248	17.7	2,367	24.3	2,014	23.1
Madagascar.....	13	0.9	243	2.5	117	1.3
Tripoli.....	<sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	12	0.1	374	4.3
Other Italian Africa.....	2	0.1			275	3.1
Morocco.....	712	50.9	1,268	13.0	1,789	20.5
Canary Islands.....	18	1.3	49	0.5	242	2.8
Spanish Africa.....	9	0.6	77	0.8	80	0.9
TOTAL.....	1,400	100.0	9,747	100.0	8,732	100.0

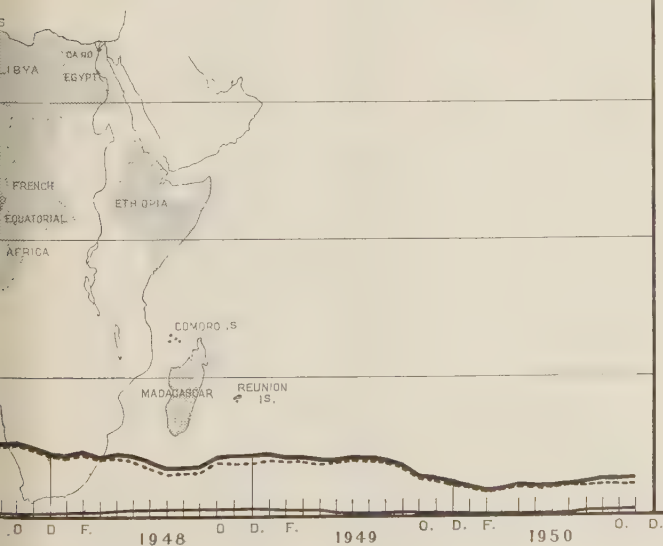
<sup>1</sup> Less than \$1,000.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

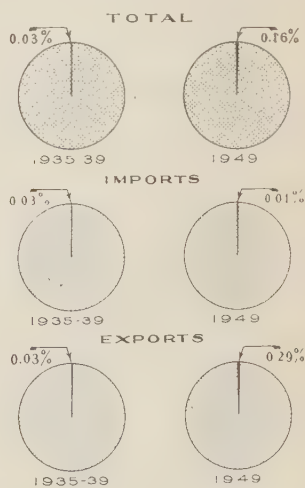
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

### WITH EGYPT, FRENCH AFRICA, ITALY AND MOROCCO 1935-50

(FOR BASE AND WARTIME PERIODS  
(TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS))



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE  
WITH  
EGYPT, FRENCH AFRICA,  
SPANISH AFRICA AND MOROCCO  
TO  
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE  
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD  
COMPARED WITH  
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR





# Japanese Fish Output Continued To Increase During Past Year

*Production expected to total over 3 million metric tons, an increase of approximately ten per cent over the 1949 figure—Exports of canned fish increased rapidly after outbreak of hostilities in Korea.*

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

**T**OKYO, December 5, 1950.—Steady progress made by the Japanese fishing industry since the commencement of the occupation continued in 1950. Total fish production in Japan in 1950 is expected to total slightly more than 3 million metric tons, or around 7 billion pounds. This represents an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the 1949 figure, and resulted primarily from an increase in the sardine catch. Sardines and herring normally account for more than 50 per cent of Japan's total fish production. These two species and other important types of fish from the coastal fisheries account for 80 to 85 per cent of Japan's fish production.

There were about two million commercial fishermen in Japan in 1950, working on a full or part-time basis. The majority were only able to eke out a meagre livelihood, since ruling prices for fish in the domestic market declined following the decontrol of fish prices at the beginning of April. While the price of fish paid to fishermen declined in Japan, the cost of equipment and supplies increased. Fish canners were also faced

## Japanese Fish Landings

	Jan.-Aug., 1950	Jan.-Aug., 1949
	Metric tons	
Herring .....	168,975	185,081
Sardine .....	325,681	223,972
Skipjack .....	54,627	34,031
Tuna .....	39,715	25,673
Mackerel .....	146,988	118,881
Yellowtail .....	19,643	20,652
Cod and pollack .....	120,166	131,320
Shark .....	65,868	77,487
Sea bream .....	18,217	12,794
Flatfish .....	51,950	54,817
Atka mackerel .....	16,662	33,863
Horse mackerel .....	43,986	24,842
Skipper .....	2,351	602
Salmon and trout .....	7,582	.....
Croaker .....	18,151	.....
Other fish .....	256,364	309,514
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,355,926</b>	<b>1,253,619</b>
Shellfish:		
Oyster .....	5,557	.....
Shelled clam .....	45,423	62,687
Other mullusks .....	13,317	.....
Lobster and crab .....	28,055	19,707
Cuttlefish and octopus .....	138,599	91,215
Sea cucumber and sea urchin .....	2,698	1,969
Whale .....	32,525	25,875
Minc whale .....	769	.....
Seaweed:		
Edible .....	61,881	39,343
Inedible .....	10,131	.....
Other aquatic products .....	15,939	9,527
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>354,894</b>	<b>250,323</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>1,710,820</b>	<b>1,503,942</b>



with rising costs of production during 1950, while the price for their products in export markets, principally the United States, declined somewhat as the result of abundant supplies. Canned tuna prices in the United States at the beginning of December were 50 per cent lower than at the same time in the previous year.

Canned fish exports from Japan increased rather rapidly from the beginning of July following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Exports from January to August totalled 1,277,000 cases (48 cans to a case) and exceeded the export objective for 1950 by more than 300,000 cases. Total exports of canned fish for the year were expected to reach 1,600,000 cases, compared with 530,000 cases in 1949. This rise was almost entirely due to increased orders from United States buyers. Japanese exporters suggested that United States buyers were laying in stocks in anticipation of increased duties being levied on canned fish from Japan on January 1, 1951. Prices in August rose to \$10.50 per case for oil preserved white meat tuna and \$8.50 per case for light meat tuna. A further advance of one dollar for both types of tuna took place in September.

#### Japanese Exports of Canned Fish

	Jan.-Aug., 1950 '000 cases
Oil-preserved tuna and bincho fish .....	952
Sardines in tomato sauce .....	142
Crab meat .....	72
Plain boiled mackerel .....	18
Boiled sardines .....	17
Salmon and trout .....	14
Sazae shellfish .....	13
Other canned fish .....	49
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,277</b>

The production of vitamin fish oils in Japan in 1950 was expected to reach from 15,000 to 20,000 drums (180 kilograms net). The original 1950 objective was set at 10,000 drums and the increase was attributed to increased demand and higher prices in the United States. The United States is Japan's most important export market for vitamin fish oils and more than 95 per cent of the total exports are shipped to that country.

#### Production of Vitamin Fish Oils

	Drums	
June, 1950—		
High potency .....	188	U.S.\$ 175,000
Low potency .....	1,796	163,000
July—		
High potency .....	265	264,000
Low potency .....	1,188	117,000
August—		
High potency .....	100	173,000
Low potency .....	1,659	151,000
September—		
High potency .....	111	216,000
Low potency .....	1,253	108,000
Totals—		
High potency .....	664	\$1,367,000
Low potency .....	5,896	
	<b>6,560</b>	

Note.—Whale liver oil is included under high potency.

It is estimated that, within present fishing areas, Japanese fish production in 1951 will total 3.15 million metric tons or 7.35 billion pounds. Japan's fishing areas were extended in 1950 by SCAP directive, but this extension is only expected to result in increased catches of luxury fish



such as tuna. The bulk of Japan's fishery production in 1951, as has been the case in previous years, is expected from the coastal fisheries. The sardine fishery has improved gradually in the past two years and, if this particular improvement is continued, it is probable that 1951 production may be somewhat higher than the present estimate.

#### **Exports of Canned Fish to United States Expected to Decline**

The substantial increase in canned fish exports, which took place in the latter part of 1950, is not expected to continue in 1951 unless markets other than the United States are developed. Japanese exporters of canned fish hold the view that the anticipated tariff boost in the United States will curtail shipments to that important market in 1951. Furthermore, they foresee the possibility of import restrictions being placed on Japanese canned fish in 1951, since there is considerable pressure on the part of United States producers for action along these lines. Fish canners in Japan also anticipate decreased profits in 1951 as the price of fish in Japan, because of increased cost and smaller catches, is likely to rise. The cost of cans in Japan has advanced from 420 yen per case in July, 1950 (360 yen equals U.S.\$1) to 530 yen at the end of August. The estimated production of vitamin fish oils for 1950 has been placed at 30,000 drums, comprised of 80 per cent low potency oils and 20 per cent high potency oils.

There were no new developments or techniques introduced into the Japanese fishing industry in 1950. SCAP officials endeavoured to arouse interest in fish filleting, particularly species caught on the North Island of Hokkaido, with little or no success. There has also been some research done in improved methods of drying fish, but it will be some time before it is possible to determine whether the new methods will be capable of commercial application.

SCAP fishery experts report that fishery research in Japan is being directed more and more towards conservation. The research program in the past had been principally devoted to improvement of fishing and fishing processing methods and the development of new fisheries which, in effect, intensified exploitation. There are now eight regional fishery research laboratories instead of one central station, which formerly dominated the entire fisheries research program.

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#### **Large Number of Holstein-Friesian Cattle Exported**

Canada exported 17,197 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle to twelve different countries during the past year. According to the annual report of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, this figure represents 32 per cent of all animals transferred during the year.

Approval was given at the annual meeting to a regulation providing that, after December 31, 1951, no bull could be registered whose dam had not completed a production record meeting the Record of Performance standards established by the government of Canada. In addition, it was provided that a bull would not be eligible for registration unless the dam graded at least "Good Plus" for conformation, except in the case where the dam had a record of 50 per cent above the R.O.P. requirements and had been graded at least "Good". It was pointed out that this regulation would further enhance the reputation that Canadian Holstein-Friesian cattle enjoy throughout the world.





**Egypt—Canadian combine rice harvester providing a demonstration on the State Farm at Sakha, in the presence of the Under Secretary of State for Agriculture, H. E. Mohammed el Kelany Bey, and a number of leading agriculturists.**

#### **Egypt Plans to Increase Imports of Agricultural Machinery**

Cairo, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Minister of Agriculture invited all importers of farm machinery to a meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo on January 17, 1951. The minister told them that, in the present state of world affairs, it was necessary to make plans for the future. He considered it the duty of the Egyptian Government to do everything in its power to ensure the continuance of agricultural production in this country. He, therefore, asked importers of farm machinery to build up stocks against the time when imports might no longer be possible. He suggested that each importer should ascertain the capacity of his supplier and review his own capacity to import. He suggested that importers, who are now bringing in tractors at the rate of 100 units per year, should endeavour to increase the rate of import to double or even triple what it is at present.

He said that the Egyptian Government would recompense importers for interest charges on the additional capital involved and for the additional cost of storage. He requested that each importer should write to him and outline an importing program.

In response to questions, the minister said that the government would not provide any dollar exchange for this purpose, nor would it assume any responsibility for the eventual sale of the farm machinery.

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#### **Insulating Board Production in Canada Slightly Lower**

Canadian production of rigid insulating board was at a slightly lower level in 1950 than in the preceding year, while domestic sales registered a gain of five per cent. The year's output amounted to 227,269,232 square feet as compared with 227,745,924 in 1949, while domestic sales totalled 227,196,232 square feet as against 217,290,051.



# Danish Textile Industry Has Expanded Materially With Marshall Aid Funds

*Textile industry ranks third in importance in Denmark, and now supplies more than two-thirds of local demand—Some 20 million dollars of Marshall Aid funds provided for purchase of raw materials and machinery abroad—Industry handicapped by current shortage of raw materials and comparatively high level of wages.*

By H. J. Horne, Assistant Commercial Secretary in Norway

(One krone equals \$0.1469 Canadian)

**O**SLO, January 15, 1951.—Denmark's textile industry ranks third in importance in that country, being surpassed only by the iron and metal working industry and the foodstuffs industry. There are some 250 textile mills in Denmark, employing about 27,000 workers, most of which are situated in the vicinity of Copenhagen. Production consists principally of consumer goods, the Danish market being too small to permit of luxury or cheap mass production.

Most of the raw materials required for this industry are obtained from the United States in the case of cotton, largely paid for with Marshall Aid dollars, and from Australia and New Zealand in the case of wool, the raw linen used in the industry being mostly Danish grown.

### Danish Imports of Raw Materials

	Wool and wool waste	Cotton and cotton waste	Stable fibres	Rayon yarn Tons	Wool yarn	Cotton yarn
1931 .....	2,292	6,993	....	896	1,541	1,526
1938 .....	3,484	12,080	208	1,219	1,332	1,784
1948 .....	7,778	9,976	321	1,267	1,451	2,000
1949 .....	9,227	10,711	1,037	1,890	1,576	3,693

Since the war the Danish textile industry has grown to such an extent that it now supplies more than two-thirds of the local demand. This enormous expansion of the industry is largely due to Marshall Aid, some 20 million dollars of Marshall funds having been placed at the disposal of the Danish textile industry for the purchase of raw materials and textile machinery from abroad.

### Danish Production, Import and Consumption of Textiles

	Produc- tion	1938 Import	Con- sumption	Produc- tion Tons	1948 Import	Con- sumption
Cotton/linen piece-goods ....	5,030	8,800	13,830	6,349	3,541	9,890
Silk or rayon piece-goods ....	685	875	1,560	583	1,021	1,604
Woollen piece-goods .....	3,353	3,578	6,931	5,437	870	6,307
Hosiery .....	4,464	442	4,906	5,158	174	5,332

### Danish Textile Exports

	Spinning materials	Yarns	Piece- goods (Million kroner)	Technical goods	Hosiery, etc.
1938 .....	4.4	1.1	3.2	1.5	3.9
1949 .....	9.3	8.2	8.9	8.0	22.7
1950 (January-August) .....	11.6	7.9	6.0	7.1	23.3

During the last two years, 65 per cent of the textile exports went to the other Scandinavian countries and about 14 per cent to Germany.



In spite of this considerable progress, the Danish textile industry still has a number of problems with which to contend, mainly, in common with most soft-currency countries, the prevailing shortage of raw materials. Other factors which handicap Denmark in competition with other countries are, the high level of wages in that country as compared with, for instance, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and, to a certain extent, England, and the fact that the Danish customs rates on textiles are the lowest in Europe.

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#### **Business in Guatemala Affected by Holidays in March**

Guatemala City, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Canadian businessmen planning to be in Latin America are advised to arrange their itinerary to avoid Guatemala for the last three weeks of March. A lengthy program of celebrations and holidays will follow the installation of the new president on March 15, during which government offices and many business houses will be closed.

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#### **West Germany Restricts Use of Free Dollar Export Bonus**

Frankfurt Am Main, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—About the middle of last year, the West German Ministry of Economics made provision for the use of free foreign currency, amounting to 20 per cent of the value of exports, for the purchase of any commodity including those for which hard currency would not normally be granted. This meant that certain non-essential goods could be purchased from dollar countries with such dollar bonus as was earned.

This was primarily intended to encourage exports to hard currency countries and to provide the exporters with free dollars for the purchase of raw materials or equipment, for travelling or participation in foreign Trade Fairs in the interest of German exports, and so on. There were no restrictions on the goods which could be imported, and after several months it was found that these bonus funds were being utilized for many luxury and non-essential items. According to a recent press report the percentage so used was in the neighbourhood of 75 to 80.

To curtail this drain on foreign exchange a new order has been issued, effective January 30, 1951, excluding a number of food and agricultural products and beverages from the provision of the free foreign currency regulations. The items for which bonus funds can no longer be used are as follows:

*Animals:* Horses, cattle, pigs, other live animals.

*Animal Products:* Milk, cheese, casings, whale oil, eggs, egg whites and egg yolks, fish meal, butter, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, lard, tallow and other animal fats, honey.

*Vegetable Products:* Wheat, barley corn and sorghum, rice, malt, beans and peas, potatoes, fresh vegetables including pepper, tropical fruits, peels and nuts, cocoa, cocoa beans and shells, spices, oilseeds, margarine and similar fats, other feeds derived from processing agricultural products, rye, oats, other grains, flour of all kinds and millfeeds, oil-free seeds, hay, straw and similar feeds, other root plants, fresh fruits and nuts, canned fruits and vegetables, fruit pulps etc., cocoa products, sugar of all kinds, vegetable oils and fats, oilcake, flour, plants and trees, other food and grocery products, including starches, vinegars, coffee substitutes, non alcoholic beverages, mineral waters, bakery products and canned foods.

*Luxury Goods:* Hops, tea, tobacco products, spirits of all kinds, coffee, raw tobacco, beer, wine of all kinds.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

Although firm bookings for the 1951 Canadian International Trade Fair, May 28 to June 8, are only partially complete, product information strongly indicates that the fair will be bigger and more comprehensive than ever before, with the industrial goods section in particular surpassing past years both in size and range of products.

New firms and new countries will be represented in most of the classifications, and a number of past exhibitors in this category have taken increased space. The British Machine Tool group has booked about 30,000 square feet of space, 5,000 square feet more than last year. Besides the machine tool group, seven separate British trade associations have taken blocks of space to exhibit a wide range of machine tools, mechanical handling equipment, printing machinery, scientific instruments and related products. British participation in the industrial equipment sections of the 1951 Trade Fair are expected to be very strong. In 1950, approximately 50,000 square feet were taken by British industry in the eight classifications devoted to capital goods. Already, nearly 40,000 square feet have been booked by the British in these sections for the 1951 Trade Fair.

Canadian producers are making a better showing this year. The 22,000 square feet used in 1950 to show Canadian-produced capital goods should be exceeded in this year's fair. About 15,000 square feet have been booked to date by Canadian exhibitors in the industrial category.

Switzerland is also making a better showing this year, with a large exhibit of textile machinery, which will be in operation during the fair.

### Registrations Cover Wide Range of Industry

The products and materials so far registered cover a wide range of industrial production. Plant equipment, from delicate hand tools to mammoth power presses, will be displayed.

Among the exhibits from Britain will be several lines of material handling equipment, including three different types of fork lift trucks—gasoline, diesel and electric powered, and a wide variety of conveyors, lift equipment and other related products. One British firm will have a working model of an aerial ropeway and mechanical handling installation. Another British exhibit will be a compressed air operated "Electropump" for pumping difficult liquids.

A Canadian firm will exhibit elevator and moving stairway equipment for the first time. High-speed wood-working machines, abrasives, steel strappings, punch presses, steel tubing for a variety of purposes, melting furnaces, electric motors, diesel engines, metals, lathes, drills, grinders and assorted precision tools are among the products already comprising the industrial goods sections of the fair.

More than 100,000 square feet of the 220,000 square feet available for exhibit purposes have been booked.



### **Sir Robert Sinclair Opens Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair**

Sir Robert Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., President of the Federation of British Industries, and chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Bristol, England, will open the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held May 28 to June 8 in Toronto.

The first Canadian International Trade Fair was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Alexander of Tunis; the second by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer of the United States, and the third by His Excellency Hubert Guerin, French Ambassador to Canada.

Considered one of Britain's most brilliant industrial leaders, Sir Robert Sinclair has been associated with the tobacco industry since the first World War, and has had much experience in the problems of dollar purchases. He was appointed a member of the Prime Minister's panel of industrialists in 1939, and for three years was Director-General of Army Requirements. From 1942 until the end of the war, he held important posts in the Ministry of Production, both in Britain and on the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington, and in the Board of Trade.

Sir Robert was commissioned at seventeen in the King's Own Scottish Borderers during World War I, was mentioned in dispatches and severely wounded at Gallipoli. Seconded to the Ministry of Munitions, he became Deputy Director and Inspector of Munitions at the age of 25. He is also pro-chancellor of Bristol University and High Sheriff of the County of Somerset.

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### **Brazilian Highway Nears Completion**

Rio de Janeiro, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Work is progressing rapidly on the new 405 kilometre Rodovia Presidente Dutra highway, which will connect Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Only 63 kilometres of road remain to be surfaced and it is expected that the highway will be opened to traffic in several weeks.

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### **Canadians to be Compensated for Yugoslav Holdings**

The United Kingdom has established a Foreign Compensation Commission to consider claims of Canadian citizens and corporations for losses resulting from nationalization and other measures in Yugoslavia affecting British property rights and interests. The notice refers to agreements made between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, in which Canada has joined, whereby Yugoslavia will pay, in full discharge of all such claims, a sum to be distributed proportionally amongst claimants. A Canadian commissioner will sit with the United Kingdom Commission when Canadian claims are being considered.

Canadian citizens who have not informed the Department of External Affairs that they have a claim to property, rights or interest affected by nationalization and other expropriation measures in Yugoslavia, are invited to advise the department promptly. Application forms and instructions are being issued to all claimants whose claims may be admissible, and who have previously communicated with the department. The forms and instructions will also be sent to any other person or corporation who now wishes to submit a claim. All claims must be made to the commission on the forms supplied, and will be transmitted through the Department of External Affairs.

The commission will consider only claims which reach it before April 30, 1951, except with special leave. Forms of application are required to be submitted to the Department of External Affairs in sufficient time in advance of this date.



# Cuba Maintained High Level of Agricultural Output Last Year

*Sugar yield from cane of 13·2 per cent was record high—Drought has reduced size of 1951 crop—Record coffee crop produced—Tobacco crop marketed rapidly at good prices.*

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on economic conditions in Cuba during 1950.)

**H**AVANA, January 3, 1951.—Cuban agricultural production in 1950, generally, will equal or exceed the high level of output which has characterized the postwar years, in spite of near drought conditions earlier in the year, and the effects of a hurricane which hit the centre of the island in October.

The 1950 sugar crop of 5,393,000 tons was remarkable for the record high sugar yield from the cane of 13·2 per cent. The marketing of a crop this size raised grave problems. At one time, there was the possibility of a surplus as high as one million tons. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea not only solved these problems, but led to the sale of 1950's output at prices above those of the previous year. At the end of the year, no sugar or molasses remained unsold. Some labour troubles arose at the start of the crop, but these were quickly settled.

The 1951 crop has been estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 5·5 million tons. Although large plantings of new cane were made, the drought at the start of the season has cut the size of the crop. Marketing should not present large problems this year, as sugar prices continue strong. The sale of a large crop will strengthen the prosperity now prevailing, and probably lead to a further measure of inflation. A contract has been negotiated for all the molasses available from this crop at a much higher price than last year. Should the sugar market weaken, it has been indicated that production of high-test molasses may be increased and the output of sugar reduced.

## Record Coffee Crop Produced

A record crop of 864,000 cwt. of hulled coffee, 260,000 cwt. in excess of the previous crop, was produced. With the freeing of price control, prices rose until, under public protest, ceiling prices were reimposed. The higher prices resulted in satisfactory returns to both growers and dealers. Coffee roasters, however, suffered as high prices were paid for supplies, while the product was sold at ceiling prices. Unfavourable weather conditions are estimated to cut the new crop to 665,000 cwt., some 200,000 cwt. less than the previous crop. This smaller crop should be easily marketed, especially in view of the small estimated carryover.

The orange and grapefruit crops were somewhat smaller, but no figures are available regarding production. Prices were generally satisfactory. Reports indicate that the coming crop will be of good quality, but no larger than the previous one. Tomato production is estimated at 826,000 boxes, but growers claim that prices will be unsatisfactory for this large crop. However, an effort is being made to step up production and to increase exports of fresh fruits to the United States. The government has arranged to finance growers through local banks, financing





**Cuba—Sugar cane being loaded on railway cars for transportation to the mills. The 1950 sugar crop was remarkable for the record high sugar yield from the cane of 13.2 per cent, and the output was sold at prices above those of the previous year.**

to be repaid from exported fruit. Export of fresh and canned pineapples fell off considerably, and growers generally enjoyed a poor season. Accumulated stocks, however, were lower, and the industry looks forward to a better year in 1951. Olive oil and lard being available at reasonable prices, the demand for peanut oil has fallen off substantially, as the growers do not find the present prices attractive. This crop has now become relatively unimportant. Bean growers had a bad year, production falling by about 20 per cent. The coming crop, by all indications, will be of good quality and larger than that produced last year. The corn crop also suffered from the weather, but the coming crop will be large and of good quality. Cultivation of rice in Cuba has become of increasing importance, but is still far from meeting local needs. It is estimated that the recently harvested crop would only fill local needs for less than two months at the present rate of consumption. However, further plantings are being made, and production should continue to increase. The cocoa crop, which averages around 50,000 cwt., is used mainly by domestic manufacturers, some 15,000 cwt. being exported. Production amounted to around 55,000 cwt. last year, while the present crop is estimated at 50,000 cwt.

#### **Large Tobacco Crop Marketed Rapidly**

The 1950 tobacco crop has been estimated at 570,000 bales, as against 388,000 in the previous year, while prices paid were at about the same level as in 1949. As there was a very small carryover at the start of the season, the new crop was marketed rapidly at remunerative prices, and had been practically all sold at the end of the year. While it is too early to forecast conditions in 1951, the industry should experience another satisfactory year. The absence of heavy stocks and reduced production due to heavy rains at planting time should combine to keep prices up.



With adequate rainfall, there has been no scarcity in supplies of beef, and, while price control is still in force, growers seem to be making a reasonable profit. Production of butter, cheese and condensed milk has increased. Production of condensed milk is far from sufficient to supply local demand. Large quantities of butter had to be imported.

The lumber industry had a fairly satisfactory year. As the area of forest lands in Cuba is gradually diminishing, however, an increase in the quantities imported is expected.

A little progress was made during the past year in the establishment of secondary industries. A large United States corporation established a detergent plant, a brewery in Santiago set up a plant for production of canned beer and soft drinks, while tax facilities were granted to a number of other industries. The cotton textile industry enjoyed a fairly good year until the last few months, when reaction from the heavy stocking took place, and demand fell off considerably. It was reported that there was some difficulty in securing ample supplies of material. The new rayon plant not only has been operating at capacity, but if supplies of raw material are available, a large expansion of production facilities is planned.

### **Copper Production Established Record**

Production of copper established a new record in October, when more than four million pounds of pure metal were produced. With a high output of manganese and preparations for the production of tungsten, the industry is making considerable progress. There were rumours at the end of the year that the Nicaro nickel mine would be reopened. Oil production fell off during the year from 200,000 barrels to 100,000 barrels. Practically no new drilling is being carried on.

A large program of private and public construction was in progress during the year. Private construction in Havana province is running some 48 per cent over 1949, the major part being apartment buildings and houses. For the ten months ending October, 1950, building permits have been issued totalling \$38.5 million as against \$26 million in the same period of 1949. A flour mill and dock, valued at over \$1,000,000, are under construction. Sales of air-conditioning equipment have boomed, with installations running at double the rate for last year.

This will unquestionably be a year of great prosperity for Cuba. Inflationary pressures, however, will be great, as the large program of public works gets under way, with increased income from the sale of sugar and the probability of reduced imports in many lines of merchandise. The cost of living, in spite of governmental controls, is expected to reach a new high, and undoubtedly there will be considerable pressure for increased wages and salaries.

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### **France to Pay Compensation for Interests in Nationalized Companies**

Canada and France have concluded an agreement respecting compensation for Canadian citizens and corporations having interests in gas and electricity companies in France which have been nationalized. Canadian citizens and corporations are urged to notify the Department of External Affairs of interests in any of these French companies. The final date for submission of claims, in order to receive preferential treatment, is May 31, 1951.



# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2
February.....	57.4	59.6	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5
March.....	71.1	73.3	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5
May.....	75.6	67.0	315.2	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0
June.....	73.3	66.0	322.8	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2
July.....	74.4	66.2	282.7	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7
August.....	77.1	69.1	295.0	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1
September.....	76.8	72.2	220.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1
October.....	91.3	88.2	227.9	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2
November.....	95.0	86.0	238.7	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7
December.....	81.3	68.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9
Total.....	884.5	837.6	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9
February.....	42.9	47.0	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4
April.....	45.3	48.9	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9
May.....	66.1	67.1	143.8	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5
July.....	57.6	55.8	138.7	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5
August.....	57.9	57.0	128.1	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3
September.....	59.6	56.4	122.3	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7
October.....	68.6	63.9	134.4	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6
November.....	70.1	63.3	142.4	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9
December.....	52.2	44.3	121.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0 +	21.8 +	104.2 +	51.0 +	36.7 +	33.0 +	15.2 +	11.8
February.....	+ 15.3 +	13.5 +	128.0 +	37.7 +	4.7 +	28.1 +	1.2 +	1.4
March.....	+ 13.0 +	9.2 +	174.5 +	40.0 +	3.0 +	33.9 -	16.9 -	5.7
April.....	+ 4.0 +	2.6 +	184.3 +	19.5 -	32.2 -	11.6 -	2.4 -	21.2
May.....	+ 10.6 +	0.8 +	174.9 +	34.6 +	30.9 -	62.4 +	25.1 -	0.6
June.....	+ 13.8 +	7.9 +	180.7 +	11.1 +	45.3 +	3.0 +	6.9 +	9.3
July.....	+ 17.9 +	11.4 +	147.4 +	29.6 +	12.8 +	28.4 +	12.8 -	2.7
August.....	+ 20.3 +	12.9 +	172.5 +	82.8 +	20.3 +	20.0 +	41.9 -	6.6
September.....	+ 18.3 +	16.7 +	102.7 +	15.8 +	13.4 +	64.4 +	9.4 +	3.1
October.....	+ 23.8 +	25.3 +	98.5 +	20.2 -	0.8 +	66.0 +	37.4 -	1.7
November.....	+ 26.2 +	23.5 +	98.8 +	37.0 +	26.9 +	58.2 +	55.9 -	31.5
December.....	+ 30.3 +	25.6 +	115.2 +	32.4 +	76.7 +	87.3 +	74.9 +	27.2
Total.....	+ 212.5 +	171.2 +	+1,681.6 +	411.9 +	237.8 +	473.1 +	261.2 -	17.2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.



# **Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6
February.....	23.6	27.3	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4
March.....	26.4	27.8	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1
April.....	16.4	18.8	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8
May.....	30.5	27.9	115.6	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5
June.....	28.9	25.6	94.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5
July.....	30.5	25.8	83.9	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2
August.....	31.3	26.7	66.6	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5
September.....	30.8	28.9	58.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4
October.....	38.4	36.0	56.3	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7
November.....	41.4	35.8	52.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6
December.....	30.0	25.5	66.4	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6
Total.....	353.6	339.7	963.2	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9

# **Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1
February.....	8.1	8.8	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4
March.....	10.9	11.5	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3
June.....	10.8	9.2	13.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1
July.....	11.3	9.7	12.0	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7
August.....	11.4	10.4	10.7	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3
September.....	10.5	10.0	9.6	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2
October.....	11.0	11.6	12.1	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.8	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2
December.....	8.0	7.0	14.9	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0
Total.....	124.0	119.3	140.5	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2

# **Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3



# **Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8
March.....	25.9	22.7	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3
April.....	20.1	18.0	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8
May.....	26.1	20.4	117.2	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4
June.....	25.1	20.0	112.3	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7
July.....	25.9	21.0	102.7	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2
August.....	28.3	25.3	112.6	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1
September.....	29.4	25.1	84.8	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8
October.....	33.5	28.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4
November.....	31.9	28.4	101.2	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0
December.....	33.3	24.7	88.9	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,197.0	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0

# **Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)**

	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5
February.....	27.9	31.2	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1
March.....	38.0	42.9	104.3	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9
April.....	29.2	31.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2
May.....	38.3	40.5	104.8	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5
June.....	36.4	37.1	110.7	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3
July.....	33.4	34.1	103.5	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6
August.....	33.7	35.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6
September.....	36.2	34.7	89.6	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4
October.....	42.5	38.5	101.3	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3
November.....	40.8	37.6	103.3	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8
December.....	33.6	29.2	89.9	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,202.4	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5

# **Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	- 11.3 -	- 15.0 -	- 33.2 -	- 55.8 -	- 43.2 -	- 47.3 -	- 21.5
February.....	- 7.5 -	- 13.8 +	- 1.9 -	- 27.1 -	- 67.1 -	- 40.4 -	- 40.6 -	- 12.8
March.....	- 10.3 -	- 19.5 +	- 1.7 -	- 32.4 -	- 80.2 -	- 24.2 -	- 44.9 -	- 3.7
April.....	- 8.4 -	- 12.8 +	- 10.1 -	- 41.9 -	- 91.6 -	- 48.0 -	- 65.1 -	- 22.9
May.....	- 11.0 -	- 19.5 +	- 15.0 -	- 39.9 -	- 102.7 -	- 28.7 -	- 49.1 -	- 18.2
June.....	- 10.5 -	- 16.5 +	- 3.8 -	- 38.5 -	- 90.5 -	- 43.5 -	- 61.3 -	- 8.4
July.....	- 6.6 -	- 12.4 +	- 1.5 -	- 35.9 -	- 84.9 -	- 28.6 -	- 54.2 +	- 0.1
August.....	- 4.5 -	- 9.4 +	- 18.2 -	- 45.6 -	- 71.6 -	- 20.3 -	- 26.6 -	- 2.5
September.....	- 5.9 -	- 8.9 -	- 2.3 -	- 44.7 -	- 73.8 +	- 11.4 -	- 42.6 +	- 18.6
October.....	- 8.0 -	- 9.7 -	- 9.9 -	- 39.4 -	- 86.2 -	- 9.7 -	- 17.8 -	- 0.9
November.....	- 7.7 -	- 8.6 -	- 0.1 -	- 58.1 -	- 79.8 +	- 1.5 +	- 10.9 -	- 19.7
December.....	- 0.7 -	- 3.7 +	- 0.1 -	- 60.1 -	- 33.9 -	- 9.9 +	- 10.7 +	- 12.0
Total.....	- 87.0 -	- 146.0 +	- 25.0 -	- 496.7 -	- 918.1 -	- 283.6 -	- 427.8 -	- 80.0



# Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	7.0	20.8	32.0	119.3	307.5	404.2
America.....	1.0	2.3	2.2	22.5	63.1	67.5
Africa.....	0.6	1.0	3.5	4.8	20.2	31.3
Asia.....	1.7	2.8	9.2	23.5	59.1	87.7
Oceania.....	1.0	3.3	4.7	16.0	44.3	54.9
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>645.6</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	29.2	151.2	182.7	425.0	1,954.1	2,133.0
Latin America.....	0.6	20.3	15.9	16.0	192.0	213.5
Europe.....	2.3	5.8	9.3	39.9	84.4	103.3
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.9	6.0	6.8	10.5	36.5	78.8
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>2,267.0</b>	<b>2,528.6</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	7,033	20,755	32,025	119,292	307,450	404,213
Ireland.....	1	5	(b)	27	71	(b)
Gibraltar.....			1			2
Malta.....		3	8	2	22	20
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>20,763</b>	<b>32,034</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>307,543</b>	<b>404,235</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	67			2,194	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	2	5	2	69	144	87
Barbados.....	90	147	168	2,132	7,080	10,057
Jamaica.....	159	169	132	6,192	16,577	19,080
Trinidad and Tobago.....	50	76	276	2,352	14,575	15,205
Bahamas.....		92	72		818	532
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	{ 108 }	14	19	{ 2,383 }	297	395
British Honduras.....	33	86	222	102	295	445
British Guiana.....	449	1,693	1,322	7,113	22,355	21,735
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>63,059</b>	<b>67,536</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		7	2		59	51
Union of South Africa.....	} 480 {	207	212	} 1,991 {	3,862	4,964
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		1	6	3	798	401
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	2	130	667	631	6,709	8,999
Nigeria.....			148	362	2,593	1,486
Sierra Leone.....				11	10	294
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....				27	25	53
British East Africa.....	95	686	2,415	1,735	6,094	15,067
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>31,315</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	611	846	2,811	8,181	26,233	37,262
Pakistan.....		62	211		1,193	1,706
Ceylon.....	292	804	1,314	3,679	11,635	17,604
Aden.....				9	884	12
Federation of Malaya.....	722	850	4,589	10,278	16,187	28,852
Other British East Indies.....	5		19	127	21	47
Hong Kong.....	77	209	248	785	2,989	2,203
TOTAL ASIA.....	1,715	2,771	9,192	23,463	59,142	87,686
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	667	1,658	2,235	9,044	27,429	32,803
New Zealand.....	127	618	1,062	4,562	8,910	11,855
Fiji.....	162	983	1,401	2,394	7,997	10,194
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	956	3,259	4,698	16,016	44,336	54,852
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	11,240	30,104	51,588	186,099	494,229	645,624
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	29,188	150,978	182,176	424,731	1,951,860	2,130,476
Alaska.....	23	83	96	102	1,218	976
American Virgin Islands.....		2			14	12
Hawaii.....	6	106	52	145	361	495
Puerto Rico.....		32	294	6	523	931
United States Oceania.....					85	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	29,217	151,201	182,718	424,984	1,954,061	2,133,005
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	64	147	486	2,149	3,324	10,913
Bolivia.....		10	1,098	8	2,049	2,442
Brazil.....	52	2,366	2,066	769	21,163	28,178
Chile.....	44	24	2	179	598	1,353
Colombia.....	154	915	853	6,903	12,588	13,342
Costa Rica.....	1	126	233	76	2,119	3,378
Cuba.....	35	253	381	440	6,562	4,134
Dominican Republic.....		47	305		3,822	1,180
Ecuador.....	2	32	153	28	1,137	1,473
El Salvador.....	1	5	6	17	1,054	848
Guatemala.....	5	266	372	85	5,743	5,781
Haiti (Republic of).....		146	96	62	1,026	1,769
Honduras.....		349	336	38	6,986	5,621
Mexico.....	23	4,433	1,212	576	25,494	32,974
Nicaragua.....		14	6		179	339
Panama.....		444	102	16	2,572	5,478
Paraguay.....		10	62	59	374	350
Peru.....	150	740	218	3,005	2,465	3,961
Uruguay.....	4	90	330	137	1,069	2,770
Venezuela.....	48	9,889	7,594	1,469	91,697	87,264
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	583	20,306	15,911	16,016	192,021	213,548
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		69	261	83	382	964
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	457	1,148	2,113	6,181	19,022	22,795
Bulgaria.....					1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	55	193	306	2,528	6,401	6,036
Denmark.....	9	108	402	174	1,893	1,406
Estonia.....	1		1	20	11	30
Finland.....	4	11	12	68	45	217
France.....	473	1,225	1,527	6,105	13,309	14,669



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1933	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Germany.....	448	550	962	9,930	7,134	11,026
Greece.....	2	5	23	29	135	203
Hungary.....	12	* 4	3	161	76	36
Iceland.....				3	52	233
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	35	(a)	(a)	148
Italy.....	195	442	911	2,631	9,048	9,373
Latvia.....	2			15	4	3
Lithuania.....					2	
Netherlands.....	218	221	457	3,756	6,688	8,896
Norway.....	52	54	65	733	1,212	1,405
Poland.....	20	9	58	261	183	357
Portugal.....	28	96	213	272	1,351	1,698
Azores and Madeira.....	15	32	25	179	554	387
Roumania.....	6			44	3	19
Spain.....	47	204	237	793	2,427	3,558
Sweden.....	89	276	600	2,114	3,474	5,145
Switzerland.....	193	1,109	1,084	3,488	10,902	14,464
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	4			257	11	80
Yugoslavia.....	14	10	19	64	45	122
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,344	5,766	9,314	39,891	84,365	103,274
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					3	109
Arabia.....		2,616	1,414		12,127	28,115
Belgian Congo.....		111	93	1	703	1,481
Burma*.....	6			273	32	
China.....	178	168	393	2,466	3,347	5,299
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	17	3	15	547	155	659
Ethiopia.....		2	8	2	49	31
French Africa.....	5	1	4	65	17	543
French East Indies.....	7			218		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		348		1	417	476
French West Indies.....		2		1	123	
Madagascar.....	2			36	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		1	3	10	12	17
Iran.....	12	12	71	84	288	192
Iraq.....	108	626	637	303	1,418	1,201
Israel*.....	2	44	46	131	504	490
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						2
Japan.....	471	1,047	1,368	4,643	5,551	12,087
Korea.....		1		1	1	35
Liberia.....	10			38	7	
Morocco.....	2	3	64	69	142	704
Indonesia.....	51	76	75	786	1,454	728
Surinam.....					326	228
Netherlands Antilles.....		781	1,265		3,713	17,336
Philippine Islands.....	11	122	839	386	4,203	6,425
Portuguese Africa.....				1	212	109
Portuguese Asia.....				2		
Siam.....			49	10	72	1,181
Canary Islands.....	1			14	11	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	3	7	13	429	62
Turkey.....	25	58	409	251	1,207	1,280
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	901	6,025	6,760	10,460	36,532	78,804
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	33,046	183,300	214,705	491,353	2,266,978	2,528,629
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	44,286	213,405	266,293	677,451	2,761,207	3,174,253

\* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Canadian Seed Potatoes Permitted Entry into Portugal

Lisbon, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Tests of Canadian certified seed potatoes under climatic and soil conditions in Portugal have been successfully concluded by the Portuguese Department of Agriculture. As a result, Canadian potatoes which may now be imported into Portugal for use as seed include: Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler, Katahdin and Sebago. Thus, as the dollar exchange becomes available, Canadian potatoes may be imported on equal terms with those from Europe.

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## Denmark Prohibits the Importation of Eggs

Oslo, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective January 18, 1951, the importation of eggs of all kinds into Denmark has been prohibited.

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## Iceland Removes Import Controls on Certain Goods

Glasgow, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The commodities listed below may be imported into Iceland without an import and exchange licence effective December 18, 1950, according to an announcement made by the Icelandic Economic Board:

Wheat and rye	Jute sacking
Wheat and rye flour	Fishing lines, cords, strings and ropes
Oatmeal	Fishing nets and net ropes
Salt other than table salt	Bags for packing, other than of cotton
Coal	Rubber boots
Crude oil	Wire ropes
Fuel oils for engines, n.e.s.	Fence netting
Lubricating oils	Barbed wire
Cotton thread and net yarn	Needles
Certain cotton fabrics	Clasps, buckles, etc.
Hemp	Zip fasteners
Machine thread of flax or ramie	Fish hooks
Hemp net and trawl yarn	Buttons

While permission from the Icelandic authorities is no longer required for the importation of these articles, they may be imported only if an Icelandic bank has allocated foreign exchange in advance to the importer necessary for payment.

(Editor's Note.—The above list is a consolidation of all goods freed from import controls, including those exempted effective August 7, 1950, as published in *Foreign Trade* of September 23, 1950.)

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## Netherlands Sanitary Certificate Requirements Amended

The Hague, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Meat, meat products and fats imported into the Netherlands have been made subject to official veterinary certificates attesting their fitness for human consumption. On the other hand, special certificates indicating the origin and composition of butter and margarine no longer require consular legalization, and fresh cherries from Canada have now been exempted from sanitary certificate requirements.

The above changes have been incorporated in a revised text of the leaflet "Netherlands Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations". Copies of the revised edition may be had upon request from the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.



**Pakistan Revises Open General Licence**

Karachi, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Pakistan has announced the issue of a new Open General Licence, No. XI, effective from January 4, 1951, until further notice, providing for the importation of scheduled goods from specified countries without individual licence.

The new O.G.L., like O.G.L. No. X, which it supersedes, contains several sections. Section A, covering imports from the American Account Area (defined as comprising the United States and its Dependencies, Canada, Philippine Islands, and certain Central and South American countries) admits the following types of machinery: Automatic capstan and turret lathes; drilling, shaping, planing, slotting, milling, grinding, boring, and broaching machines; vertical boring and turning mills; metal cutting power saws; power presses; sheet metal working machines; engraving machines; container making, plastic moulding, foundry, and rubber processing machinery; paint-making machinery and spray equipment; metal forming machinery; forging machines; wire drawing machines and equipment; thread forming, cutting, rolling and milling machines; electric and gas welding machines and equipment furnaces; certain machines for use in railway workshops, garages, and engineering laboratories; hoists and cranes; magnetic chucks; machine vices and job holding fixtures; machine tool accessories; portable pneumatic and electric tools; specified small tools used on machine tools; all sorts of belting for machinery, including laces and fasteners; industrial exhaust fans and blowers; domestic sewing and knitting machines and parts; typewriters and parts; typewriter ribbons; adding, addressograph, drafting, duplicating, numbering and tabulating machines, all sorts of engine and boiler packings; ball, roller and taper bearings; unspecified machinery and mill-work and parts and accessories, except oil crushers, expellers and engines.

Other goods covered by Section A (and admissible from Canada) include: Camphor; gas in cylinders; a wide range of chemicals (but not including nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and soda ash); fluorspar, fullers' bleaching earth and magnesia compositions.

Commodities previously under Open General Licence, but now subject to individual licence when imported from dollar countries, include: Lathes other than automatic capstan and turret; woodworking machines, band-saws, circular saws, planers, merdisers and other special machines; self-centering chucks, independent chucks and drill chucks; conduit pipes; domestic refrigerators and parts thereof. According to Public Notice No. 56/50/I, of December 1, 1950, the foregoing are among the goods for which licences to import from the dollar area will not be issued for the shipping period, January-June, 1951.

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**Venezuela Aids Imports of Canadian Fruits and Vegetables**

Caracas, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Venezuela will accept the export inspection certificate issued by the Fruit and Vegetable Division of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, for imports of fresh fruits and vegetables from Canada. This export inspection certificate must be visaed by a Venezuelan Consul.

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**Brazilian Firms to Assemble Fiat Vehicles**

São Paulo, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Italian company, Fiat, has concluded arrangements with a Brazilian company for the assembly, and subsequent partial manufacture of their vehicles in Brazil.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

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*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

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## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

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### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

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### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian, Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

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### Spain

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### Trinidad

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**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 5	Nominal Quotations Feb. 12
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2104	·2106
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Free	·2085	·0757	·0758
Australia.....	Pound.....	Export	3 2240	2 3560	2 3590
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0175	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0396	·6136	·6144
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0573	·0574
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2209	·2212
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0216	·0216
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5417	·5424
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1878	·1880
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0519	1 0531
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0211	·0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1525	·1527
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1 00000	1 0519	1 0531
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0637	·0638
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4 1330	3 0205	3 0241
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4208	·4213
Piji.....	Pound.....		3 6306	2 6543	2 6566
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2504	·2507
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1 0000	1 0519	1 0531
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2104	·2106
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5259	·5266
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1818	·1820
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0646	·0647
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2209	·2212
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4 0300	2 9450	2 9488
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9450	2 9488
Israel.....	Pound.....		3 0000	2 9450	2 9488
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9450	2 9488
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1218	·1220
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2768	·2771
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5578	·5584
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4 0150	2 9450	2 9488
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2104	·2106
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1474	·1475
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3180	·3183
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1 0000	1 0519	1 0531
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0710	·0711
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5259	·5266
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0365	·0365
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3436	·3440
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0966	·0967
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2034	·2036
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2451	·2454
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3740	·3744
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9450	2 9488
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9450	2 9488
United States.....	Dollar.....		1 0000	1 0519	1 0531
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6924	·6932
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3140	·3144
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition

European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy

Influence of Geography on Import Trade

Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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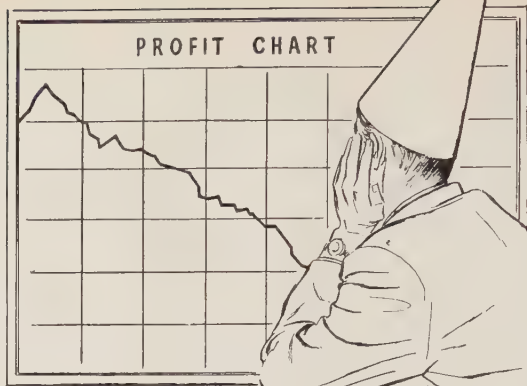
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# FOREIGN TRADE

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*Published by authority of*

**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 24, 1951

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Landing spring salmon in British Columbia. This variety is prized by fishermen for its size and is marketed mainly in fresh, frozen or smoked forms. British Columbia's canned salmon pack totalled 1,482,560 cases of 48 pounds in the past season, as compared with 1,433,723 cases in the 1949 season. The catch of sockeye and chums was substantially above the 1949 total, while pinks and chums were lower. Until the end of September, salmon brought more than \$18 million to the fishermen, compared with \$14 million during the previous year. In October and November, unexpected quantities of chum salmon came to the financial rescue of fishermen who had been expecting a bumper run of the Adams River sockeye which failed to materialize.

*Courtesy British Columbia Travel Bureau.*

**Price 10 cents**



# Economic Conditions in Japan Improved in the Past Year

*Demands for goods and services for United Nations' forces in Korea, coupled with increased export orders, resulted in industrial expansion—Economic recovery program accelerated—Export trade increased substantially.*

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, January 2, 1951.—The general level of the Japanese economy showed a marked improvement in the last six months of 1950, following a sluggish start in the earlier months of the year. The demand for Japanese goods and services for the United Nations' forces in Korea, coupled with substantial increased export orders, brought about a timely expansion in industry. As a result, industrial production increased and unemployment decreased, and the monthly level of export trade rose sharply. The program for Japan's economic recovery was greatly accelerated to the extent that the country may require less financial aid from the United States in the forthcoming year. However, there was uncertainty at the end of the year about future trading prospects because of the unsettled international situation. Japan, a highly industrialized nation, is dependent upon imported raw materials and foodstuffs, which are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain from normal sources of supply. These vital imports, therefore, will have to be obtained elsewhere, possibly, to an increasing extent, from North America.

The first half of the year was characterized by dwindling export orders and high inventories of all types of exportable commodities. It was necessary, therefore, to limit imports requiring the expenditure of United States dollars to conserve limited available United States dollar resources. The foreign exchange position improved rapidly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea under the impetus of special demand for Korea. Japan's accumulated dollar holdings had reached the total of \$400 million at the end of the year. However, the value of special orders placed in Japan for the United Nations' forces in Korea and for Korean rehabilitation were levelling off at the end of the year. This demand nevertheless, was responsible for a substantial windfall of United States dollars to Japan, since contracts, awarded in Japan by E.C.A. and for the United Nations' forces in Korea, totalled U.S.\$160,637,000 up to December 10, 1950.

## Supplies of Essential Raw Materials More Difficult to Obtain

Japan was faced with a pressing procurement problem as supplies of essential raw materials became more difficult to obtain in a constantly rising market. The import procedures, which were introduced with the commencement of private import trade in January, 1950, therefore, had to be revised to meet the changing conditions. The system of automatic approval and the system for long-term contracts, introduced during the latter part of the year, gave importers more leeway in their negotiations with sellers abroad. These systems proved to be superior to the "first come, first served, system" under which import permits were previously made available, since importers could enter into contracts for approved commodities with a reasonable assurance that foreign exchange to cover the transactions would be available when required. The procurement problem was by no means solved at the end of the year. It was



announced, therefore, that the quarterly foreign exchange budget for imports for the first three months of 1951 had been fixed at \$525 million, the highest figure for any previous quarter.

### **Japanese Export Trade Increased**

The value of Japan's export trade for the first nine months of 1950 was U.S.\$533,199,065, a substantial increase over \$388,987,803 for the corresponding period in 1949. Imports in the same period amounted to \$683,392,518, a decrease compared with \$739,746,165 in the first nine months of 1949. The United States was Japan's most important market, taking exports valued at \$127,723,912 from January through September. The more important commodities shipped to the United States included: fish and shellfish, \$14,530,988; raw silk, \$13,003,848; copper ingots, slabs and bars, \$10,301,740; and silk fabrics, \$8,944,400. The United States was also Japan's leading source of supply, furnishing imports valued at \$311,495,977 in the first nine months of 1950. This total included raw cotton valued at \$147,533,407 and wheat at \$65,872,508.

The more important Japanese export markets other than the United States included the United Kingdom and colonies, with exports valued at \$60,279,218 in the first nine months of 1950; Pakistan, \$38,592,473; Indonesia, \$30,918,473; Thailand, \$29,972,725; Hong Kong, \$24,207,610; Taiwan, \$24,144,275; Union of South Africa, \$19,818,009; Australia, \$15,660,945; and Argentina, \$15,424,087. These countries with whom Japan has trade and/or financial agreements were also important sources of supply for imports. Australia followed the United States, with imports valued at \$48,513,924 in the first nine months of 1950, while imports from Thailand amounted to \$39,896,609; China, \$31,456,347; United Kingdom and colonies, \$29,711,304; Taiwan, \$27,843,866; Argentina, \$23,978,617; and Pakistan, \$19,685,354.

### **General Increase Recorded by Industrial Production**

Japan's industrial production index, which advanced steadily during the last half of 1950, reached 106.3 (1932-36 equals 100) in October. The advance was general and covered all sections of Japanese industry. There was a net increase in September of 710,000 in the number of Japanese workers working for wages in non-agricultural enterprises, the total number reaching 13,050,000 at the beginning of October. Japanese mining and manufacturing industrial production in October, 1950, was more than four times higher than the production figure in 1946. Coal output in October reached 3,330,000 metric tons; crude oil, 30,000 kilolitres; steel materials, 310,000 tons; electrolytic copper, 8,000 tons; zinc, 4,600 tons; weaving machines, 4,600; ammonium sulphate, 138,000 tons; cement, 520,000 tons; paper pulp, 50,000 tons; cotton fabrics, 140 million square yards; rayon cloth, 36 million square yards. Japan's cotton yarn output climbed to 53,951,000 pounds (134,879 bales) and cotton cloth production to 73,892,000 yards in November, the highest totals since the end of the war. Steel output in November reached a postwar high, with ordinary rolled steel output standing at 332,000 tons and steel ingot, 459,000 tons.

### **Rice Crop Higher in Past Year**

The 1950 Japanese rice crop totalled 321,695,500 bushels, an increase of 9,023,500 bushels over the 1949 crop, and compared favourably with the bumper 1948 crop of 332,150,000 bushels. Rice is the principal crop produced by Japan's large farming community, which is reported to





**Japan—Port of Yokohama, through which passes a large proportion of the war materials and other supplies shipped to Korea for the United Nations forces.**

exceed 35 million persons out of a total population of 83,196,000, the latest estimate of Japan's population based on the census of October 1, 1950.

Japanese shipping firms have gradually expanded their operations since April 1, 1950, when government control over shipping was terminated. The United States Government granted permission for the entry and clearance of Japanese vessels into United States ports for loading and unloading cargo. The first Japanese merchant vessel to sail for United States ports departed from Japan in August. Since that time, clearance approval for Japanese shipping has been authorized by 35 nations in Africa, Central and South America, Europe, North America, including Canada, and the majority of the countries in the Far East. Separate clearances have also been accorded in other countries for Japanese vessels to carry a maximum of twelve passengers.

#### **Shipping Lines Seeking to Operate Overseas Services**

Twelve of the more prominent Japanese shipping companies had applied to the government by the middle of November for permission to operate regular overseas shipping services. The regular routes applied for included Bangkok, Pakistan, Formosa, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, South America, the Marianas, North America and Africa. It was anticipated that some of the applications would be approved; the number of regular services permitted being determined by the availability of suitable vessels. There are only a limited number of vessels in Japan, probably not more than sixty capable of being utilized on regular shipping services. Japan's prewar merchant fleet was approximately six million gross tons. Wartime losses were particularly heavy, and represented about 80 per cent of the fleet. Considerable progress has been made in replacing the lost tonnage. It is reported that, on the completion of the fifth postwar shipping program, Japan's merchant fleet of all steel ships over 100 tons will be about 2,000,000 gross tons.



On the whole, the progress made in 1950 in industry, agriculture and fisheries, and the improvement which took place in the level of foreign trade are regarded as being most satisfactory.

Although the emphasis had shifted from export to import trade by the year's end, this should not be taken as an indication that all major export market problems had been solved. The shift was due largely to the difficulties encountered in trying to import adequate supplies of raw materials, and the Japanese Government was expected to announce plans to cope with the changed situation. It was anticipated that greater emphasis would be placed on the shipbuilding program with the object of increasing the number of ocean-going vessels to facilitate the movement of imports. It was probable, also, that attention would be directed towards increased food and industrial production and that every effort would be made to ensure that the present living standards in Japan are maintained. The matter of introducing economic controls was under serious consideration, but no official action along these lines had been taken at the end of the year.

### More Than Half Norwegian Fur Production Sold at Oslo Auction

Oslo, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—At the Oslo Fur Auctions held from January 15 to 27, 1951, some 70,000 pelts were offered for sale. The auctions were attended by a large number of buyers from Belgium, England, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, besides representatives of local firms.

During the first week of the auctions prices for the better grades of silver and blue fox were about 10 per cent higher than at the December auctions, while during the second week these prices dropped about 10 per cent, many of the foreign buyers then having left Oslo. The platinum foxes were sold during the first week and fetched prices some 10 to 15 per cent higher than those obtained in December. The mink pelts were sold at about the same prices as last time, except in the case of mutation mink, which were much more expensive than in December, particularly the pastels.

As regards quality, the blue foxes were, on the average, a little paler in colour than those offered at the December auctions, while mutation mink, particularly pastels, were of better quality.

The offerings and sales were as follows, a 2 per cent commission being included in the prices:

	Offered	Percentage sold	Average price	Maximum price
			kroner	
Silver fox .....	24,230	65	179.0	340.0
Blue fox .....	19,064	68	131.0	280.0
Platinum fox .....	1,942	87	197.0	380.0
White fox .....	734	87	85.0	135.0
Standard mink .....	18,601	91	159.0	250.0
Silver blue .....	2,221	87	193.0	290.0
Pastel .....	853	91	252.0	410.0
White mink .....	97	94	235.0	310.0
Koh-i-Noors .....	198	89	110.0	145.0

It is estimated that about 55 per cent of the Norwegian production of fox and mink have now been sold. Of the remaining pelts, approximately 50 per cent consist of silver fox. The next auction, at which it is anticipated that some 50,000 pelts will be offered for sale, will start on February 26 and will probably last till March 7, when the season should be practically closed in Oslo.



# New Zealand Wool Sales Eased Financial Position of Country

*Eased developing critical situation in overseas funds—Many items released from import control—Prospects look better for dollar imports in 1951—Measures taken to control inflationary influences.*

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four articles on economic conditions in New Zealand during 1950.)

WELLINGTON, January 29, 1951.—Wool played a major role in the economy of New Zealand during 1950. In particular, it eased what would have been a critical position in overseas funds. Faced with rising prices locally and rising costs for imports, the outlook was far from promising. Early in the year, the government reported the financial situation as serious. Negotiations with the United Kingdom to secure higher prices for butter and cheese and meat products were unsuccessful. Removal of subsidies led to higher prices, and revised wage schedules failed to keep pace with the inflationary trend. The promise of relaxation of imports was implemented to a limited extent in August, but the relaxation was not sufficient to bring in the goods necessary to counteract the heavy demand.

With assured high returns from wool exports, the situation eased and early December every possible item was released from import control except where supplies were available in New Zealand. Dollar imports were still tightly controlled, but prospects look better for 1951. The inflationary potential of the spending of the huge wool cheque caused concern, and a percentage of the returns to the wool farmer was frozen. However, at the end of the year many problems still remained to be solved. There were still too few people to man the country's economy. There was little increase in the domestic production of goods, and it will be some time before the benefits from the relaxation of import controls are felt. Labour generally was dissatisfied with their wage rates.

After the end of the war, the Joint Organization took over some 10·5 million bales of stock-piled wool. By the end of June, 1951, it is anticipated that the whole of the stock will be sold. The disposal of this stock pile was accelerated because of world shortages. When the Korean affair created further demands, it was pretty obvious that prices would rise. Prices have generally become higher than anticipated.

## Wool Prices Greatly Increased

Prices for wool at the Auckland sale on November 13, 1950, averaged 100d. per pound, an estimated increase of 150 per cent over the prices received at the November, 1949, sales. Prices at other auctions have averaged slightly higher. Prices are expected to remain high. While the rise has been very great, the final price is not so far out of line with a number of other strategic materials.

The high wool prices led to the United States requesting consideration of some method for the pre-emption of wool to meet emergency military requirements. A wool conference was held in Melbourne by



representatives from the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. It was decided that a system for the pre-emption of wool for the United States would not be practicable; that the United States would receive all the wool required through ordinary channels; and that the auction system would continue as usual.

High prices of wool had good and bad features. The inflationary aspects were great and the government decided that, unless some of the money was kept out of circulation, prices of commodities and properties would rise sharply. Instead of taxing the total wool income, it was decided to freeze a portion of the proceeds received by the woolgrowers from the sale of their wool. There were consultations with the woolgrowers before the details were decided upon. The decision applied to wool sold by growers on or after November 13, 1950, and to wool exported by growers on or after December 1, 1950. The plan calls for 33½ per cent of the wool receipts of the individual farmer's account to be frozen, the money to be tax free in the meantime and to be non-interest bearing. The wool farmers may request that a further percentage be frozen to a maximum amount of 50 per cent. It is estimated that some £40 million will be tied up by the freeze. While this measure should ease the situation, unless both local production and imports grow appreciably, inflationary influences will still operate. Also the prospect of continued high prices may make similar freezing necessary next year and so maintain the pressure.

To protect the home consumer, the government will pay half the cost of raw wool used in the manufacture of clothing in New Zealand. The cost is estimated at £3 million, but this amount will depend on price trends. An equivalent rate of subsidy will be paid on tops imported from the United Kingdom and Australia and on yarns imported for clothing manufacture. The higher prices for raw wool would not necessarily mean a corresponding increase in the cost of woollen clothing, because the wool content of garments accounts for only a minor percentage of the cost of the final product. Retailers, however, expect to pay much higher prices for wool piece-goods bought abroad, and the pyramiding of charges is bound to take place to the disadvantage of the ultimate consumer.

### **Butter and Cheese Negotiations Fail**

By bulk purchase agreements with the United Kingdom, 97 per cent of the exportable surplus of butter and cheese was to be sold at fixed prices. The agreements extend to 1955 and prices for each year are to be negotiated with a limit of 7·5 per cent above or below current prices. New Zealand presented a case for the full increase, based on higher prices the United Kingdom was paying to other countries and an estimate of increased costs in the coming year. The United Kingdom Ministry of Food, however, refused to meet the request. Figures were quoted in New Zealand, showing that the prices paid by Britain for New Zealand produce in 1948 did not bear relation to the price New Zealand had to pay for imports from Britain. From 1939 to 1948, export prices had risen by only 108 per cent while import prices had risen by 150 per cent. Only by higher wool prices since 1948 had the terms of trade become more equal.

While New Zealand could not agree to the prices suggested by Britain, she would continue to ship at last season's prices, reserving the right to raise the question of price at any time during the season. While Britain had asked for at least 94 per cent of the exportable surplus, New Zealand will ship a minimum of 92·5 per cent. Later, it was announced that



dairy exports outside the United Kingdom realized over £500,000 more than they would have in Britain. Part of the money earned was hard currency.

### **Meat Prices to United Kingdom Unchanged**

Meat exports to Britain are also under long-term agreement and a delegation which visited the United Kingdom and pressed for a 7·5 per cent increase in prices allowed under the agreement was unsuccessful. On the delegation's return to New Zealand, it was announced that producers need not fear any overall reduction in contract prices. It was further announced that the position was complicated by disagreement between Britain and the Argentine and the negotiation of a long-term agreement between Britain and Australia. The British Ministry of Food proposed that a new up-to-date schedule should be prepared as a basis for an amended contract and be submitted for New Zealand's consideration. Negotiations on prices were to be delayed for three months and, if agreement could not be reached on the basis of the new schedule, they would be completed on the basis of the present contract.

When the United Kingdom Ministry of Food refused to pay higher prices, the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board decided to explore the possibilities of exporting to the United States and Canada. By the end of the year, arrangements were completed to ship 3,600 tons to the United States and 1,400 tons to Canada. (Editor's Note—Since this report was prepared, the Meat Producers' Board announced that these shipments are being sent to the United Kingdom.)

In November it was announced that the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board proposed to go into partnership with New Zealand-owned freezing works to buy a wholesale distributing agency for New Zealand meat in the United Kingdom. By this means it is hoped to check additional control of the New Zealand meat industry by overseas companies. No final decision has yet been announced.

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### **Canadian Population Nears Fourteen Million Mark**

Canada's population was just under 14,000,000 on December 1, 1950, according to an estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The December 1 estimate for the ten provinces was 13,994,000, a rise of 73,000 in the three months from September 1, 149,000 in the six months since June 1, and a twelve-month increase of 287,000. At the same rate of increase as during the three months preceding December 1, Canada's population crossed the 14,000,000-mark well before the middle of December.

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### **Hong Kong Had Record Trade Last Year**

Hong Kong, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Last November was again a record month for trade by the colony. Imports amounted to Canadian \$79 million, compared with Canadian \$50 million in November, 1949; exports were valued at Canadian \$82 million as compared with Canadian \$44 million in November, 1949. Total volume of trade was up 9·2 per cent over October, 1950, the previous top month.

Imports during the first eleven months of 1950 amounted to Canadian \$620 million as compared with Canadian \$456 million in 1949, a 36 per cent increase over the previous year. Exports during the same period totalled Canadian \$618 million, as compared with Canadian \$378 million in 1949, a 64 per cent increase compared with 1949.



# Argentina Operates Largest Fleet of Merchant Ships in South America

*Most of 172 vessels, of 677,000 gross tons, owned by the state—Argentine flag ships carried ten per cent of foreign trade in 1949—“Transport clauses” in trade agreements reserve fifty per cent of all goods carried for Argentine vessels.*

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada

**B**UENOS AIRES, December 20, 1950.—Argentina had the largest merchant fleet in South America last year, consisting of 172 ships of more than 500 gross tons, aggregating 677,000 tons gross. Most of the ships were owned by the state. From a total of 203 ships, with a gross tonnage of 85,000, in 1901, the Argentine merchant fleet increased to a peak of 344 ships, of 340,000 gross tons, in 1934, and then declined to 293, of 280,000 tons, prior to the Second World War.

All state-owned ships have been constructed since 1944, with the exception of 11, most of which were formerly owned by Axis countries and acquired by Argentina during the war. Argentina today has the eighth largest tanker fleet in the world.

The following shows the main categories of self-propelled vessels of 1,000 tons or more, excluding naval auxiliary ships, such as transports:

State-owned services	Gross tons
Direction of Dodero fleet .....	255,035
State merchant fleet .....	141,863
State oilfields .....	110,815
River transport .....	3,300
Total .....	511,013
Twenty-six private companies, none owning over 30,652 tons gross	195,519
Total .....	706,532

Included in the above figures are a number of former LST's, which are used in the Patagonian ports, where discharging facilities are practically non-existent.

## Eight Passenger Ships Devoted to Immigrant Trade

The passenger ships include the *Presidente Peron* and *Eva Peron*, both in service, the *17 de Octubre*, under construction, and eight ships owned by the Ministry of Transport which are devoted entirely to the immigrant trade, and the *Juan de Garay*, owned by the Ybarra Company. Three more ships for the immigrant trade are being built in the Netherlands, while orders have been placed in Italy for three luxury liners to accommodate 116 passengers each.

The Dodero fleet and its subsidiaries include river vessels employed on overnight service to Montevideo and to inland river ports. Their seagoing ships include some Liberty and Victory ships reconditioned for use as passenger and cargo liners, and some older ships.

By 1949 Argentine flag vessels carried 10 per cent of its foreign trade and in 1949 carried 8.65 per cent of the exports and 14.35 per cent of imports. This is partly attributable to “transport clauses” in trade agreements which reserve 50 per cent of the goods carried for Argentine vessels. However, the present merchant fleet is still far from able to cope with such a tonnage and this is a long-term target. Another measure, designed to encourage Argentine shipping, was the decree of March 9, 1948, giving



preference to Argentine ships for imports purchased by government departments and the exclusive use of national ships for the carrying of goods sold abroad by government departments on a c.i.f. or c. & f. basis.

#### Refrigerated Cargo Space to be Increased

At the end of 1949, Argentine ships had 1,609,100 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space, an increase of 400 per cent over the total for 1946. It is estimated that, by the end of 1951, Argentina will have more than 2,647,950 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space. All Argentine refrigerated ships are owned by the government, with the exception of *El Gaucho*. The last three ships of the following list are the latest additions to the refrigerated fleet.

Ship	Refrigerated Cubic feet	Ship	Refrigerated Cubic feet
<i>Presidente Peron</i> .....	311,000	<i>Rio Belgrano</i> .....	69,200
<i>Eva Peron</i> .....	311,000	<i>Rio Bermejo</i> .....	69,200
<i>Rio Santiago</i> .....	188,000	<i>Rio Cuarto</i> .....	51,455
<i>Rio Quequen</i> .....	188,000	<i>Rio Quinto</i> .....	51,455
<i>Rio San Juan</i> .....	187,000	<i>El Gaucho</i> .....	51,950
<i>Rio Gallegos</i> .....	165,015	<i>Rio Aguapey</i> .....	5,600
<i>Rio Lujan</i> .....	165,015	<i>Rio Chico</i> .....	12,010
<i>Rio Mendoza</i> .....	127,000	<i>17 de Octubre</i> .....	311,000
<i>Rio de La Plata</i> .....	81,580	<i>Rio Jachal</i> .....	81,580
<i>Rio Primero</i> .....	70,110	<i>Rio Tunuyan</i> .....	81,580
<i>Rio Belen</i> .....	69,200		

Practically all of the foregoing were built in recent years. The two oldest, the *Rio San Juan* and *Rio Mendoza*, date only from 1936 to 1939, respectively.

#### Irish Airlines to Buy New Aircraft

Dublin, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Aer Lingus, Dublin, (Irish Airlines) expects to take delivery towards the end of 1953 of four Vickers Viscount Aircraft. These will each be powered with four Rolls-Royce Dart, propeller-turbine engines, and are the first of their kind to be used in this country. Negotiations in progress for the purchase of these modern aircraft are not yet completed between Aer Lingus and Vickers Armstrong Company, Weybridge, Surrey, England. The cost of each aircraft will be about £170,000.

By the addition of these more speedy aircraft to their fleet, the Irish Company hopes to be able to cut by almost one-half the flying time on their longer distance routes to London and the Continent.

#### Kraft and Bleached Sulphate Mill Being Established in Portugal

Lisbon, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A bleached sulphate and kraft mill is to be established in Portugal, under the aegis of the Marshall Plan. Of the total estimated cost of \$9.6 million, approximately \$4 million will be furnished by the United States. Contracts for machinery and plant equipment have already been placed, as follows: United States, \$4,000,000; United Kingdom, \$1,906,000; and Sweden and Finland, \$202,000.

The mill, which will be constructed in Cacia, a district heavily timbered with pine, is expected to be in production in 1952. The annual output is to be 20,000 tons, half bleached and half kraft. As this capacity is somewhat greater than the present consumption needs, there will probably be an exportable surplus of some 5,000 tons. The operator of the mill is Companhia-Portuguesa de Celulose.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### Australia Increases Basic Wage

(One Australian pound equals \$2.36 Canadian)

Sydney, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The basic wage in Sydney, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and Newcastle will be increased by 9s. to £8 13s. a week from the beginning of the first pay period in February. This increase will add more than £10 million to the wages bill in New South Wales. In Victoria the wage will be increased by 8s. to £8 9s; in Queensland, 6s to £8; in South Australia, 7s. to £8 5s; in Western Australia, 7s. to £8 7s. and in Tasmania, 5s. to £8 3s.

The cost to the metal trades industries throughout Australia will amount to £6 million and the coal mining industry about £2 $\frac{3}{4}$  million. The increase will cost the New South Wales Government more than £2 million.

The increase set a record for an automatic cost-of-living adjustment, since the system was introduced by the Commonwealth and State Arbitration authorities in 1937. Before the war the basic wage used to rise at the rate of 1s. a quarter. The current increase covered cost-of-living adjustments for the quarter ended December 31, 1950. As the basic wage increase of 19s. a week was awarded in December, it did not have time to affect the cost-of-living figures for that quarter. The 19s. increase in December will undoubtedly give impetus to the cost spiral, and larger quarterly increases can be expected than the one just announced.

The basic wage in 1939 was £4 2s. It gradually increased to £5 12s. per week in 1947, and in 1948 rose to £6 2s. In 1949, it rose to £6 12s. and in 1950 quarterly cost of living adjustments were 3s. in May, 4s. in August, and 4s. in November; in December the wage rose by 19s. to £8 5s. per week.

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### Australian Share Capital Issues Set New Record

(One Australian pound equals \$2.36 Canadian)

Sydney, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, the first year without government control of capital issues since 1941, the share capital issued by public companies in Australia increased by nearly 50 per cent to a new record of £65,400,000. The previous record was set in 1949 when share issues reached a total of £46,400,000. This absorption of a much enlarged amount indicates the ready availability of money for investment.

Debenture issues also rose sharply from £10,400,000 to £24,600,000. The total capital raised was thus £90,070,000, compared with £56,800,000 in 1949. The number of companies making issues set another record, totalling 382 as against 251 in 1949.

Lifting of capital issues control early in January, as well as increasing cash issues, brought about a spate of bonus issues. The flow accelerated towards the end of the year because of the government move to reimpose control. Altogether 95 companies made bonus issues amounting to about £13,000,000. The majority of the issues were financed from either share premium reserve or assets revaluation reserve; several were brought about by reorganization of capital structures. The last quarter of 1950 was a record for share issues, both the number of issues made and the



total subscribed reached new peaks—135 companies, value £22,117,428. The amount of capital issues, at £22,100,000, was an increase of £1,800,000 over the previous record set in the June quarter of 1949. The following table sets out the direction of capital during 1950:

	Number of Companies	Amount Sought
Manufacturing .....	107	£23,360,410
Merchants .....	57	5,637,125
Miscellaneous .....	38	5,299,673
Retail .....	22	4,603,220
Foodstuffs .....	24	3,942,563
Textiles .....	25	3,703,462
Engineering .....	37	3,663,281
Finance .....	19	3,267,707
Mining .....	13	3,141,164
Investment .....	18	2,652,493
Gas and electricity .....	2	2,428,192
Breweries .....	7	1,641,103
Pastoral .....	6	1,246,294
Transport .....	7	822,132
Total .....	382	£65,408,819

## BRAZIL

### Funds Authorized for Railway in Brazil

São Paulo, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Senate has authorized a credit of Cr\$200 million by means of an issue of paper money to complete the building of a railway between Passo Fundo and Porto Alegre.

### Wheels and Spokes to be Produced in Brazil

São Paulo, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A request by the Firestone Tire Company, in São Paulo, for exemption from import duties on materials necessary for an addition to their factory has been approved. The new plant, costing Cr.\$70 million and employing an estimated 300 workmen, is expected to produce 207,000 wheels and spokes during the first year, consuming about 5,500 tons of national steel.

The company estimate the saving in foreign exchange to Brazil will amount to U.S.\$3.5 million during the first year of production and U.S.\$5 million during each of the two succeeding years.

### São Paulo Produces More Than Half of Brazilian Paper

São Paulo, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Total production of paper of all types in Brazil amounted to 216,544 tons in 1949, of which more than half was produced by the State of São Paulo. During the same year imports totalled 53,440 tons, the greater part of which was newsprint. Imported cellulose amounted to 96,043 tons.

The following table shows the participation of São Paulo in the national production:

Types	Total Brazilian production	Per cent produced in São Paulo
Printing papers .....	79,441	41.6
Writing papers .....	26,353	64.3
Wrapping papers .....	97,237	56.7
Others .....	13,513	60.5
Total .....	216,544	52.3



## **Brazilian Income Per Capita Low**

São Paulo, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent study by the Statistical Service of United Nations reports that the per capita national income in 1949 was \$112 for Brazil as compared with \$1,453 for the United States; \$773 for Great Britain; \$482 for France and \$322 for Venezuela.

## **CHILE**

### **Chile to Improve Economic Situation of Important Southern Territory**

Santiago, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Steps are being taken to improve the economic conditions of the territory of Aysen in the south of Chile, by the development of its forests, lead mines, lime deposits, etc. Funds for development will be obtained by the sale of fiscal lands on which purchasers will be able to obtain loans. The Minister of Lands and Colonization also proposes provision of additional funds for development through the sale of fiscal land situated outside this territory. The development plan covers a period of ten years, when it is anticipated that Aysen will become a definite asset to the national economy.

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### **Chile Plans Immigration Program**

Santiago, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Land and Colonization has conferred with representatives of a number of institutions and social credit banks in order to obtain their financial support for the immigration program and the settlement of immigrants in the south of Chile. This may be regarded as the first important step for the settlement of a considerable number of European immigrants.

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### **United States Dollar Exchange Freely Negotiated on Stock Exchange in Chile**

Santiago, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time, United States dollar exchange has been freely negotiated on the Chilean Stock Exchange, and at the present time stability exists between the rates of 70 and 71 Chilean pesos per United States dollar. Exchange purchases so made may be used for all articles figuring in the free import list.

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### **New Airline Between Stockholm and Santiago Established**

Santiago, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Scandinavian Airlines System will inaugurate, during the month of February, a new air service between Stockholm and Santiago. Calls will be made at Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Zurich, Geneva, Lisbon, Dakar, Recife and Rio de Janeiro. The duration of the journey between the two points will be 46 hours, of which 38 will be flying hours. An exploratory trip was made on February 13 and the official inauguration will take place on February 27.

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### **Chilean Iron Production Increasing After Wartime Slump**

Santiago, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean production of iron ore over a period of ten years is as follows: 1940, 1,061,695 tons; 1941, 1,010,452; 1942, 245,095; 1943, 2,818; 1944, 11,075; 1945, 173,037; 1946, 737,690; 1947, 1,083,635; 1948, 1,681,480; 1949, 1,663,356. At the present time the most important mines are situated near to the port of Coquimbo. In the past the United States has taken a high percentage of Chile's production, and transport difficulties during the war were reflected in a marked decreased production.



### **Chile Fixes Domestic Price of Wheat**

Santiago, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The price of wheat from the 1951-52 harvest has been fixed at Ch.\$555 per quintal of 100 kgs., without sack, placed in Santiago. (At the official rate the price is approximately U.S.\$2.50 per bushel.) This represents an increase of 18.5 per cent on the present quotation. Should there be any future variation in railway tariffs, the price will be modified accordingly. It may be noted that the present price of imported wheat placed in the port of San Antonio fluctuates between Ch.\$620 and Ch.\$660 per quintal. It is officially reported that Chile will purchase a further quantity of 50,000 tons of foreign wheat.

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### **Chile Signs Railway Agreement With Argentina**

Santiago, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has been signed with Argentina regarding traffic on the international railway connecting the Chilean port of Antofagasta with Salta in the north of Argentina. This railway has been in operation for the past three years, but up to the present the volume of international trade has not come up to expectations. There have also been interruptions in the traffic from time to time due to adverse weather conditions and other causes.

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### **Chile to Import Refrigerated Meat from Argentina**

Santiago, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the import, by air or other means of transport, of refrigerated meat from Argentina. Payment will be made by the export of fruits, shell-fish, fish and other articles. On a trial basis, weekly quotas of 20,000 kilograms of meat may be imported on the undertaking that it will be expended at official prices fixed by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

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### **New Installations Planned for Chilean Port of San Antonio**

Santiago, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of U.S.\$600,000 has been advanced by the Braden Copper Co., for the installation of cranes and modern machinery at the port of San Antonio. This sum represents an anticipated payment of port duties for a period of three years.

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### **Chile Signs Debt Agreement With Argentina**

Santiago, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has been signed in Buenos Aires for the amortization of the debt incurred by Chile with Argentina in 1946 for the purchase of wheat and oils. The debt, with accrued interest, stands at approximately U.S.\$18 million. The agreement provides for the payment of U.S.\$10 million in free exchange and the balance in steel from the new plant of Huachipato over a period of two and a half years.

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## **CHINA**

### **China Will Exchange Tung Oil for Raw Materials**

Shanghai, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—An important agreement has been reached between Chinese tung oil exporters in Canton and the British Jardine Matheson Company, of Hong Kong, for the exchange of 450 tons of tung oil for an equal value of industrial raw material, according to a special report from Canton.



Prices of tung oil and industrial raw material will be decided by both parties in Hong Kong. Great attention is attached to this new agreement, as it represents the first barter agreement between Chinese and foreign merchants under the new barter trade system.

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#### **Czechoslovakia Sends Trade Delegation to China**

Shanghai, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—With a view to intensifying trade relations between China and Czechoslovakia, the Republic of Czechoslovakia has sent another trade delegation, which arrived in Peking on January 4, according to a Hsin Rua report from the capital.

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#### **China Signs Barter Trade Agreement With Hungary**

Shanghai, January 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Following negotiations between the Ministry of Trade, of the People's Republic of China, and a trade delegation of the Republic of Hungary, a barter trade agreement was signed in Peking on January 22, according to a report from the capital.

According to this agreement, China will export various kinds of raw materials and native products in exchange for industrial raw materials and equipment from Hungary.

### **HONG KONG**

#### **Taiwan to Open New Port for Foreign Trade**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Taiwan will soon announce the opening of a new port for foreign trade, the port of Taichung in the central section of the island. Dredging work designed to widen and deepen the harbour area is almost completed.

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#### **Foreign Shipping in Port of Canton Increasing**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Although the People's Government of China declared the Port of Canton open to foreign shipping in October, 1950, there was some understandable delay in the use of the port by foreign lines. Traffic now seems to be on the increase, however, and it is reported that volume in January, 1951, was four times that of December, 1950. Several ocean-going vessels have gone up the Pearl River in the past few weeks and report activity at Whampoa in the building of new harbour facilities, new piers and warehouses. River class ships based in Hong Kong have commenced regular schedules to Canton. Security measures imposed by the Chinese authorities confine navigation in the Pearl River to daylight and certain waters are out of bounds. None the less it appears the river port will soon be active as of old, and relieve the strain on the overtaxed Kowloon Canton Railway.

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#### **United Kingdom May Grant Customs Preference to Hong Kong**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—E. G. A. Grimwood, the Hong Kong Government representative in London, has advised that H. M. Customs are considering granting special imperial preference for Hong Kong cotton yarn, piece-goods and knitwear products. Cotton



yarn spun in the colony with 25 per cent content of empire cotton will be duty free when imported into the United Kingdom. Similarly, all piece-goods and knitting products incorporating such yarns will also be granted this special treatment.

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#### **Hong Kong Freight Rates Increased**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The local chairman of the Far Eastern Freight Conference has announced, effective January 23, 1951, that subject to certain exceptions, all freight rates from Hong Kong to base ports will be increased by 15 per cent.

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#### **China Raises Rates of Exchange for "People's Currency"**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The People's Government of China announced, effective January 20, 1951, a further upward revision of the official rates of exchange for the "People's currency", the Jen Min Piao, bringing the quotation, in terms of the Hong Kong dollar, down from JMP\$4,200 to JMP\$3,880. The revaluation represented an appreciation of about eight per cent. Other new foreign currency rates resulting were: the United States dollar—JMP\$22,890, down from \$24,900; the Canadian dollar now JMP\$20,610; the pound sterling down from JMP\$68,370 to \$62,350.

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#### **China Negotiating Trade Agreements with Philippine and Thailand**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Nationalist China trade authorities in Taiwan are presently exchanging views with similar officials of the governments of the Philippines and Thailand with a view to the early conclusions of trade agreements with these two countries.

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#### **Hong Kong to Have New Modern Abattoir**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hong Kong Government is about to commence the erection of a new ultra-modern abattoir, which is badly needed in the colony. Technical advice has been sought from William Douglas & Sons, Ltd., of London, who are specialists in the design and building of such structures. The new slaughterhouse will be situated in Kennedy Town, at the extreme western end of Hong Kong Island, and will incorporate all modern developments—multiple killing production lines, killing by electrocution, dressing as much as possible by mechanical means, gravity-operated transmission lines, large cold storage capacity, etc. The colony needs a very large abattoir, as the average daily slaughter of swine alone is 1,400 animals, and on special Chinese festival days, killings rise to a peak of 3,500 animals.

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#### **Hong Kong Trade Declined in December Last Year**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures just released by the Hong Kong Government Department of Commerce and Industry, in respect of the colony's trade for December, 1950, indicate there was a decline or six per cent from the all-time trading record established the previous month. December imports totalled HK\$436 million and exports



amounted to HK\$377 million, registering the first adverse balance of trade for several months. Trade with China (including Macau) involved imports HK\$106 million (November-HK\$98 million) and exports HK\$192 million (November-HK\$215 million). The year 1950 was the most prosperous trading year in Hong Kong's history.

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### **Taiwan Revenue Greatly Increased Last Year**

Hong Kong, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures just released by the Taiwan Provincial Finance Department, treasurers for the Nationalist China Government in Taiwan, as well as for Taiwan Province itself, indicate that revenue for 1950 totalled about US\$17 million. The comparable figures for 1949 were about US\$4,600,000. Revenue receipts are currently running at an even higher level, for with increased taxes, the yield for January, 1951, alone is announced as US\$4,500,000—almost as much as for the entire year 1949.

## **INDIA**

### **India Manufacturing Tractors**

New Delhi, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The first Indian-assembled "Ferguson" tractor was completed last month at Bangalore, and two popular light models, weighing about one ton each, are at present under construction. The company's target is to manufacture 350 tractors every month. The various components are to be manufactured in India, and it is planned to manufacture four or five types of farm implements suitable for use under local conditions. Special attention is being paid to the question of spare parts and servicing facilities, and it is expected that in two years there will be 240 service stations located in various parts of the country.

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### **India to Buy Rice from China and Siam**

New Delhi, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an agreement signed recently between the governments of India and China, India will receive 50,000 tons of Chinese rice in exchange for 37,000 bales of jute goods. It is also reported that the Siamese Government has approved the allocation of 300,000 tons of rice to India in 1951, as against only 60,000 tons imported by India last year. Importing countries, including India, have agreed to pay higher prices for the next Siamese rice crop. Since some paddy areas in Siam have been damaged owing to floods, exports in 1951 will be slightly less than the 1950 exports of more than 1.3 million tons.

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### **Many Countries Represented at Indian Engineering Conference**

New Delhi, February 6, 1951.—(FTS)—France sent about 40 delegates to the International Engineering Conferences, which were held in India this month. Germany sent 31 delegates, the United Kingdom and Italy 28 each, the United States 20, Sweden 19, Switzerland 15, Pakistan 11, Japan and Algeria 9 each, Norway 7, Finland 6, and Turkey 4. The E.C.A.F.E. and U.N.E.S.C.O. also sent their representatives. The government arranged a study tour covering 4,000 miles, during which the dele-



gates were shown India's existing dams, barrages, hydro-electric works, multi-purpose projects under construction, research stations and industrial centres, as well as places of general historical importance.

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### **India Had Adverse Trade Balance With Japan**

(One rupee equals \$0.22 Canadian)

New Delhi, February 6, 1951.—(FTS)—India had an adverse trade balance of about Rs.19 millions with Japan for the year ending June 30, 1950. India's exports, which included oilseeds, manganese, spices and raw cotton, amounted to Rs.70 millions. Imports into India were valued at Rs.89 millions and consisted mostly of textiles and electrical machinery and parts, communication equipment, camphor and metal products.

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### **India Opens New Thermal Electric Station**

New Delhi, February 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Republic of India recently performed the opening ceremony of the 20,000 kw. Khaperkeda thermal electric station, the first to be constructed under the Madhya Pradesh Government's power development program. Situated 12 miles from Nagpur, the new power station has an initial generating capacity of 20,000 kw. which will be raised to 30,000 kw. before the end of the year. About 840 miles of transmission lines lead from it to feed 21 main substations at Nagpur, Akola and other places covering Berar, the Chanda coalfields and the manganese mining areas.

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### **Total Investment by India in Industry Announced**

(One rupee equals \$0.22 Canadian)

New Delhi, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Minister told Parliament recently that the total investment made by the Government of India in industrial enterprises, since independence was achieved in August, 1947, was Rs.274.5 millions. Of this, Rs.165 millions went to the fertilizer project at Sindri, Rs.78.7 millions to the Chittaranjan locomotive factory, Rs.10 millions to the Hindustan aircraft factory at Bangalore and Rs.9.2 millions to the Indian Telephone Company. The other enterprises were the Government Housing Factory (Rs.5.3 millions), the Indian Rare Earth Limited (Rs.316 millions), and the Indian Mining and Construction Company (Rs.2.3 millions).

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## **MEXICO**

### **Mexico Lifts Restrictions on Exports of Raw Cotton**

Mexico City, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective March 1, restrictions on the exportation of Mexican raw cotton will be removed. Cotton will pay full export tariff charges, including a 15 per cent ad valorem surcharge, based on the world price. The Mexican treasury will fix this official price on the first day of each month. Exports from the Mexican region will be subject to a surcharge of only 10 per cent.

Since the licensing system was introduced on November 1, 1950, about 70,000 bales have been exported. The growers have formed a pool from which domestic textile plants are being supplied. The pool



amounted to 57,068 bales up to January 31, on which date textile manufacturers had purchased 25,500 bales. They were expected to buy the remaining stock before February 28.

In a decree that was issued January 29 the government has promised to give all possible assistance to the irrigation of the Matamoros region, which is suffering from a prolonged drought.

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### **Mexico to Increase Electricity Output**

(One peso equals \$0.1218 Canadian)

Mexico City, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Federal Electricity Commission of Mexico will spend at least 330 million pesos in 1951, in an effort to raise the country's installed capacity over 1.5 million kilowatts.

The commission's new installations in 1951 will amount to 131,000 kilowatts, although in the eleven years of its existence so far it has installed only 165,000 kilowatts. The total of 296,000 kilowatts, planned for the end of 1951, will be the equivalent of 14 per cent of the total installed capacity owned in Mexico by private companies. Between 1940 and June, 1950, installations owned by private firms and the commission totalled 916,000 kilowatts, and a total of two million kilowatts is scheduled for the end of 1952.

During this year, the commission will spend 67.2 million pesos in the state of Mexico; 14.2 millions in Northwestern Sonora; 12.3 millions in Chihuahua; 11.9 millions in Puebla and Veracruz, and 4.4 millions in Michoacan. Payment of 34 million pesos to foreign manufacturers of heavy equipment is scheduled for 1951.

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### **Mexico Grants Subsidies to Wax and Banana Producers**

Mexico City, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Subsidies have been granted to Mexican producers of Candelilla wax and fresh bananas, effective from January 1 to December 1, 1951. The subsidy on Candelilla wax is equivalent to 75 per cent of the specific export tariff, but it is obtainable only by companies that are authorized as producers by the Secretariat of National Economy, and that effect exports through the government-owned Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S. A. A subsidy equivalent to 75 per cent of the specific and ad valorem export charges, and a 15 per cent ad valorem surcharge, is applicable to all exports of fresh bananas. Bananas grown in the state of Chiapas are exempted, unless their exportation is effected through the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S. A.

## **NETHERLANDS**

### **Netherlands Permits Conversion of "Free" Dollars**

Amsterdam, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Bank has announced the removal of its regulations preventing the exchange of "free" Canadian into "free" American dollars and vice versa. Netherlands exporters are permitted to use ten per cent of their dollar earnings freely, hence the term "free dollars".

Since the establishment of a free market for the Canadian dollar has reduced the profit margin on the conversion of American dollars to Canadian, and because of the difficulty of administering the non-conversion of "free" dollar regulation, the bank has decided to abandon this restriction.



## **Netherlands Compiles Metal Price Index**

The Hague, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics has compiled detailed price indices of import prices of metals. The basis chosen for the new index is 1948 equals 100. In the month of November 1950, the index for iron stood at 113, as compared with 77 in June of the same year. Other price comparisons for the month of November against June, 1950, were as follows: sheet iron 118, against 100; red copper bars 207, against 117; yellow copper bars 163, against 103; lead 152, against 87; zinc 238, against 122 and tinplate 144, against 141.

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## **Port of Rotterdam Activities Increased**

Rotterdam, January 2, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, 12,883 sea-going ships entered the port of Rotterdam, totalling 20,420,000 net registered tons and carrying approximately 29 million tons of goods. Compared with 1949 these figures show an increase of 1,279 ships, 4,500,000 tons in tonnage and 8,000,000 tons in goods handled. In the past year 4,480 sea-going vessels entered the port of Amsterdam, totalling 4,698,562 net registered tons. In the same year, 4,482 vessels, totalling 4,705,489 net registered tons, left the port.

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## **Netherlands Production of Sperm Oil Increased**

Amsterdam, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Whaling Company has announced that its floating factory, the *William Barendsz*, produced 32,139 barrels of whale oil and 12,191 barrels of sperm oil during the period September, 1950 to January 21, 1951. In the corresponding period of last year 33,605 barrels of whale oil and 4,644 barrels of sperm oil were produced.

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## **PAKISTAN**

### **Textile Mills to be Established in Pakistan**

Karachi, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to achieve self-sufficiency in cloth as early as possible, Pakistan has granted permission for the installation of 167,200 spindles in West Pakistan. This means that seven more textile mills will be functioning in Karachi. Two more mills are to be set up in Sind, a province in West Pakistan, with total spindles of 20,200. In order to expand existing textile mills, permission has been given to increase spindleage by 22,000.

Two silk and rayon weaving mills, totalling 250 looms, have been permitted to establish at Karachi. The government has approved the setting up of five power-loom factories, with 230 looms.

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### **Coal Deposits Found in Baluchistan**

Karachi, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Coal deposits, estimated to be more than two hundred thousand tons, are reported to exist in Baluchistan (Pakistan) at Nosham and Bahadur Siah, Loralai District. The coal seam at Nosham varies in thickness from six inches to one foot, while at Bahadur Siah, about fifteen miles further north, there are at least three coal seams six inches to nine inches thick.



In accordance with the Pakistan Mining Concession Rule, 1949, the Government of Pakistan is prepared to grant mining leases to those interested in working these coal deposits.

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#### **Pakistan Taxes Importers and Exporters to Aid Refugees**

Karachi, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—To meet expenditures on the rehabilitation of refugees, the Government of Pakistan has decided to levy a tax on persons or firms engaged in the import and export trade under a licence issued under the Import and Export (Control) Act. The amount of the licence for the purpose of the tax is the c.i.f. value in the case of import licences, and the f.o.r. and f.o.b. value of the goods covered by the licence in the case of export licences. No tax is leviable on licences for values up to Can.\$1,592. For values ranging from Can.\$1,592 to \$31,844, the rates of tax are to vary from \$3.18 to \$159.24, while for values over \$31,844 the licensees will have to pay a tax of \$318.48.

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#### **Pakistan Orders Modern Railway Coaches from France**

Karachi, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Pakistan has recently accepted an offer from French manufacturers for the supply of 121 new all-steel light-weight broad gauge passenger coaches and 113 similar new meter gauge passenger coaches for the North Western Railway and East Bengal Railway respectively. These passenger coaches will be built in France and will be to the latest modern design with the body and the underframe of each passenger coach integral.

### **PERU**

#### **Peru Has Payment Agreement with France**

Lima, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Commercial operations between France and Peru will be effected in francs according to an agreement which came into effect on December 2, 1950. The "franc zone" will comprise Metropolitan France, Monaco, Algeria, French Guinea, Guadalupe, Martinique, Reunión, French East Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar and its dependencies, Saint Pierre, Miquelón, French settlements in Oceania, French settlements in India, Indochina, Cameron, Togo, Serre, Marruecos, Tunes, New Caledonia, New Hebrides.

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#### **FAO Will Give Technical Assistance to Peru**

Lima, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has signed an agreement with Peru whereby technical assistance will be supplied by FAO in the planning and organization of improved nutrition and alimentary methods in Peru.

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#### **Peru Removes All Import Restrictions**

Lima, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Peru removed all remaining restrictions on the importation of goods, irrespective of the country of origin, on January 30. Automobiles, however, are subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent of the f.o.b. value if the latter is higher than 25,000 soles; while jewelry and certain luxury items will pay double duties upon entering Peru.



## **Peru Subscribes to United States Technical Assistance Plan**

Lima, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Peru has subscribed to the United States Plan of Technical Assistance to underdeveloped areas, under President Truman's Point Four Program.

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## **Peru Places New Tax on Imports**

Lima, February 4, 1951.—(FTS)—An additional tax of 1 per cent ad valorem has been created, and will be applicable to all imports except those specifically exempted by law. The amounts arising from this new tax are collected entirely apart from the "unified tax," and credited to a special account to be used for the purchase of naval units.

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## **Increasing Traffic Congests Peruvian Port**

Lima, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Warehouses in the terminal port of Callao are no longer adequate, owing to the increasing maritime traffic as well as the slowness with which merchandise is cleared by the customs agents and importers who maintain high inventories. Merchandise is accumulated on the jetties for days and weeks awaiting space in the warehouses, and meanwhile interfering with the loading and unloading of ships alongside.

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## **Zinc Refinery to be Constructed in Peru**

Lima, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export Import Bank of Washington has granted a credit of U.S.\$20.8 million to the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation for the purpose of financing the construction and installation of a zinc refinery near La Oroya, Peru. When the new plant is in operation, the productive capacity will be increased to 200 tons of refined zinc daily.

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## **Potatoes Second Most Important Food Crop in Peru**

(One sole equals \$0.07 Canadian)

Lima, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Potatoes rank as the second most important basic food crop in Peru. Approximately 468,000 acres are planted each year and, in spite of the low production averaging two short tons per acre, the crop is worth some 250 million soles per year.

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## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Management Association Formed in the Philippines**

Manila, February 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A Management Association of the Philippines has just been formed in this country. The main objectives of this association are to establish closer fraternal relations among executives, to exchange management information and experience that may solve business problems, and to help train young men for management service. It will handle such problems as personnel, office management, production, marketing, finance, insurance, business ethics and legislation on business.



## **Tire Manufacturing Firm Established in Philippines**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, February 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Marcelo Tire and Rubber Corporation, with a capitalization of two million pesos, has been formed to manufacture truck and passenger car tires, inner tubes, and air foam cushions and mattresses in the Philippines. Licences have been issued by the Import Control Administration for the purchase of the machinery and equipment for this new industry. It is expected that some of the equipment will arrive during the month of March and that the company will be able to start producing some products early in June. The company anticipates it will employ approximately 200 labourers.

The Marcelo interests operate two other companies, the Marcelo Rubber and Latex Corporation and the Marcelo Steel Corporation, which are presently manufacturing such products as rubber footwear, foam-treads, nails, interlink wire fencing, limestone fertilizer and cleansers.

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## **Philippines Treasury Bills Sold on Open Market**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary of Finance recently called for tenders for 1.8 million pesos of one-year treasury bills for cash, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive biddings. The bills are to be dated February 7, 1951, and to mature on February 7, 1952, when the face amount will be paid with interest. They are to be issued in bearer form only and in denominations of 50,000, 100,000 and 500,000 pesos. The proceeds of the sale of the treasury bills will be used to meet current expenses of the government.

Seven banks submitted tenders and five of them offered to purchase over two million pesos worth of the bills at a discount of 2 per cent. This was the third time that the national treasury had sold bills in the open market. The first was for one million pesos and the second for 15 million pesos.

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## **Philippines Gold and Silver Production Increases**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chamber of Mines of the Philippines has announced that gold and silver production in the Philippines for 1950 amounted to 333,991 and 216,034 ounces respectively, valued at 33.7 million pesos, an increase of 8.5 million pesos over the 1949 production. With four mining companies now actively rehabilitating their mines, and with the expected production from two out of these four mines now in the process of rehabilitation, it is anticipated that the 1951 production of gold and silver will reach the fifty million peso mark.

Estimated production of other minerals for 1950, as compared with 1949, were reported as follows: Copper concentrates, 10,384 metric tons (7,007 metric tons); manganese ore, 29,867 metric tons (26,288 metric tons); iron ore, 599,095 metric tons (370,172 metric tons); metallurgical chromite, 41,846 metric tons (81,404 metric tons); refractory chromite, 206,665 metric tons (165,340 metric tons); and lead, 879 metric tons (229 metric tons).



## **Philippines Budget is Largest on Record**

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Philippines has presented to Congress the biggest budget on record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Despite reorganization economies, further increases have been recorded, many of them due to large internal defence requirements. Expenditures for the year are estimated at 612 million pesos, while receipts are placed at 376 million pesos, leaving a deficit of 237 million pesos. The corresponding figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, are expenditure 543 million pesos, receipts 524 million pesos, and deficit 19 million pesos. The overall deficit at the end of June 30, 1952, is placed at 485 million pesos as against 248 million pesos for June 30, 1951.

The largest allocation in the program of expenditures is for the Department of National Defence with a total of 169 million pesos for the fiscal year 1952, or 27.6 per cent of the total as compared with 147 million pesos for the fiscal year 1951. Expenditures for economic development are estimated at 162 million pesos or 26.4 per cent, as against 74 million for the 1951 fiscal year. The third largest allocation is for social improvement, including education at 153 million pesos, or 25 per cent, approximately the same amount as in the present fiscal year. Other expenditures include 65 million pesos for general administration, 52 million pesos for repayment of loans and advances including interest, 7 million pesos for legislation, and 6 million pesos for administration of justice.

## **VENEZUELA**

### **Venezuela Manufactures Hoof and Mouth Disease Vaccine**

Caracas, February 3, 1951.—(FTS)—With the aid of technicians on loan from Mexico, the Venezuelan Institute of Hoof and Mouth Disease is now producing virus "O" vaccine in its new laboratory in Maracay, State of Aragua. Production is aimed at 500,000 doses monthly, which will make the country self-sufficient on a basis of vaccinating all cattle in infected areas every four to six months. By producing their own requirements, Venezuelan officials hope to eliminate the possibility of introducing a new strain of virus through the importation of vaccine.

Under a recent inter-governmental decree, the facilities of this laboratory are to be made available to the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture for animal disease diagnosis and the preparation of vaccines. In this connection, 100,000 doses of hoof and mouth disease vaccine were recently made available to Colombia should an unidentified outbreak of disease in that country prove to be hoof and mouth.

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### **Venezuela to Construct Hoof and Mouth Disease Quarantine Station**

Caracas, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hoof and Mouth Disease Institute established by the government in the summer of 1950, to combat the outbreak of this disease in Venezuela, has a new cattle quarantine station under construction near the seaport of Puerto Cabello. The station, which comprises 320 acres, completely isolated by a circle of mountains, will have facilities to handle 200 animals for the 20-day quarantine period. There will be no charge for the service except the provision by the importer of concentrated feedstuffs in an amount not less than 6½ pounds per head per day.



This new Santa Rosa quarantine station is to be completed during March of this year, and it is expected that the present ban on the importation of livestock, other than for slaughter, will be removed as from that date.

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#### **Movement of Cattle Over Venezuelan-Colombian Border Prohibited**

Caracas, February 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Under a decree dated January 26, 1951, the Venezuelan Government has prohibited the transit of all kinds of cattle over the Venezuelan-Colombian border. This prohibition has been caused by the report that hoof and mouth disease has appeared in various cattle areas in Colombia. Since only the type virus "O" of this disease exists in Venezuela, every precaution to prevent the introduction of a new strain of hoof and mouth virus into the country is being taken.

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#### **Venezuelan Powdered Milk Imports Subject to New Ratio**

Caracas, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective immediately, local importers desiring to import powdered milk duty free must purchase one kilo of Venezuelan powdered milk for every twelve kilos imported. The former ratio which had been in effect since March, 1950, was one to eight. An increased demand for powdered milk, following the outbreak of foot and mouth disease among Venezuelan cattle, is said to have been the principal reason which caused the government to alter the previous import arrangement in order to avoid a shortage of this important foodstuff.

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#### **Venezuela Increases Cotton Textile Import Quota**

Caracas, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan import quota for cotton textiles from all countries for the year 1951 has been set at 5,000,000 kilograms. This represents an increase of 2,400,000 kilograms over the 1950 quota and is a result of strong representations to the government by local textile importers. They pointed out that this year's quota did not meet national requirements and that foreign cotton textile prices had been steadily rising in recent months.

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#### **Chile Takes Measures to Prevent Rise in Price of Gold Dollar**

Santiago, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—When including automobiles in the list of imports authorized under the gold law, the Foreign Trade Council took certain measures to prevent the increase in the price of the gold dollar. It was agreed to facilitate the signing of agreements for forward contracts on the part of the gold producers, and bankers were authorized to present requests for import permits against these contracts. The council adopted these measures with a view to pegging the rate at \$135 per gold dollar, as in the past the price had been much higher, (it was freely dealt in at around \$150). The council decided to fix January 30 as the date by which agreements had to be made to bring the peso down to the limit mentioned. If the limit was not reached by that date, the council had decided to refuse to authorize shipments, in order to cause an immediate reduction in the demands for the gold dollar. The council states that the end pursued has been attained and the consensus of opinion is that the quotation of \$135 will remain stable.



# Record Sugar Crop in Puerto Rico Brought Prosperity in Past Year

*Satisfactory prices received for harvest of 1,286,434 tons, which was 8,952 tons in excess of previous record established in 1949—Continuation of good times anticipated with higher prices for sugar and molasses and another large crop.*

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana

HAVANA, January 12, 1951.—Sugar brought prosperity to Puerto Rico last year, when a record crop was harvested and marketed at satisfactory prices. Even higher prices for sugar and molasses, with another large crop anticipated this year, point to a continuation of good times. This island harvested 1,286,434 tons of sugar, of which 1,060,545 tons were purchased by the United States and 220,000 tons were sold for shipment to Europe under the Marshall Plan. The crop was 8,952 tons in excess of the previous record established in 1949. Molasses production amounted to 49,522,486 gallons. It is estimated that the forthcoming crop will be somewhat smaller as plantings were less extensive for fear of a large carryover.

Keener competition and reduced spending caused difficulty in the retail trade, particularly in the drygoods lines. Local collections have been slow to poor, but foreign drafts have, on the whole, been promptly collected.

Although weather conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the year, unusually cold and wet weather at the start of the period considerably reduced the tobacco and pineapple crops. However, reduced output of canned pineapple enabled the liquidation of accumulated stocks. Most growing crops at the present time are in excellent condition.

For the year ending June 30, 1950, total imports decreased in value about 3 per cent, compared with the previous twelve months, but their volume set a new record. The value of exports showed a satisfactory increase of about 8 per cent over the fiscal year, 1948-49.

## New Industries Attracted by Government Drive

The government continued its energetic drive to attract new industries with tangible results. Twenty-one new or recently-established plants exported goods valued at \$8.6 million in the fiscal year 1949, as compared with \$18.6 million during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. Some of the larger industries, however, have not yet achieved full production. Government finances and fiscal controls have been improved with good results. September, 1950, saw the sale of four government plants—cement, glass, paper and ceramics—to private interests at a figure of \$10.5 million, to be paid over a period of ten years.

Labour conditions were satisfactory with few disturbances of importance. The Federal Labour Relations Board investigating minimum wages has recommended increases in many branches of commerce and industry. These are expected to come into effect early in 1951, after the ruling by the Wage Hour Administrator.

Construction has been at a high level, with work proceeding on the government's low cost housing projects, private dwellings and offices. Work on the new international airport has been accelerated.



The political troubles, which erupted into violence in October, received an unwarranted amount of publicity. The outbreak was quickly brought under control, and any further repercussions are expected to be of a very minor nature.

The census just completed shows that over-population continues to be a basic problem in Puerto Rico. The population is now 2,200,000, while density has increased by 135 persons to 640 persons to the square mile. The capital, San Juan, has had a 30 per cent increase in population in the past ten years.

#### **Imports from Great Britain and the Netherlands Increased**

While the United States is the Island's principal market and the principal source of supply, imports from Europe and United Kingdom have reached some importance since devaluation of the pound sterling. This has been accentuated, in the case of steel products, by controls and scarcity in the United States. Increasing quantities of cheese from Holland and motor cars from Great Britain have also been a factor. Imports for the fiscal year 1950 were \$318 million, less than 3 per cent below the previous year's \$326 million.

Sugar, molasses and rum continued to form by far the principal part of Puerto Rico's exports. However, the increase shown for the fiscal year 1950 of approximately 8 per cent, from \$195 million in 1949 to \$210 million, was accounted for mainly by a 51 per cent increase in exports of leaf tobacco and a 29 per cent increase in exports of textiles. Statistics on textiles, both imports and exports, contain a large figure in the form of needlework products, which arrive in a semi-manufactured condition to be re-exported in finished form.

#### **Canadian Exports to Puerto Rico Increased**

Canadian exports to Puerto Rico showed a substantial increase due to inclusion of Newfoundland figures since the date of the union. For the ten months ending October, 1950, Canadian shipments totalled \$7.2 million as against \$5.6 million for the same period in 1949. Principal Canadian exports are: dry salt fish, table potatoes, lumber, brewers' malt and linseed oil.

The unusually cold, wet weather at the beginning of the year had a deleterious effect on the pineapple and tobacco crops. Otherwise, the weather has been normal and growing conditions good. Agricultural output, with the two exceptions, has been normal.

The 1950 tobacco crop was one of the worst on record due to the weather, and prices fell below last year. A small part of the crop is being held for higher prices, which have not yet materialized. The crop is grown by hundreds of small farmers, and poor results necessitated the tobacco zones being designated "zones of disaster" by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Farmers are now receiving financial assistance through the Farmers Home Administration, \$750,000 having been assigned for this purpose.

#### **Rum Industry Has Made Good Recovery**

The rum industry has made a good recovery from the slump in 1947. Total value of exports for the fiscal year 1950 were \$3,043,934 as against \$2,697,506 in 1949. Exports are reported to have been maintained in good volume for the balance of the year. A total of one million dollars was assigned for advertising during 1950 by the local government, which earns \$9 per proof gallon on all exports to the United States.



The 1950 coffee crop is expected to be 20 per cent lower than last year's crop of 250,000 quintals, as a result of the unfavourable weather conditions at the beginning of the year. Prices are very strong, however, and growers should enjoy a good year. Production does not meet local requirements, and efforts are being made to rehabilitate the coffee lands abandoned after cyclone damage.

Pineapple production is estimated at one million crates, a 20 per cent drop from last year. Lower prices have resulted in reduced plantings, and the forthcoming crop, it is believed, will be about the same size as this year's. Establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture service on the Island has assisted in direct sales by local canneries to the United States armed forces and to baby food manufacturers. The situation is now more favourable, as a substantial carryover has been sold.

### **Needlework Industry Had Prosperous Year**

The past year was a prosperous one for the needlework industry, with a substantial gain over 1949. Exports increased from \$33 million to \$42.5 million. An overall wage increase of 30 per cent has been recommended by the National Labour Relations Board, but it is too early to assess what effect this will have on the industry.

The public debt as at June 30, 1950, the close of the last fiscal year, stood at close to \$131 million, including nearly \$100 million for aqueducts and hydro-electric projects. From this total accumulated funds of \$8 million should be subtracted. Revenue stood at \$91 million, highest since the all-time record in 1944. Income taxes provided \$28 million, the rum excise refund \$9.5 million and other excise taxes \$31 million. The current year's budget is \$88.7 million, and all indications are that finances are in sound condition.

Bank loans are at a high level, with many merchants stocking heavily as a result of war fears. Bank loans were \$121 million at September 30, 1950, as against \$112 million a year ago. With the amending of the bank law, the Treasurer of Puerto Rico became the superintendent of the banks. In February, 1950, seven local banks were accepted as members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Savings deposits are insured up to \$10,000.

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### **Netherlands and Western Germany Conclude Trade Agreement**

The Hague, January 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands and Western Germany have concluded a new trade treaty. Complete details are not available as yet, but the agreement aims at an exchange of goods to a value of one billion Netherlands guilders (approximately U.S.\$250 million) in each direction over a one-year period, commencing November 1, 1950.

Under the new agreement, some 30 per cent of the trade each way will be on a free list, the remainder will be on quota. Under the former twelve months' agreement, which expired on November 1, 1950, approximately 80 per cent of Holland's exports to Germany were on the free list, while 50 per cent of Germany's exports to the Netherlands were allowed free entry.

It was also agreed that the German overdraft of U.S.\$80 million, incurred during the last trading year with Holland, will be repaid over the next three years.

The following West German allocations for Netherlands imports have been released: Fruit, U.S.\$300,000; cheese, U.S.\$500,000; butter and lard, U.S.\$500,000; cut flowers, U.S.\$100,000.



# Increased Demand for Imports in United States During Past Year

*United States foreign trade in first quarter last year showed continuing slight reduction in exports, as foreign countries made additional progress towards balance in their financial position—Unprecedented demand for almost every category of consumer goods in domestic market caused production emphasis to shift from foreign to domestic market.*

**By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada**

(Editor's Note—This is the second of two articles on economic conditions in the United States during 1950.)

**W**ASHINGTON, January 4, 1951.—Expanding United States production and trade in the first six months of 1950 led to higher prices and to increased demands for imports. Progress with industrial rehabilitation in Europe, partial restoration of European-South American trade patterns, and better crops and more competitive foreign prices displaced United States goods to some extent in foreign markets. United States foreign trade in the first quarter showed a continuing slight reduction in exports as foreign countries, particularly the sterling area and major non-sterling area countries as a whole, made additional progress largely through continued import restrictions towards balance in their international financial position. Accompanying the decline in merchandise exports, was an increase in the value of merchandise imports, this latter increase stemming in part from the upturn in domestic business. Rebuilding of depleted inventories above the end-of-1949 figures and rises in prices of sensitive raw materials were also major factors in the value increase.

On the export side, the increasingly competitive nature of some of the non-dollar area commodities and manufactures in those restricted trade areas, together with the gradual improvement abroad of war-disrupted supply conditions and the continued efforts of non-dollar areas to strengthen their dollar reserves, combined to hold overseas demand for United States products in check. As the range of European exports widened and prices became more competitive following the September, 1949, currency devaluations, Latin American countries have been able to purchase more in Europe. Latin America's export surplus with Europe, which had been running at an annual rate of \$1.5 billion, equivalent in the first half of 1948, was cut to one-sixth early in the first half of 1950, indicating the extent to which European exports were displacing United States exports in South American markets.

## **Production Emphasis Shifted from Foreign to Domestic Market**

The unprecedented demand for almost every category of consumer goods in the domestic market was also a factor in the reduced export trade, in that United States manufacturers, in some cases, shifted production emphasis from the foreign to the domestic market, and many foreign traders in the United States turned their attention from exports to import trade where new and long-absent opportunities had appeared. The Korean campaign accelerated this trend, pressure falling on United



States producers and distributors to meet the July, August and September burst of consumer buying. This increase in domestic buying further increased the augmented imports required for the speeded-up defence production and stockpiling programs.

United States exporters in the second half of 1950 began to express concern over the future of the country's export trade, in view of increasing United States export licensing restrictions, shortages of many materials and commodities now required domestically for defence production, and the tendency of popular thinking to accept with little or no protest the foreshadowed thesis that savings in critical materials ought first to come from the export trade.

### Custom Procedures Improved to Aid Importers

Easing of import restrictions abroad, as a result of improved currency and payments balance positions, and "war-scare" buying of United States commodities and manufactures by foreign importers will not make up the volume loss, and higher United States prices will not compensate the decrease in export earnings. Increasing interest in import trade led, during the year, to improvements in United States customs procedures, whereby prospective exporters to the United States could obtain a firm tariff classification for their goods before entry, which greatly reduced the hazard of varying appraisal at different customs ports. The Customs Simplification Bill, embodying many other administrative changes designed to expedite United States customs procedures, and also to aid importers, promised to be a major advance in the search for methods of removing impediments to, as well as increasing, world trade.

Complete figures for more than the first nine months of 1950 are not yet available, but the following tables are interesting as a preliminary indication of trends in United States international trade.

### Exports from the United States

	Last Quarter 1948	Last Quarter 1949	1st Quarter 1950	2nd Quarter 1950	3rd Quarter 1950
	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)				
Total exports, including re-exports, by leading countries .....	3,163.0	2,638.0	2,377.0	2,510.0	2,446.0
<i>Africa</i>					
Egypt .....	10.5	9.2	6.2	8.6	7.4
Union of South Africa .....	116.8	53.0	24.6	40.6	28.6
<i>Asia and Oceania</i>					
Australia and New Guinea .....	38.3	32.8	28.5	29.4	21.5
British Malaya .....	14.3	6.0	4.3	4.9	5.2
China .....	66.6	4.2	15.9	5.5	12.8
Indian and Pakistan .....	82.2	42.3	73.5	74.7	40.8
Japan .....	76.2	95.3	96.5	97.3	112.8
Indonesia .....	28.9	22.0	22.8	21.2	13.9
Philippines .....	122.9	115.6	60.9	68.2	50.6
<i>Europe</i>					
France .....	116.0	91.6	112.2	83.3	53.2
Germany .....	195.0	184.1	108.3	132.2	88.2
Italy .....	108.0	89.9	90.1	113.6	59.3
U.S.S.R. ....	1.1	.2	.1	.4	—
United Kingdom .....	156.2	153.2	140.2	103.6	124.8
<i>North and South America</i>					
Canada .....	511.2	443.5	396.8	530.1	506.2
Latin-American Republics, Total ...	781.3	614.0	602.4	633.8	667.6
Totals of leading countries .....	2,425.5	1,956.9	1,783.3	1,947.4	1,792.9



## Imports into the United States

	Last Quarter 1948	Last Quarter 1949	1st Quarter 1950	2nd Quarter 1950	3rd Quarter 1950
	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)				
Imports, general, by leading countries.					
Total .....	1,874.6	1,754.8	1,887.6	1,927.2	2,385.3
<i>Africa</i>					
Egypt .....	.7	.8	23.9	1.0	25.3
Union of South Africa .....	35.6	38.7	27.2	31.1	36.5
<i>Asia and Oceania</i>					
Australia and New Guinea .....	27.0	23.3	38.6	31.5	28.4
British Malaya .....	72.9	46.7	55.4	64.7	78.9
China .....	33.9	29.4	25.7	31.8	38.5
India and Pakistan .....	67.6	66.3	66.9	69.4	73.2
Japan .....	20.8	21.3	30.9	42.8	49.0
Indonesia .....	32.1	31.9	21.3	30.9	39.6
Philippines .....	50.5	40.6	45.6	61.3	61.0
<i>Europe</i>					
France .....	20.6	17.0	20.3	20.2	34.7
Germany .....	10.6	10.9	14.0	17.0	25.7
Italy .....	31.1	19.6	20.2	20.3	26.4
U.S.S.R. ....	18.5	6.2	10.4	9.3	12.9
United Kingdom .....	76.2	62.7	56.8	69.5	96.5
<i>North and South America</i>					
Canada .....	461.1	441.5	403.5	477.7	501.8
Latin-American Republics, Total ...	575.4	597.3	682.1	599.0	864.2
Total of leading countries .....	1,534.6	1,454.2	1,542.8	1,577.5	1,992.6

The most remarkable aspect of the United States' external trade in 1950 has been the change, occurring first in August, from an export surplus to an import surplus. The increase in United States imports is exemplified in some degree by figures for Canadian-United States trade for the year, which was unusually favourable for Canada.

In the first ten months of 1949 the Canadian deficit on merchandise account was \$450 million. The deficit for the corresponding ten-month period of 1950 was only \$78 million. This figure, however, is certain to be increased as a result of a sharp rise in October, November and December imports into Canada partly attributable to the Canadian import control relaxation in October, and partly to increased Canadian anticipatory buying. Canadian imports from the United States, with the lifting of all emergency import controls on January 2, 1951, are expected to continue at a high level.

Last year was undoubtedly a record "boom" year in the history of the United States economy, one of the most significant milestones of which, from a statistical point of view, was the marked trend towards balance on international payments. Predictions in this field for 1951, would be in present circumstances probably of doubtful use but the following table is illustrative of the 1950 trend.

## International Transactions of the United States

<i>Balance of payments (Quarterly)</i>	Last Quarter 1948	Last Quarter 1949	1st Quarter 1950	2nd Quarter 1950	3rd Quarter 1950
	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)				
Exports of goods and services total ....	4,201	3,506	3,271	3,522	3,474
Merchandise, adjusted .....	3,306	2,664	2,448	2,604	2,513
Income on investments abroad .....	415	359	335	379	425
Other services .....	480	483	488	539	536
Imports of goods and services, total ....	2,683	2,401	2,567	2,711	3,403
Merchandise, adjusted .....	2,028	1,830	1,961	1,994	2,516
Income on foreign investments					
in United States .....	85	92	77	125	98
Other services .....	570	479	529	592	789
Balance on goods and services .....	+1,518	+1,105	+ 704	+ 811	+ 71
Unilateral transfers (net), total .....	-1,149	-1,212	-1,130	-1,244	- 987
Private .....	- 173	- 138	- 109	- 113	- 95
Government .....	- 522	-1,074	-1,021	-1,131	- 892



# Netherlands Economic Outlook Clouded By Unfavourable Balance of Payments

*Marshall Aid, largely responsible for maintaining Netherlands economic prosperity, likely to be diverted into defence channels—Revenue from Indonesia now cut in half, with a continuing decline expected—Because of limited dollar resources, the Netherlands faces difficulty in competing for essential raw materials*

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One guilder equals \$0.28 Canadian)

THE HAGUE, February 9, 1951. — Netherlands trade and industry prospered in 1950. Crops were good and retail trade continued at high levels. Production, currently running at approximately 50 per cent above prewar output, continues unimpaired and at capacity. However, in spite of the many favourable factors, Holland's economic and financial outlook is clouded. According to Netherlands press reports, one of the major problems in the formation of a new Netherlands government is to find a sufficiently strong political combination to meet the many economic problems which the country faces. Marshall Aid, which has been largely responsible for maintaining Netherlands economic prosperity, is likely to be diverted into defence channels. Revenue from Indonesia, which before World War II supplied 10 to 15 per cent of the national income, is now cut in half with a continuing decline expected.

Although most industries have sufficient supplies of raw materials to cover current orders, an impending scarcity of raw materials is feared. Some shortages have already developed in wool, cotton, sheet steel, copper, certain alloys and tinplate. With limited dollar resources, the Netherlands faces considerable difficulty in competing for essential raw materials in world markets. The repercussions of material shortages are likely to be great since the Netherlands is entirely dependent on imports, with the exception of coal, oil and salt.

## Industrialization Program Affected by Rising Costs

In view of an increasing population and limited natural resources, the Netherlands Government is encouraging increased industrialization. This program is likely to be retarded by the scarcity of raw materials and rising costs. Industrialists are hesitant to expand existing plants or establish new factories at current price levels.

The Netherlands terms of trade are being adversely affected by rising import prices. Many exports, which must be priced to compete in world markets, cannot be sold at prices high enough to cover the rapidly rising costs of imported raw materials. As a result of the worsening terms of trade, this country's balance of payments position has shown further deterioration and is causing grave concern. It is estimated that in 1950 the Netherlands spent 1,000 million guilders more than she earned, compared with 240 million in 1949, a very favourable year.

In order to reduce the balance of payments gap, the Netherlands must either increase her exports or make drastic cuts in imports, with consequent reduction in consumption and investment. In view of the deterioration in the terms of trade and the necessity for increased defence expenditures, the problem of expanding exports is likely to be a difficult task.





**Netherlands—Barges on the Rhine at Rotterdam.**

Another adverse factor is the estimated government budget deficit for 1951 of 275 million guilders. Increased defence expenditures are likely to cause a substantial increase in the estimated deficit, and in order to meet the present situation drastic economies have been forecast. To help curtail the inflationary pressure, aggravated by the budget deficit, credit restrictions, higher taxation, curtailment of consumption and a strong price-wage control policy are likely to be introduced.

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#### **Malayan Exports Establish Record**

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Malayan export trade for the month of October, 1950, the largest monthly total in history, was valued at Malayan \$526,708,104. Imports for the month of October totalled Malayan \$294,259,634. The favourable trade balance, therefore, was Malayan \$232,448,470, which is also the highest on record. During the month of October, rubber shipments totalled 119,162 tons. This represents the highest monthly shipment of rubber from Malaya ever known. These record figures reflect the increased volume of rubber shipments and higher prices for rubber and tin, which ruled during October.

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#### **Turkey Will Sell Tobacco to Germany**

Istanbul, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Turkey will sell 35,000,000 kilos of tobacco to Germany over the next three years. Although the details have not appeared in official publications, it is reliably reported that German buying operations under the agreement will commence on April 1, and 15,000,000 kilos will be purchased in 1951 and 10,000,000 kilos in each of 1952 and 1953. The agreement on tobacco forms only part of the general commercial treaty between Turkey and Germany.

As the tobacco trading has been disappointingly light up to the end of January, and prices have been somewhat below those of last year, the news of the agreement with Germany has been very well received by the tobacco trade.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

The textile section of the Canadian International Trade Fair, always one of the major classifications, shows promise this year of being larger than ever before, with a substantially wider variety of goods to be displayed and many more firms represented. So far, about 135 individual firms from seven different countries have booked a total of more than 12,000 square feet of space to exhibit textile products of all descriptions. The amount of space to be used this year for textile goods will almost certainly surpass last year's 20,000 square feet. Countries so far represented with textile products are Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States.

The volume of space bookings steadily coming in indicates that the 220,000 square feet of space available in the fair for exhibit purposes will be filled. Already about 120,000 square feet have been firmly booked, with 18 countries so far represented. About 35 countries are expected ultimately to participate in Canada's 1951 Trade Fair.

The Canadian Primary Textile Institute, with 3,120 square feet booked, has more than doubled the size of its 1950 display. Products of about 70 Canadian firms comprise this composite display, which will show a comprehensive picture of Canada's textile production. The National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Great Britain will have just as large a display as last year, exhibits occupying 2,880 square feet. About 50 firms are included in this association. Incorporated in their joint exhibit will be a modern spinning frame and other as yet unspecified pieces of textile machinery. The Americans and the Swiss are also showing textile machines, many of which will be in operation during the fair. The Netherlands, a major exhibiting country for the first time, will be well represented in the textile section. Eleven firms will display a wide variety of goods, ranging from fur hats to high-grade woollens and worsteds, and including such diverse items as fishing nets, angora sweaters, galloon edgings, yarns, cotton, linens, and many others.

Plain and coloured woven cotton goods for shirtings and dresses will be exhibited by an Austrian firm, along with gabardines, gingham, jacquard and poplin cloths. A French firm will show worsted textiles, dress goods, suiting, tropical cloth and other similar goods.

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### France Exempts Canadian Tourist Purchases from Tax

Paris, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective February 1, 1951, sales of goods, made in France to tourists and paid for in Canadian dollars or in Canadian dollar travellers' cheques, will be exempt from the sales tax. Previously, this privilege was limited to sales effected in United States dollars or travellers' cheques.



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8.9	33.0	44.8	125.1	377.4	484.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.4	5.3	8.4	25.2	74.1	87.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5.5	24.4	35.5	87.4	333.0	364.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.4	6.9	8.3	32.1	86.3	100.4
Iron and Products.....	11.3	60.1	74.6	162.6	891.6	980.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2.6	14.8	19.2	38.4	174.7	215.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6.7	46.1	49.3	121.7	535.3	611.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.2	11.8	11.9	35.2	130.7	158.2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.3	11.1	14.2	49.6	158.1	172.2
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>
<b>(Thousands of Dollars)</b>						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products—</b>						
Fruits.....	1,481	7,230	7,123	20,948	72,623	90,986
Nuts.....	248	1,947	1,861	3,499	23,187	22,373
Vegetables.....	411	1,693	1,676	6,051	19,185	24,504
Grains and products.....	1,248	2,592	5,986	17,274	25,857	39,407
Sugar and products.....	1,213	4,509	6,553	20,581	71,084	86,945
Cocoa and chocolate.....	161	491	1,076	2,065	13,998	16,019
Coffee and chicory.....	290	3,210	2,545	3,932	28,910	42,546
Tea.....	717	1,193	2,135	9,570	21,347	28,611
Beverages, alcoholic.....	1,023	3,054	2,239	6,970	22,020	16,860
Gums and resins.....	91	307	692	1,404	5,302	5,999
Oils, vegetable.....	404	1,873	2,736	11,870	23,812	34,248
Rubber and products.....	986	2,373	7,239	11,290	29,020	48,680
Tobacco.....	196	373	386	2,251	3,942	3,999
Vegetable products, other.....	395	2,158	2,524	7,418	17,106	23,301
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>33,002</b>	<b>44,773</b>	<b>125,121</b>	<b>377,393</b>	<b>484,475</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>						
Fish and fishery products.....	171	316	396	2,491	5,300	4,329
Furs and products.....	277	1,230	1,357	5,651	19,576	21,999
Hides and skins, raw.....	259	868	1,593	2,936	12,388	13,250
Leather, unmanufactured.....	192	656	805	2,612	6,645	8,396
Leather, manufactured.....	92	268	394	2,352	5,481	6,389
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	62	757	1,291	938	5,326	8,249
Animals and products, other.....	309	1,255	2,583	8,247	19,380	24,355
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>5,349</b>	<b>8,419</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>86,968</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	924	9,041	11,989	13,237	67,036	90,561
Cotton products.....	1,025	1,166	5,508	16,298	73,394	66,884
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	503	1,084	1,742	8,543	20,130	25,590
Silk and products.....	519	498	764	6,832	5,566	7,712
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	539	2,161	6,042	9,638	37,404	55,306
Wool products.....	960	2,750	3,879	15,517	62,656	52,383
Artificial silk and products.....	337	1,428	2,043	3,734	30,129	21,299
Textile products, other.....	702	3,012	3,539	13,615	36,716	44,775
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>24,440</b>	<b>35,507</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>333,032</b>	<b>364,509</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	285	939	1,391	5,050	14,908	17,896
Wood, manufactured.....	312	1,179	1,349	4,296	15,273	16,546
Paper.....	528	1,577	2,225	7,520	20,068	23,434
Books and printed matter.....	1,274	3,165	3,365	15,277	36,078	42,489
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>8,330</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>86,327</b>	<b>100,366</b>
<b>Iron and its products—</b>						
Iron ore.....	8	323	543	2,830	12,057	16,802
Scrap.....	173	67	700	857	7,917	5,398
Castings and forgings.....	116	833	913	2,574	12,588	9,580
Rolling mill products.....	1,892	5,571	8,020	25,470	98,093	93,639
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	156	1,362	2,036	1,972	28,145	35,394



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Wire and chain.....	148	783	895	1,992	12,008	10,192
Farm implements and machinery.....	512	10,639	8,612	20,320	177,210	161,642
Hardware and cutlery.....	146	777	1,104	2,147	11,650	11,783
Household machinery.....	156	1,023	1,058	2,613	10,835	13,201
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	305	1,937	2,665	5,261	33,379	39,751
Business, printing machinery.....	338	2,101	2,526	5,804	25,646	28,527
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,472	11,680	12,716	23,238	146,455	154,770
Tools.....	105	855	1,232	2,172	11,361	13,484
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,016	2,766	5,121	12,720	44,150	85,917
Automobile parts.....	3,061	9,189	13,769	24,722	117,748	158,405
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	48	551	1,246	2,459	13,724	16,779
Engines and boilers.....	475	4,328	4,223	7,789	58,698	54,640
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	122	997	1,329	1,670	11,547	14,941
Iron products, other.....	1,072	4,315	5,869	15,944	58,339	65,385
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,321</b>	<b>60,098</b>	<b>74,578</b>	<b>162,554</b>	<b>891,551</b>	<b>980,229</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>18,223</b>	<b>18,716</b>
Aluminium and products.....	230	1,127	1,448	3,170	14,721	16,863
Brass, copper, and products.....	139	443	817	2,258	7,910	10,399
Tin.....	191	2,378	2,923	2,776	17,661	31,398
Precious metals (except gold).....	165	1,182	916	2,252	9,072	12,012
Clocks and watches.....	991	5,843	7,212	13,054	69,802	82,565
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	588	3,103	4,079	9,987	37,303	43,574
Non-ferrous products, other.....						
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>19,248</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>174,692</b>	<b>215,527</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>32,965</b>	<b>33,699</b>
Clay and products.....	2,731	11,378	11,769	35,826	141,149	174,764
Coal.....	270	1,169	1,416	3,346	15,734	15,582
Coal products.....	535	2,048	2,328	6,670	25,403	28,150
Glass and glassware.....	1,323	20,711	17,518	40,972	189,364	200,506
Petroleum, crude.....	752	5,775	9,950	14,635	85,300	107,457
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	332	1,163	1,509	6,880	23,849	24,620
Stone and products.....	349	1,592	1,926	5,733	21,565	26,963
Non-metallic products, other.....						
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>46,063</b>	<b>49,251</b>	<b>121,721</b>	<b>535,329</b>	<b>611,741</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>						
Acids.....	58	452	428	1,694	4,134	5,614
Cellulose products.....	141	489	490	1,719	5,654	6,234
Drugs and medicines.....	180	1,043	1,360	3,389	14,829	18,629
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	309	847	1,037	4,313	10,294	12,907
Fertilizers.....	408	955	493	3,873	7,768	8,792
Paints and varnishes.....	197	1,262	1,441	3,774	13,866	18,213
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	365	1,421	1,593	7,908	18,534	23,036
Synthetic resins and products.....	105	1,543	1,891	980	16,655	21,550
Chemical products, other.....	422	3,717	3,217	7,556	38,926	43,246
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>11,755</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>130,660</b>	<b>158,221</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>						
Films.....	97	268	302	1,318	3,753	4,540
Toys and sporting goods.....	136	294	469	2,446	5,758	7,069
Refrigerators and parts.....	7	739	1,511	1,080	7,342	15,353
Musical instruments.....	123	294	313	1,236	3,800	3,861
Scientific equipment.....	313	1,753	1,585	4,352	20,895	22,451
Aircraft and parts.....	39	944	1,069	2,883	13,256	10,942
Works of art.....	183	207	172	2,287	2,516	2,472
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	608	1,340	2,477	8,715	28,847	33,090
Parcels of small value.....	392	702	1,111	4,428	12,597	9,359
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	25	136	142	441	2,105	2,374
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	397	819	1,231	5,251	10,315	13,371
Miscellaneous, other.....	445	2,118	1,752	9,133	23,087	25,042
Canadian goods returned.....	253	354	982	2,269	5,856	6,719
Non-commercial articles.....	276	1,118	1,123	3,801	18,001	15,574
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>14,238</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>158,128</b>	<b>172,218</b>



# Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>All Countries</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8,880	33,002	44,773	125,121	377,393	484,475
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,363	5,349	8,419	25,227	74,096	86,968
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,510	24,440	35,507	87,443	333,032	364,509
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,399	6,860	8,330	32,143	86,327	100,366
Iron and Products.....	11,321	60,098	74,578	162,554	891,551	980,229
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,586	14,750	19,248	38,396	174,692	215,527
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6,749	46,063	49,251	121,721	535,329	611,741
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,185	11,755	11,949	35,206	130,660	158,221
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,292	11,087	14,238	49,640	158,128	172,218
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>44,286</b>	<b>213,405</b>	<b>266,293</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,310	3,136	2,379	16,390	20,807	27,960
Animals and Animal Products.....	247	648	801	4,640	6,201	9,722
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,439	5,555	9,525	40,095	119,228	112,913
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	268	256	316	3,576	3,101	3,682
Iron and Products.....	1,058	5,164	10,344	21,646	81,510	148,850
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	469	2,554	3,447	5,808	21,370	38,321
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	605	1,441	2,669	13,045	26,689	20,202
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	280	866	993	6,971	8,448	14,047
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	357	1,136	1,552	7,121	20,145	18,517
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>20,755</b>	<b>32,025</b>	<b>119,292</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>404,213</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,096	14,367	18,015	46,963	146,372	180,072
Animals and Animal Products.....	610	4,073	5,933	10,795	53,161	57,240
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,144	11,904	19,698	30,168	134,376	151,776
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,021	6,419	7,727	26,405	79,982	92,330
Iron and Products.....	10,023	54,425	62,015	134,844	794,210	811,008
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,715	10,241	12,093	24,365	121,818	135,686
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	5,541	30,599	35,020	91,923	383,633	430,859
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,389	9,920	10,303	22,309	115,033	134,603
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,648	9,029	11,472	36,958	123,273	136,904
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>29,188</b>	<b>150,978</b>	<b>182,276</b>	<b>424,731</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>	<b>2,130,476</b>

## United Kingdom Shipbuilding Total High

London, February 2, 1951.—Seventy-seven ships of 393,481 tons were completed in United Kingdom shipyards during the last quarter of 1950, 55 ships of 317,750 tons were launched, and work was commenced on 84 ships of 389,502 tons. Steamers and motorship under construction at the end of December totalled 330 ships of 2,044,688 tons gross, a decrease of 1,546 tons as compared with the previous quarter. Tonnage under construction for registration outside the United Kingdom, or for sale, totals 118 ships of 794,638 tons. Although this is 31,107 tons less than at the end of September, it is still higher than at any other time since the war and represents 38·9 per cent of the total being built in the United Kingdom. Of these, 22 ships of 110,258 tons were begun during the quarter. The total includes 38 ships of 391,618 tons for Norway, five of 74,940 tons for Liberia and five of 70,000 tons for Argentina.

Oil tankers of 1,000 tons and upwards under construction totalled 97 ships of 1,146,364 tons, and represent 56·1 per cent of the total tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom. This proportion is likely to increase considerably in the near future as 70 per cent of the vessels not yet commenced, but for which plans have been approved or material ordered, are oil tankers.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Brazil Suspends All Private Barter Transactions**

Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 8, 1951, the Bank of Brazil suspended all private barter transactions until further notice. Only those supported by irrevocable letters of credit opened by February 8 will be completed. It is expected that this move may be followed by further changes in Brazil's import and exchange control.

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## **Chile Reduces Duty on Certain Automobiles**

Santiago, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean tariff rate of duty on automobiles weighing from 1,501 to 1,700 kilograms has been reduced from 2.10 gold pesos to 1.50 gold pesos per kilogram net. This reduction in duty applies to automobiles imported from Canada as well as from the United States. The price limit of U.S.\$1,500 f.o.b. factory for automobiles permitted importation under the gold law is still retained.

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## **Danish Customs Tariff Temporarily Increased**

Oslo, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Danish rates of duty on dressed and undressed furs, furriers' wares including fur-trimmed articles of clothing, certain kinds of cakes and biscuits, spices, and essences have been increased until March 31, 1952, by virtue of a Danish Law of November 19, 1950. Of these items, undressed furs would appear to be of interest to Canada. The rate of duty on these goods has been increased from 20 per cent to 33½ per cent ad valorem.

(Editor's Note—The complete list of tariff amendments is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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## **Venezuela Restricts Meat Importation**

Caracas, February 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Under a decree dated January 27, 1951, Venezuela has prohibited the importation of all varieties of fresh, frozen, refrigerated, dried and salted meats, other than canned meats, unless accompanied by an import licence obtained from the National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government. During the first week that this decree has been in effect, no such import permits have been granted.

It is stated that this decree has been necessitated by the present heavy offering of Venezuelan slaughter cattle; probably resulting from hoof and mouth disease control measures.

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## **Canadian Production of Asphalt Floor Tiles Increased**

Production of asphalt floor tiles in Canada, during the calendar year 1950, increased two per cent over the preceding year, while domestic sales were six per cent lower. The year's output amounted to 17,258,390 square feet, as compared with 16,969,807 square feet in the preceding year, and domestic sales totalled 15,903,960 square feet, compared with 16,958,236.



# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### Trade Commissioner Service

**Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)**

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

#### Area Trade Officer

**Asia**—C. R. Gallow (2151)

**Commonwealth**—R. Campbell Smith (2144)

**Europe (except France)**—K. Nyenhuis (5040)

**France and Middle East**—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)

**Latin America**—A. Savard (7641)

**Western Representative**—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

**Newfoundland Representative**—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

### International Trade Relations Division

**Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)**

**Treaty Research Section**—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

**Foreign Tariffs Section**—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

**United States**, G. C. Cowper (2250)

**Commonwealth**, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

**Europe**, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

**Latin America**, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

### Industrial Development Division

**Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)**

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

### Transportation and Communications Division

**Director, G. S. Hall (6236)**

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

### Information Division

**Director, B. C. Butler (2479)**

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

**News and Publicity Section**—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

**Film Liaison Officer**—A. H. Newman (6588)



# Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. McKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. McKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' Directory and Importers' Directory, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

**Commodity Sections**

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

**Commodity Section**—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)



# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Canadian Commercial Corporation**

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

**Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)**

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Kenya .....	Johannesburg
Sudan .....	Cairo	Korea .....	Tokyo
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Leeward Islands ...	Port-of-Spain
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Libya .....	Rome
Austria .....	Berne	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Azores .....	Lisbon	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Balearic Islands ...	Madrid	Malta .....	Rome
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bermuda .....	New York	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands Guiana.	Port-of-Spain
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Antilles.	Caracas
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	New Zealand .....	Wellington
British Honduras ...	Kingston, Jamaica	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nigeria .....	London
Burma .....	Bombay	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	Northern Ireland ...	Belfast
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Rhodesia..	Johannesburg
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Norway .....	Oslo
Chile .....	Santiago	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
China .....	Shanghai	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cuba .....	Havana	Peru .....	Lima
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Philippine Islands..	Manila
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portuguese E. Africa.	Johannesburg
Dominican Republic.	Havana	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
East Anglia .....	London	Sarawak .....	Singapore
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
Egypt .....	Cairo	Scotland .....	Glasgow
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Sierra Leone .....	London
England .....	London and Liverpool	Singapore .....	Singapore
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Falkland Islands ...	Buenos Aires	South China .....	Hong Kong
Federat'n of Malaya.	Singapore	South-West Africa..	Cape Town
Fiji .....	Wellington	Southern Rhodesia..	Johannesburg
Finland .....	Stockholm	Spain .....	Madrid
France .....	Paris	Spanish Morocco ...	Madrid
French Eq. Africa ...	Leopoldville	Sudan .....	Cairo
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Sweden .....	Stockholm
French Morocco .....	Paris	Switzerland .....	Berne
French West Indies.	Port-of-Spain	Syria .....	Cairo
Gambia .....	London	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Gold Coast .....	London	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greece .....	Athens	Thailand (Siam) ...	Singapore
Greenland .....	Oslo	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Tunisia .....	Paris
Haiti .....	Havana	Turkey .....	Istanbul
Hashemite Kingdom		Uganda .....	Johannesburg
of the Jordan ....	Cairo	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hawaii .....	San Francisco		
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	United Kingdom ...	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Hungary .....	Berne	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Iceland .....	Glasgow	Venezuela .....	Caracas
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Wales .....	Liverpool
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Western Samoa ....	Wellington
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Windward Islands..	Port-of-Spain
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Iraq (Mesopotamia).	Cairo		
Ireland .....	Dublin		



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*Sao Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogota*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris* — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main* — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MacDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

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### Turkey

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**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

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**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



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Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

## Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

## Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

## Belgium

Montreal—Consul General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

## Brazil

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Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.



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## **Mexico**

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

## **Netherlands**

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## **New Zealand**

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Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

## **Pakistan**

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## **Poland**

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## **Portugal**

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## **Spain**

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## **Union of South Africa**

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## **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

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Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADElaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

## **United States of America**

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Halifax—Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto—Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

## **Uruguay**

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## **Venezuela**

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## **Yugoslavia**

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 12	Nominal Quotations Feb. 19
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	.2977	.2106	.2098
Austria.....	Schilling.....		.2085	.0758	.0755
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3590	2-3490
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0210	.0209
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0233	.0176	.0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.0396	.6144	.6118
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0574	.0572
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2212	.2202
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0216	.0215
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.5424	.5401
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1880	.1872
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0531	1-0488
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		.0200	.0211	.0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1527	.1521
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-00000	1-0531	1-0488
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0638	.0636
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0241	3-0115
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4213	.4195
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6566	2-6455
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0060	.0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0166	.0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2507	.2497
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0531	1-0488
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2106	.2098
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5266	.5244
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1820	.1812
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0647	.0644
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2212	.2202
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9488	2-9363
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9488	2-9363
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9488	2-9363
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9488	2-9363
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1220	.1214
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2771	.2760
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5584	.5561
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9488	2-9363
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2106	.2098
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1475	.1469
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3183	.3170
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0531	1-0488
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0711	.0708
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5266	.5244
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0365	.0364
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3440	.3426
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0967	.0963
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.2036	.2028
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2454	.2438
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3744	.3729
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9488	2-9363
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9488	2-9363
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0531	1-0488
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6932	.6904
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3144	.3131
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

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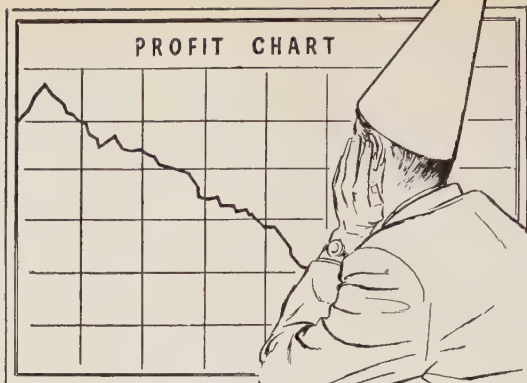
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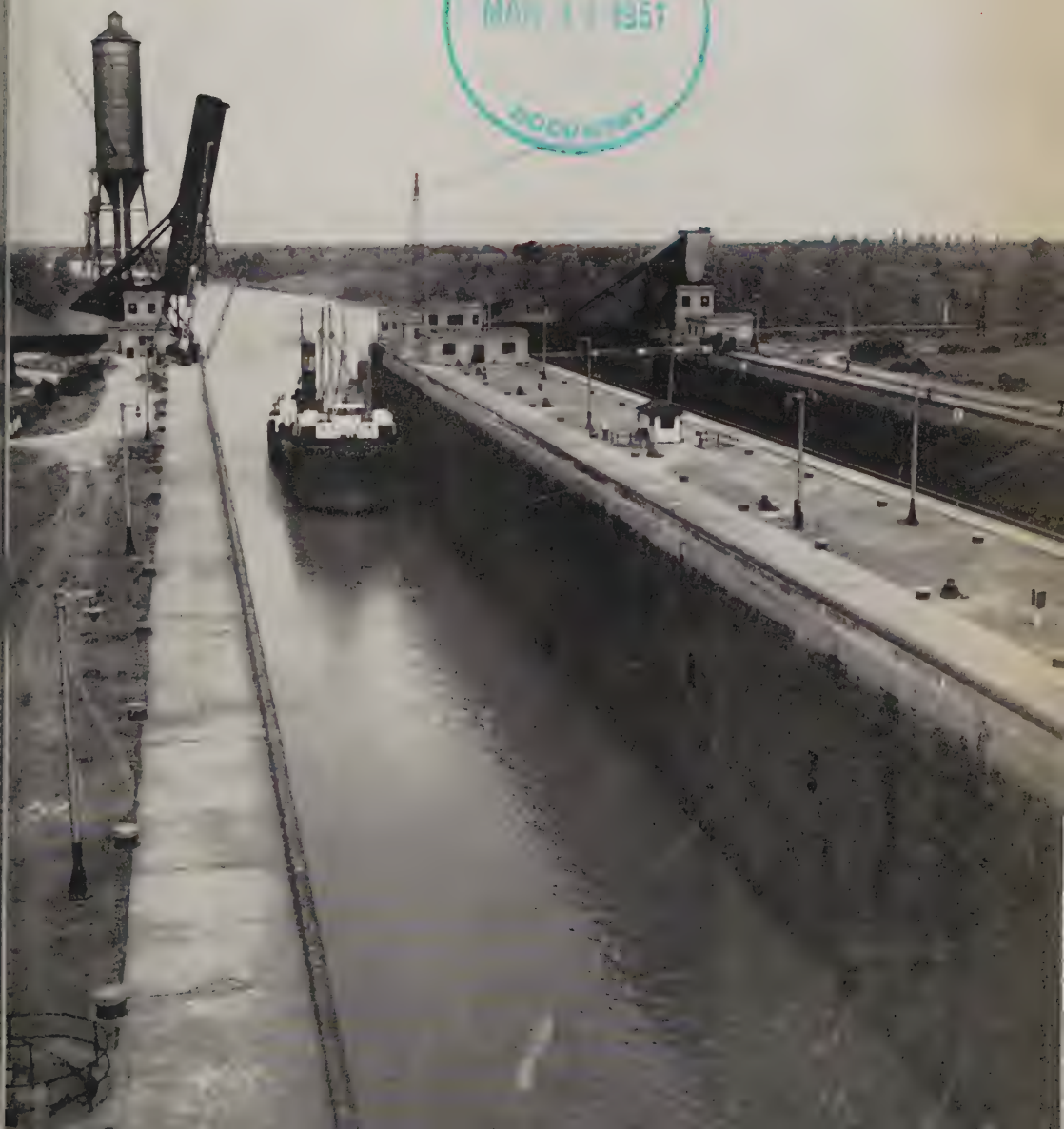


# FOREIGN TRADE

. IX

OTTAWA, MARCH 3, 1951

No. 218





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**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 3, 1951

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT**—The Welland Ship Canal, which was completed by Canada in 1932 at a cost of \$132 million, is an important contribution to the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway. Under this proposal, the channel between Montreal and the Great Lakes would be deepened to 27 feet. Freight passing through the Welland Ship Canal totalled 14,719,346 tons in the past year, as compared with 13,692,209 tons in 1949. (See article on page 365 of this issue.)

Price 10 cents



# Trade Between Canada and Mexico Broke All Records In Past Year

*Trade balance in Mexico's favour amounted to nearly \$14 million at end of October, 1950—Canada is selling greater variety of manufactured goods to Mexico—Production of copper, lead and zinc increased as result of Korean campaign and United States' stockpiling.*

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note: First of two articles on economic conditions in Mexico.)

**M**EXICO CITY, January 30, 1951.—Trade between Canada and Mexico had broken all previous annual records by the end of October, 1950, and the balance in Mexico's favour amounted to nearly \$14 million. Trade between the two countries amounted to \$42.3 million in the previous record year, 1948. It fell off to a little more than \$40 million in 1949, but totalled \$54.2 million in the first ten months of 1950. Canada is selling a greater variety of manufactured goods, and in return is buying Mexican raw cotton in considerable quantities and at higher prices. Purchases of cotton amounting to over \$12 million in August-October accounted for most of Mexico's favourable balance at the end of ten months.

Mexico's imports were 266 million pesos in excess of exports at the end of the first six months of the year. Favourable balances in July, August and September, totalling 194.2 million pesos, were to some extent offset in October by an excess of imports amounting to 25 million. In November, the value of both imports and exports reached new peso records, but there was an excess of exports amounting to 5 million. It is likely that the balance at the end of the year was unfavourable to the extent of about 50 million pesos.

## Record Cotton Crop Causes Spectacular Rise in Exports

In 1949, exports exceeded imports by 95.8 million pesos. The change in the foreign trade picture, nevertheless, was spectacular in the second half of last year. Exports averaged under 300 million pesos monthly up to the end of June, and increased steadily from 424.9 million in July to over 489 million in November, helped to a great extent by the sale abroad of almost 80 per cent of a record one-million-bale crop of cotton, a record that will be equalled or exceeded in 1950-51.

Imports did not increase in the same proportion. Averaging about 310 million pesos a month during January-June, they rose to 468.8 million in October and over 484 million in November. Encouraged by the government, and fearing shortages, Mexican manufacturers have been placing abroad heavy orders for machinery and essential supplies.

The year's probable deficit in foreign trade was more than outweighed by receipts from a record number of visitors to the country. In 1949, a total of 305,561 visitors was recorded, at the average rate of 25,463 every month. The average in 1950, up to the end of September, was 28,835 each month, and Dr. Francisco del Rio, a former Mexican Ambassador to Canada who now is Director General of the National Tourist Commission, stated early in January that tourists spent 1,500 million pesos here last year. This impressive total represents goods and services valued at over \$170 million. However, income of the tourist industry in 1949 reached





**Mexico—Bank of Mexico on left and business offices in Mexico City.**

180 million dollars, only 900 million pesos at ruling exchange rates. The Tourist Commission's claim that "very close to 450,000" visitors came to Mexico last year appears to be exaggerated, and the fact that the cheap peso has not resulted in a larger dollar income has not passed unnoticed by those who are trying to correct the growing tendency towards inflation. Larger sums are being spent on the development of the tourist industry, and the government itself, apart from any private interests or official agencies, will spend 400,000 dollars on newspaper advertising alone during 1951.

#### **Mineral Production Increasing**

The campaign in Korea and the stock piling of essential minerals in the United States notably affected Mexican mineral production in the second half of 1950. The production of copper was highest in February at 7,870 metric tons, but the average rose after June to 5,287 metric tons a month by the end of October, as compared with an average of 4,770 in 1949. Lead production increased in the second half of the year, and the monthly average at the end of October was 20,087, as compared with an average of 18,404 during 1949. Zinc production increased even more notably, from an average of well under 20,000 tons in the first six months of the year to 30,097 in July, and an average of 19,082 in the first 10 months of the year as compared with 14,867 in 1949.

Gold and silver production up to the end of October were slightly in excess of 1949 figures. Gold averaged 33,797 troy ounces in 1949, and stood at 34,967 at the end of the first ten months of last year. Although Mexico withdrew from the silver market in the fall of 1950, production was up in the first ten months of the year from an average of 4.12 thousand troy ounces in 1949 to 4.29 thousand at the end of October.



## Revaluation of Peso Practical Possibility

Revaluation of the Mexican peso towards parity with the dollar became a practical possibility at the end of 1950. Reserves of the Bank of Mexico were twice the amount that is required by law as a minimum to cover currency in circulation, and by January 3 the government was obliged to issue an official statement categorically denying its intention to peg the peso higher than its current exchange rate of 8·65. Its decision has been bolstered by emergency legislation, freezing prices of essential commodities and industrial materials, freezing new deposits in private banks, and imposing strict controls over production, profits and distribution.

It is obvious that the bonanza into which the country's primary industry, mining, has stumbled as a result of the world situation, the demands of the United States market, and the attraction of the cheap peso to tourists, have influenced the government in its decision to resist revaluation as long as possible. However, the effort to contain prices has met with no great success so far.

Capital has been transferred from abroad in large amounts since the outbreak of the Korean campaign. By the end of July, the overall flow of refugee capital, excess exports, and receipts from tourists was not less than a million dollars a day. By September, it had almost doubled in volume. In the early days of December, such responsible organizations as the Confederation of Industrial Chambers and the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce predicted that the flood would reach four-million-dollars-a-day proportions by the time the year was out. In the forty days preceding November 21, 120 million dollars entered Mexico, according to the Secretary of Finance. On December 15, the Bank of Mexico reported that its reserves stood at 250 million dollars. They grew to 338 million by January 11, by which time the government, having cancelled its bilateral trade agreement with the United States, had abolished long lists of goods, chiefly luxury items, whose importation had been forbidden for periods of up to 3½ years.

## Capital Being Transferred into the Country

The tendency for funds to accumulate in the country was heightened in July-September by an excess of exports over imports to a total value of 194·2 million pesos. Although the Mexican press throughout the second half of last year assumed that capital being deposited in private banks was the property of foreigners, there was no doubt that a large proportion of it belonged to Mexican citizens, who transferred it out of the country when currency devaluation first threatened in 1947-48.

At the time of peso stabilization, in June 1949, the nation's currency was backed by a total of \$131·5 million in gold and exchange reserves. Only \$84 million in gold were in the possession of the Bank of Mexico, but Mexico's deposit quota of \$22·5 million was made available by the International Monetary Fund, and a further \$25 million were guaranteed by the United States Treasury. Rumors of impending revaluation have centered around the figure of 6·20 pesos to the dollar, an estimate that was attributed by the Mexican press to M. Camile Gutt, president of the International Monetary Fund, at the conclusion of a visit to Mexico, in the middle of 1950.

On November 25, currency in circulation and sight deposits in the nation's banks totalled 5,894·7 million pesos, an increase of 1,069 million since January 1, 1950. The increase in deposits and circulating currency was hardly discernible in the first six months of the year. It rose slowly from 4,703 million pesos on January 1 to 4,826 million on June 30, or an average rise of 20·5 million a month. Subsequent figures were revealing.



In July, the total increased by 222 million pesos; in August, by 430 million; in September, by 65 million; in October, by 103 million, and between November 1 and 25, by 248 million. In the 18 weeks between July 1 and November 25, therefore, the amount of money in circulation rose at an average monthly rate of 214 million pesos, or more than 10 times as fast as during the first six months of the year. At least 70 per cent was estimated to be held on deposit and it was chiefly for this reason that, on January 11, the government demanded the freezing in the central bank of all new deposits in the private banks.

The status of the peso in relation to the dollar in coming months will depend very largely on the tendency of price indices. A wholesale price index of 210 articles (1939 equals 100) stood at 287·8 on January 1 last year, 304·4 in June, and 331·9 at the end of November—an 11-month average of 309 as against an average of 284·8 during 1949. At the same time, a working class cost of living index, which comprises only a dozen basic foodstuffs and household articles, rose from 324·9 on January 1, 1949, to 347 on January 1, 1950, 354·6 in June and 366·2 at the end of November.

### **Bilateral Trade Treaty with United States Denounced**

A bilateral trade treaty between Mexico and the United States, which was signed in 1943, was denounced in Mexico City and Washington simultaneously on June 23, and it was terminated on December 31 after several conferences of trade and financial experts, meeting in the Mexican capital, had failed to find any basis for a new agreement. Meanwhile, in the course of the year, Mexico signed most-favored-nation treaties, modelled more or less exactly on the existing treaty between Canada and Mexico, with Holland, France, Costa Rica, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Belgium-Luxembourg. Payments agreements also were signed with France and Western Germany, and a "gentlemen's agreement" was concluded in London with the Government of the United Kingdom. Conversations that led to the signing of four of these agreements were conducted by a Mexican trade commission which spent six months in Europe during the year under the leadership of Carlos Novoa, Director General of the Bank of Mexico.

Partly because of the lapsing of the Mexican-United States treaty, Mexico now is seeking new markets and new sources of supply in Europe. From 1935 to 1939, when imports from all countries averaged 521·6 million pesos annually, Europe's share averaged 172·1 million. In the same five years, of Mexico's average annual exports amounting to 834·1 million pesos, 29 per cent or 239·6 million, went to European countries. Mexico enjoyed a favourable balance of trade with Europe to the average amount of 67·5 million pesos annually, and this balance rose as high as 105·3 million (well over 20 million dollars) in 1937. As late as 1939, Germany was Mexico's second largest supplier after the United States and her third best customer, following the United States and Britain. The emergence of Canada in 1948-1950 as Mexico's second largest supplier and customer has not affected the postwar position of the U.S., which still holds rather more than 80 per cent of Mexico's total foreign trade.

The most-favoured-nation agreement with the Netherlands was signed in Mexico City on January 27 last year, for a period of two years. It is automatically renewable for successive periods of one year, unless either country denounces it six months in advance.

Previously, on December 5, 1949, the Bank of France and the Bank of Mexico signed a payments agreement that will be revised only when the balance of accounts in favour of either country exceeds \$2·5 million.



It is effective for one year and is being renewed from year to year by mutual consent. One immediate result of the arrangement led to the exchange of some forty French trucks for Mexican rice, early last year. The treaty between Mexico and Costa Rica was signed in the Mexican capital on February 4, and was ratified in the capital of Costa Rica twelve days afterwards. A general, unlimited and unconditional most-favoured-nation treaty, that is effective for one year and renewable for periods of twelve months unless three months' notice to the contrary is given by either country, was negotiated in Mexico with the Government of Yugoslavia and was signed on March 17.

The Novoa Commission, which in Europe signed most-favoured-nation treaties with France, Switzerland and Belgium-Luxembourg, concluded in Bonn, Western Germany, on August 26, an agreement for the exchange of goods to the value of 124 million dollars—62 million dollars each way—in the course of twelve months. Mexican exports under this agreement will be cotton, vegetable fibres, sugar, oil-bearing seeds, and zinc and lead concentrates. Imports from Germany will consist of machinery, industrial equipment, chemicals and railway equipment.

In London, the Novoa Commission conducted trade talks with a United Kingdom delegation consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, Foreign Office, Treasury, Bank of England, and the Ministry of Food. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1951, the United Kingdom will import Mexican commodities, chiefly raw cotton, to the value of four million pounds sterling, and the Mexican Government in turn declared its readiness to facilitate the importation of British products into Mexico. If the arrangement works out satisfactorily in these twelve months, it is expected that a larger volume of trade will be developed in 1951-1952.

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### **Record-Breaking Buyer Attendance at Canadian Fur Auctions**

Some of the most successful fur auction sales ever held by Canadian fur auction firms have recently taken place all across Canada. The heavy offering of all types of furs attracted a record-breaking attendance of fur buyers from Canada, the United States and European countries. As a result of strong competition in bidding, advances in prices for most of the furs were recorded and the percentages sold were very high. Fur skins such as Alaska sealskins, ermine and Canadian squirrel sold 100 per cent, with white fox, ranch and wild mink, muskrat and beaver all above 90 per cent. Fur auction sales are regularly held at the main fur centres of Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, and account for a good portion of Canada's fur exports.

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### **H. G. Hesler Appointed Financial Adviser**

Harold G. Hesler, of Montreal, assistant general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been appointed special adviser on the financial aspects of the defence production program. On the formation of a Department of Defence Production, Mr. Hesler will head its financial branch.

Mr. Hesler joined the Royal Bank of Canada in 1910 and was appointed assistant general manager in 1935, prior to which he was located in various Canadian cities and for ten years in Havana, Cuba. He served overseas in the First World War with the Royal Canadian Artillery. Mr. Hesler has assisted the government since 1946 as a member of the Advisory Council of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.



# Circular Outlines Functions of Technical Assistance Service

*Canadian Manufacturers' Association draws attention of members to need for technical personnel to improve standards of human welfare in underdeveloped countries—Co-operation of industry sought in placing trainees from abroad.*

CANADIANS, as believers in the democratic system and as world traders, have good reason to be actively interested in the various schemes launched to improve the living standards of peoples in the underdeveloped parts of the world. The betterment of conditions in these countries is the immediate objective, to the achievement of which the more highly developed Western democracies propose making a substantial contribution. The long-term effects of such developments merit the understanding and support of Canadians as a matter of enlightened self-interest.

Any improvement in the standard of living of the countries concerned will expand the market for capital and consumer goods. Conversely, any failure to raise the standard of living among the 570 million in South and South-East Asia will encourage the spread of Communism, and render more difficult the spread of those democratic principles that facilitate a freer exchange of commodities. An appreciation of this situation, and the importance of adopting counter measures are set forth in the Speech from the Throne, delivered on January 30, 1951, by His Excellency the Governor General, as follows:

"The increased menace in the Far East reinforces the mounting evidence that Communist imperialism is determined to dominate the world by force or the fear of force, and that the only hope of maintaining peace with freedom lies in the rapid increase of the combined strength of the free nations. It is equally important that the free nations should make it abundantly clear that they have no aggressive designs and that they are resolved to aid in constructive endeavours to improve the standards of human welfare in underdeveloped countries. . .

"Your approval will be sought for an appropriate Canadian participation in the Colombo Plan, and in technical assistance to underdeveloped areas."

While specific reference was made in the Throne Speech to the Colombo Plan, this is only part, though an important part, of the obligations that have been assumed by Canada. This country has also agreed to share in similar efforts by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, of which Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, formerly a prominent Canadian civil servant, is Director-General. Canada has already made available \$850,000 for the United Nations program. The United States is also committed to this United Nations plan and is meanwhile actively continuing her efforts under her well-known "Point Four Program".

## Colombo Plan is Commonwealth Project

Cabinet Ministers of Commonwealth countries met in Colombo, Ceylon, in January, 1950, and laid the foundation of what is now known as "The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia". It was realized that countries in that area, with one-quarter the world's population, could not alone solve their economic



problems. Commonwealth Governments took the lead because of their special ties with the area, and because three-quarters of the people in that territory live in Commonwealth countries.

The governments represented in this great new venture were the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as the main sources of assistance, and India, Pakistan and Ceylon, as the main beneficiaries. Provision was also made for the inclusion of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and other parts of South and South-East Asia.

Agreement was reached by the governments on a co-operative technical assistance program involving an expenditure of \$22.4 million over a period of three years, commencing in July, 1950.

Canada's initial contribution to the project is \$400,000, and a Technical Assistance Service has been established in the Department of Trade and Commerce. Requests for technical experts will be referred to this new Service in Ottawa, as they are received from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and from the bureau of the Technical Co-operation Scheme, in Colombo. These requests are already beginning to pour in and steps to deal with them are being taken at once.

### **Purpose of Colombo Plan Outlined**

Poverty and hardship are no new problems in South and South-East Asia, but there has been a great awakening among the people of that area during the last five years. Independent governments have been established, supported by democratic institutions and resolved to improve living conditions for their respective people. They are determined to fight the evils of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease. Their success depends on two factors: (a) The number of trained men who can be persuaded to assist in putting the various schemes into practice, and (b) the supplies of machinery, equipment, materials, clothing and food that can be obtained from abroad, over and above what they can pay for themselves.

There are three ways of relieving the shortage of experts: (a) By training more people in the area, (b) by obtaining trained men from abroad, and (c) by providing training overseas for more people from the area.

There are many people in South and South-East Asia who are skilled in village crafts and in working as individuals with simple tools, using traditional methods. There are few, however, who have had any training in large-scale industrial production, or in the application of modern techniques to agriculture. It is not simply a question of providing top-grade experts. Hundreds of these will be required, but so will thousands and thousands of foremen and skilled and semi-skilled workers, who must be trained locally. It will often be more satisfactory to train highly skilled technicians in the area, but a large number must familiarize themselves with the methods, materials and research procedures of the Western Hemisphere before they can accept leadership in the industries of South and South-East Asia.

### **Training of Technicians is Slow Process**

The training of technicians is a slow process. In the meantime, many highly qualified experts are urgently needed for work on development projects. It is estimated that 1,300 will be required from overseas, including 740 engineers, 95 agricultural experts and 80 medical specialists. Some will be wanted for three or four years, others for only a few months, but the number required at any one time during the six years of the Colombo Plan may be anything between 500 and 750.



## Canadian Industry Can Assist in Three Ways

(a) By making highly skilled personnel available for periods of up to three years. While engaged as technicians in India, Pakistan, Ceylon or elsewhere, these men would acquire experience and knowledge that would be of great value to their parent companies. It follows, too, that Canadian business in general would stand to gain, as these men recommend the use of the equipment with which they are most familiar.

(b) By discussing the aims and objects of this plan with their associates and other businessmen who might know of technically qualified men willing to participate in this great undertaking.

(c) By taking trainees from abroad into their plants. In many cases these trainees could become valuable sales agents by recommending the purchase of equipment and materials with which they became familiar during their training period. This is a further illustration of the rewards for enlightened self interest. It is also a method of sales promotion used by older exporters of industrial equipment for many years.

On receipt of requests for technical assistants, it is proposed to advertise for applicants, thereby providing Canadian industry with some indication of positions to be filled. *Foreign Trade*, weekly publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce, will list the requests and other pertinent information at periodic intervals.

It is proposed to establish regional or provincial committees to publicize the Colombo Plan and to assist in filling specific requests for technical men. It is also proposed that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association co-operate with the Department of Trade and Commerce in the establishment of such committees throughout the country.

Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who are interested in receiving more information, who are in a position to make technical personnel available, or who could take trainees into their plants are requested to communicate with the Director, Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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## Director of Priorities Division Appointed

Henry J. Sissons, of Toronto, has been appointed Director of a Priorities Division in the Department of Trade and Commerce. While no formal priority system is in force in Canada, the existence of various systems such as the "Defence Order" arrangements in the United States, make the establishment of a Priorities Division necessary in Canada. In addition to its work in connection with the United States source of supply, the new division will deal with various problems of ensuring supply for defence orders in Canada in fields that are not covered by separate divisions, such as the Steel and Non-ferrous Metals Divisions.

Mr. Sissons, who is on loan from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, served as Priorities Representative in Washington during the last war and as Deputy Priorities Officer in Ottawa for the Department of Munitions and Supply. He also served as assistant to the chairman, War-time Industries Control Board, and Director of Export Sales for the War Assets Corporation.

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## Sales of Canadian Storage Batteries Higher in Value

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers in the full year 1950 were valued at \$17,120,365, an increase of eight per cent over the preceding year's sales of \$15,854,462. Sales in December totalled \$1,398,581, as compared with \$1,362,349 in December, 1949.



# Defence Production in Great Britain Will Impose Burden on Civilian Economy

*Expenditure for all phases of military and civilian defence requirements estimated at about £4,700 million over the next three years —Trades not directly involved in defence preparations will be confronted with responsibility for maintaining dollar export drive.*

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, February 8, 1951.—Production for defence, involving an immense outlay of manpower and money, will impose a heavy burden on the civilian economy of this country. Trades not directly involved in defence preparations will be confronted with a tremendous responsibility for maintaining the dollar export drive, and further progress along the road towards the goal of non-austerity will be postponed indefinitely.

Expenditure over the next three years for all phases of military and civilian defence requirements, but not including stockpiling, is estimated at about £4,700 million, or an average of £1,566 million per year. Actually, for 1951-52 the expenditure will be about £1,300 million, but as the program gains momentum, the annual expenditures will show a rising trend. Before Korea, defence expenditures were established at £780 million for the current year. This figure was expanded to £1,133 million, to £1,200 million, and now to an average of £1,566 million per year. The current year's (1950-51) actual cost of defence will be about £880 million.

In reviewing these figures, it is of interest to compare them with the gross annual output by British industry, which was £9,200 million in 1950. At the same time, the value of all production (gross national income) in the United Kingdom was estimated at £13,345 million. Thus, the new defence estimates for the fiscal year 1951-52 will be 14 per cent of the value of industrial production in 1950 and nearly 10 per cent of the gross national income.

The budget estimate for 1950-51 showed revenue at £3,898 million. Expenditure for defence during this fiscal year will, therefore, amount to about 23 per cent of all revenue, and for next year will represent 33 per cent of this year's revenue. No details have been published as to how this additional revenue is to be raised, but the Prime Minister has indicated that efforts will be made to carry as much of the load as possible now and "refrain from mortgaging the future by running into debt abroad or reducing the investment on which our industrial efficiency depends". The light engineering industries producing for civilian consumption will be expected to take part of the defence production load, and, at the same time, along with other industries such as the textile industries, increase exports in order to balance the trading account. Civil building is also to suffer.

## Military Training Will Affect Labour Force

Apart from the disturbance in the labour force as a result of the conversion from civilian to defence production, plans for training reserves and expanding the armed forces will seriously hinder the industrial drive.

About 235,000 army reserves are to be called up for 15 days' training this summer, 10,000 R.A.F. reserves (spotting and control services) will also be recalled for a similar period of training, 6,000 men of the Royal



Fleet Reserve will be called for 18 months' service, 2,300 members of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force fighter squadrons will be required for three months' continuous training, and more than 1,000 aircrew reservists will be recalled from the regular R.A.F. reserves. Further, the regular armed forces are being expanded to 800,000, as compared with 700,000 last October. The total male working force of the United Kingdom is about 16,000,000, so that over 2·2 per cent of that force will be directly affected to a greater or lesser degree, some permanently diverted and others going for short periods. This may not seem a very serious disturbance, but it must be related to the drive for increased production (for military and civilian goods and for agricultural production), and considered against the background of over-full employment already existing.

The diversion of manpower resulting from new defence production is difficult to estimate. When the first post-Korean plan was produced, it was estimated that some 250,000 workers would have to be transferred. The figure now may be nearer the half-million mark.

Since this tremendous effort is being imposed on an economy that has been operating on bed rock with no reserves of materials, it is at least open to question as to how far or how quickly the plan can be implemented. Certainly, the plan will call for unprecedented peacetime sacrifices. Already the country has had to undergo power cuts, coal is short and domestic production has had to be implemented by imports from the United States. Most of the reserves of vital materials have been run down, and it has been necessary to impose cutbacks in zinc, copper, steel, timber, sulphur and sulphuric acid. A new statutory order controlling raw materials is expected to be issued about the middle of this month.

In these circumstances, any prospect of the easing of the imports of non-essential consumer goods from the dollar area is not to be expected. Although it is true that the exchange of dollar payments has been brought into balance, this will not now mean any real relaxation in the restrictions in payments to the dollar area. At the same time, it is more important than ever to intensify the export drive if the gain over the past year is not to be lost and if the dollar payments arising out of defence production are to be met. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has estimated that exports this year must rise by £400 million, and this load must be assumed by industry, which has been saddled with a tremendous defence responsibility.

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### **Co-ordinator of Defence Production Appointed**

Crawford Gordon, Jr., of Toronto, has been appointed as Co-ordinator of Production for the defence program. As Co-ordinator of Production, Mr. Gordon will be responsible for the carrying out and integration of the major production programs involved in the expanding defence effort, such as aircraft, shipbuilding, vehicles, electronics, guns and ammunition, for which it is anticipated that separate divisions will be established.

Mr. Gordon is president of the English Electric Company of Canada, St. Catharines, and executive vice-president of John Inglis Company, Toronto.

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### **Canadian Output of Mineral Wool Higher**

Canadian output of mineral wool in 1950 included 150,769,902 square feet of batts, as against 131,117,923 in 1949; and 14,098,869 cubic feet of granulated and bulk or loose wool, compared with 17,855,152. December production of batts amounted to 9,390,958 square feet, as compared with 11,829,313 a year earlier; and the output of granulated and bulk or loose wool totalled 1,036,226 cubic feet against 1,638,949.



# Canadian Preparedness Program Outlined in Address by Minister

*"Preparedness and the Canadian Economy" is subject of address by the Minister of Trade and Commerce before the Empire Club and Canadian Club in Toronto on February 26.*

THE over-riding aim of national policy today is to strengthen the defences of our country and its allies to the point where aggression will be deterred and, if it is attempted, cannot succeed, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in an address to the Empire Club and Canadian Club in Toronto on February 26. "This cannot be given a secondary place to any other national objective, however desirable. It will be a costly effort, but much less costly than all-out war, which is the probable alternative. Let us keep these alternatives ever before us in the difficult days that lie ahead. The choice is not between doing less or doing more now. It is between doing sufficient now or doing enormously more later. The price of peace is high. The price of war is infinitely higher.

"For Canada, preparedness is a many-sided effort. It means increasing our military establishment and our civil defences. It means supplying arms and equipment to countries that have joined with us under the North Atlantic Treaty for mutual defence. Equally important, but often overlooked, it means building up productive facilities and increasing the supplies of many of the vital raw materials upon which depend our defence effort and the defence effort of the democratic world.

"We are bringing into production the great variety of modern weapons needed for the armed services and for their support. Procurement of weapons and equipment in Canada is a civilian job. It is presently entrusted to the Minister of Trade and Commerce and operated through the Canadian Commercial Corporation and, so far as defence construction is concerned, through a new crown company, Defence Construction Limited, associated with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The services tell us what they require and when and where they want it. The civilian organization in my department then takes over the task of production and supply.

"In 1950 we placed contracts valued at \$629 million. In the fourth quarter of the year, the rate of placing contracts was six times as high as in the first quarter. From information now available, it is clear that the rate of awarding contracts will be still higher in the first quarter of the present year.

## **Notable Headway Made in Aircraft Field**

"A very high proportion of the defence contracts, over 40 per cent, has been for aircraft. In this field Canadian manufacturers are making notable headway. A Canadian firm has designed, built and successfully tested the most powerful jet engine yet to be developed in North America—the Orenda. This engine will shortly be in quantity production. We are producing, in quantity, air frames for the most modern short range jet fighters. We are getting ready to manufacture a long range, jet-propelled, all-weather pursuit ship, designed and successfully flight tested in Canada. Quantity production of small aircraft of the Harvard trainer type is being undertaken, in part for Canadian account, in part to meet United States requirements.



"Our shipbuilding industry on the Great Lakes and on both coasts is pushing ahead with the construction of fast escort vessels and mine sweepers.

"In the electronics field, Canada is producing a great quantity of radar equipment for our own network of radar defences as well as for transfer to European countries, within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Canadian ingenuity has created certain types of electronic and related equipment which, in quality and performance, are in a class by themselves. I might mention particularly a Canadian-developed portable radio set which is being produced in large quantities both for our own forces and for our allies.

"Our largest gun plant of the last war has a program in hand of naval guns and field artillery, partly for ourselves and partly for the United States. Our six arsenals, owned and operated by Canadian Arsenals Limited, a crown company, are turning out small arms and ammunition.

"I could give other examples, but this is sufficient to indicate the big strides that are being made in Canada to supply the weapons of modern war. Once again, and to an extent never approached before, Canada is becoming an arsenal of democracy.

### **Canada is Source of Many Strategic Basic Materials**

"But Canada is more than an arsenal of democracy in the limited sense. It is the source of many of the strategic basic materials upon which is dependent defence production in the United States, the United Kingdom and other allied countries, as well as in Canada.

"Expansion of these sources of basic materials, therefore, has a high priority in our planning. Our steel industry has in progress an expansion program involving new investment of close to \$100 million. Canadian production of copper, zinc, lead, nickel and tungsten is being expanded as rapidly as possible. An aggressive search is being made for cobalt, antimony, molybdenum and chrome. As announced the other day, the government is offering a higher price for cobalt. Although Canada is now the world's largest producer of aluminum, a vast expansion of this highly strategic war material is under construction. All these metals are now in short supply. I cannot think of any greater contribution that Canada can make to the defence of the free world than the effort now under way to overcome these shortages.

"We are also doing some stockpiling and some advance production of defence supplies. Materials for uniforms are being acquired. We have a modest but adequate program covering the acquisition of strategic materials not readily available in Canada. The Polymer plant is raising its output of rubber by about 25 per cent. Eldorado is expanding its facilities for the production of uranium. A new and larger atomic pile is being constructed.

"As I said at the outset, what is involved is an expansion in the whole range of activities that support the defence effort. Consequently, relative priorities are involved, and I should like to illustrate some of the problems that arise by a few specific instances.

"How much of our limited steel production should be used to expand the steel industry? Our answer has been to give the steel expansion program the green light.

"How much of our productive capacity should be used in expanding our petroleum industry? Canada, in the last war, was largely dependent upon the United States for this vital war material. Since then discoveries in Western Canada have transformed the outlook. We think this program is essential and should go ahead.



"The last war depleted iron ore reserves in the United States. Important new discoveries have been made in Canada, on the Quebec-Labrador border, at Steep Rock and at Sault Ste. Marie. Vast quantities of materials and manpower are needed to bring these projects into full production. What share of these materials and manpower are they to obtain in relation to other vital uses?

#### **Development of St. Lawrence Seaway is a "Must"**

"What of the St. Lawrence Seaway? It is becoming more obvious day by day that adequate quantities of iron ore cannot be transported from Northern Quebec to the steel mills of the Great Lakes until this waterway is built. We also badly need the hydro-electric power that would be generated. I have come to the conclusion that the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a "must" as part of effective mobilization of North American resources for defence.

"Legislation is now before the House of Commons for a Department of Defence Production that will have functions very similar to those of the old Department of Munitions and Supply. Meanwhile, men are already at work dealing with some of the more urgent problems.

"A system of end use control for steel is already in existence and orders have been issued under the Essential Materials Act to prohibit or regulate the use of steel for certain less essential construction purposes. As I have said on previous occasions, these restrictions may have to be extended to assure that steel is available for high priority purposes. In this connection, it does seem to me that there are economies in the use of steel and other critical materials which can be made without involving any important reduction in the quantity or utility of the goods being manufactured. I urge industry in its own interests to make these economies before it is required to do so by the government.

"We also have operating divisions in existence in my department concerned with non-ferrous metals, chemicals, explosives, oil development, aircraft manufacture and priorities. It has been a source of pride to me that men of high calibre offered their services to my Department during the last war and turned in a magnificent performance. This is happening once again, and I can only say how much it lightens the burden of office to know that men holding high positions in private business, regardless of their politics, are willing to drop their private affairs in the present emergency and join the service of the government.

#### **Other Restrictions May be Necessary**

"Some restrictions are in effect to ensure the fulfilment of the defence program and others will no doubt be necessary. They will, however, be introduced only as they are necessary for this purpose. The defence effort must proceed, but there is no point in causing more disruption to industry than is absolutely necessary.

"A defence effort involving the expenditure of \$5 billion over three years cannot help but have a significant impact upon the Canadian economy. I do not for a moment believe that we are now at the peak of our productive capacity. My advisers tell me that we have a condition of full employment in Canada, but I have seen Canadians respond to the call for increased production in a way that amazed the statisticians and I think they will do it again.



"Nevertheless, there is no great amount of slack in the economy and as the Governor of the Bank of Canada said in his annual report:

In view of the rate of growth in defence requirements, it seems more likely that this demand on our resources will exceed the increase in the available supply of goods and services for the foreseeable future. If this takes place, the amount available for civilian purposes inevitably will be reduced.

"If these are the facts, then I am sure Canadians will take them in their stride. All of us, I am confident, would rather accept some moderate lowering of his or her living standards now than the terrible consequences of all-out war which we are trying by our present preparations to avoid. To devote 10 per cent of our output to defence is pretty cheap insurance against the demands that would be made by all-out war.

"This leads me finally to the question of price control. It seems to me that many of those who are now advocating price control think that such controls can keep the Canadian standard of living from being affected by the defence effort. Whatever price controls may do, they cannot reduce the real costs of defence. There is no painless way of meeting these costs that the government has been able to discover. If we had found such a way, we should undoubtedly have adopted it without delay.

### **Price Controls Not Feasible Except in All-out War**

"The government has received a number of requests from various organizations that price control be imposed immediately. So far, there has nearly always been a suggestion that the particular product which the particular group is itself concerned with be not controlled until certain adjustments have been made to bring prices of that particular product to a fair level. Obviously, to adjust all prices to a fair level before imposing price control is an impossible task. Those of us who had experience with price control during the last war know that unfairness is inherent in any overall control, and that all those administering the control can hope to do is to remedy the unfairness before it reaches the breaking point. My own experience leads me to believe that the Canadian people will not stand for the regimentation by controls administered by the vast bureaucracy required for the purpose, except under conditions of all-out war. It seems to me that some better system of accomplishing the purpose can be devised other than an overall price freeze, and my officers are analyzing various alternatives with that thought in mind.

"The Canadian Government has never been opposed to price controls as such. In fact, legislation is now under discussion in Parliament which would give the government power to impose economic controls of all kinds as the need may arise.

"We will not impose any system of price controls, however, unless we are satisfied that those controls will serve a helpful and not a harmful purpose in combating inflation. It may seem strange to speak about price controls as having a harmful effect in the fight against inflation but that can easily happen. Price controls would be harmful if they did not have overwhelming public support. They would be harmful if they were relied upon as a substitute for more fundamental measures such as taxes and credit controls. They would be harmful if they were not accompanied by adequate wage controls.

"Nor do I think it would be wise, even if it were theoretically possible, to move into price controls until there is reasonable assurance of price stability in the United States. This attitude has been misrepresented as a policy of letting the United States do the job for us. It is nothing of



the kind. We are following fundamental anti-inflationary policies which, I suggest, are more successful than those in the United States. All I am stating is the simple truth, that the price levels in two countries, as closely linked as Canada and the United States cannot, for very long, be insulated from one another."

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## Greek Agricultural Production Almost Equals Prewar Level

*Because of increased population, at least two more years required to reach prewar agricultural production on per capita basis—Prospects not promising for increased revenues from exports—Low production of olive oil threatens price structure.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Fourth in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS, December 11, 1950.—The sale of Greek agricultural products abroad provided this country with approximately 90 per cent of its earned foreign exchange during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. Sixty to 65 per cent of the working population of the country are engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the end of the last fiscal year agricultural production approximated that of prewar, but with an increase in the population of 10 per cent, it is believed that at least two more years of the present upward trend will be required to reach prewar production on a per capita basis. Though anticipated levels of production may be achieved, the prospects for higher revenues from exports are not as promising. Not only are Greek exportables facing increased competition from other sources of supply, but because of increased world availabilities and reduced demand from traditional customer countries, they have lost purchasing power in terms of products this country requires from abroad.

Since liberation from enemy occupation in October, 1944, Greek agriculture has been striving against bitter odds, both from within and without the industry, to achieve prewar levels of productivity and to recapture lost markets. Guerrilla warfare, destruction of equipment, depletion of livestock and poultry and lack of adequate credit facilities have curtailed production. Price controls on the sale of farm produce within the country and scarcities created by restrictive imports policies have distorted price relationships, reducing the local purchasing power of farm products. At the same time, high internal costs of production have rendered such products non-competitive on world markets.

Although Greece is predominantly an agricultural country, agriculture is limited both by the topography and the climate. Three-quarters of the land area is mountainous. The excessive rains of winter and summer droughts, coupled with hot winds, frequently have an adverse effect on the crops. Good productive soils are found in many parts of Good productive soils are found in many parts of Thessaly and Macedonia, and some of these have lost little of their fertility by erosion. Elsewhere, for the most part, the soils of Greece have suffered erosion damage for centuries. Sheep and goat raising has contributed largely to the loss of



upland top soils, which, on being denuded of vegetation, have been washed away. Subsequent erosion has deposited injurious gravel and subsoil in what were once fertile valleys.

While the rural population is so large in relation to the land resources that many farming people are required to live at subsistence level, considerable attention is being devoted to land reclamation. The equivalent of U.S.\$10 million is to be spent on reclamation during the fiscal year 1950-51, and it has been stated that this effort could be doubled. Flood and erosion control, necessitated in large part by the vanishing forests, are regarded as matters of prime importance. In early summer of this year, work was in progress on 48 land reclamation and flood control projects, and measures are being instituted for forest conservation and development. At the same time, well-drilling for irrigation purposes is being carried out extensively.

Large farms, consisting of over 30 hectares (74.1 acres), less than one per cent in number, cover 30 per cent of the farming area, the remainder being divided into small farms of under 30 hectares. The larger farms lend themselves readily to mechanical cultivation. The size of the smaller farms, densely populated with limited outlets for non-farm employment, necessitate such farm practices and the growing of such crops as provide maximum employment to farm family workers using hand tools and implements, including the sickle, hoe and grain flail.

Efforts to improve crop yields include the extensive use of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers. A total of U.S.\$2.9 million was allocated for the importation of plant protection chemicals during the 1949-50 fiscal year, and U.S.\$4.6 million have been allocated for that purpose for the 1950-51 year. An amount of U.S.\$10.8 million was allocated for the importation of chemical fertilizers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and actual imports by that date amounted to U.S.\$8.2 million. In all, 112,250 metric tons of chemical fertilizers are to be imported during the current fiscal year, including 67,250 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers. It has been estimated that the use of fertilizers in Greece, in the case of nitrates, is six times that of prewar, and double in the case of phosphates.

### Cereal Grains Are Best Crops

The topography and climate have determined, to a large extent, the agricultural pattern of the country, although it is believed that some modification of the existing pattern could be achieved through irrigation.

### Greek Agricultural Cultivation and Production

	Area under cultivation			Production		
	1939	1949	1950 (Estimates)	1939	1949	1950 (Estimates)
	Stremmas*			Metric tons		
Wheat .....	9,593,841	7,625,527	8,670,000	1,042,114	838,887	900,000
Barley, oats .....	3,662,788	3,394,944	3,535,000	372,843	308,857	364,000
Maise .....	2,765,472	2,239,882	2,483,000	261,537	222,167	205,000
Pulses .....	1,040,187	840,027	940,000	79,570	77,700	65,250
Tobacco .....	843,394	754,390	990,000	54,956	46,000	55,000
Cotton (unginned) ..	772,185	573,474	760,000	45,342	45,800	63,000
Potatoes .....	226,658	357,720	351,500	162,600	394,577	360,000
Table grapes .....	191,298	258,000	.....	89,864	110,000	137,000
Currants .....	640,431	484,000	.....	130,006	90,000	80,000
Sultana raisins ....	130,052	109,000	.....	36,569	29,000	30,000
Wine .....	1,604,269	1,451,000	.....	385,457	450,000	455,000
Rice (unshelled) ..	24,984	75,261	103,000	4,639	21,223	32,000
Olive oil .....	.....	.....	.....	155,119	218,112	54,000
Edible olives .....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	93,811	17,000
Dried figs .....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	23,680	20,000

\* One stremma equals 0.247 acres.



Sheep and goat raising, which provides such necessities as wool, hair, milk, meat, cheese and leather, seems likely to continue as the leading small-farm enterprise. At the same time, cereal grains offer the best crops from the standpoint of climate and self-sufficiency. These are sown in fall and harvested early in summer, ahead of the dry season. Vineyards and olive groves are next in importance, because deep roots protect them during the long periods of drought when non-irrigated top soils become bone-dry. Cotton and tobacco have gained prominence in Greek agriculture, as the former may be grown on sub-irrigated lands, such as drained lake bottoms, which are not irrigated directly, and the latter because of the long dry summer which, while it tends to reduce the yield, improves the quality.

Tobacco cultivation has been unrestricted since the end of World War II. From 1951, its cultivation will be confined to certain areas, as was the case in prewar days, in order to standardize and improve the quality. Although the area devoted to cotton is estimated to be approximately the same as prewar, the yield has increased, which may be attributed to improved methods of cultivation and increased use of fertilizers. Cereal crops are approaching prewar levels of production, although that of maize is estimated to have fallen off this year.

During the past two years emphasis has been placed on the increased production of rice. Land devoted to the growth of rice has been increased from 75,261 stremmas in 1949 to an estimated 103,000 stremmas in 1950. The additional land utilized for this purpose consists of barren alkaline areas, previously not under cultivation. It has been estimated that there are 500,000 stremmas of such land throughout Greece which can be gradually reclaimed through the initial cultivation of rice, and, as a result, be conditioned to support the growth of other valuable crops including cereals. Present plans call for reclamation at the rate of 20,000 stremmas annually. Already the increased growing of rice has resulted in reducing the local price of rice by almost 50 per cent.

### **Low Production of Olive Oil Threatens Price Structure**

A serious threat to the price structure are the low estimates of the 1950 production of olive oil and edible olives which, according to latest reports, are 54,000 and 17,000 metric tons, respectively, against bumper yields of 218,112 and 93,811 metric tons last year. Olive oil in Greece serves a dual purpose in that it provides a substitute for gold, on the one hand, and is a food and industrial product on the other. The dual purpose served by olive oil is a carryover from the days of occupation and famine. Money invested in olive oil, as in gold, is a safeguard against devaluation of the currency. When the olive oil crop has been low, the Greek Government has been obliged to import seed oil substitutes in an effort to stabilize the cost of living. Prices of other commodities are immediately affected by any sharp change in the price of olive oil. It is the opinion of experienced observers that seed oils cannot compete with olive oil as a "savings account" and that, due to fluctuations in the olive crop, controls will have to be instituted in order to level off availabilities over a period of years.

The increase in the yield of table grapes is almost inversely proportionate to the reduction in that of currants, when the present year's figures are compared with those of 1939. The sultana raisin crop and production of wines are estimated to approximate those of a year ago. This year's output of dried figs is reported to be about 4,000 tons below that of 1949.



## Livestock and Poultry Production Suffered Under Occupation

Livestock breeding and poultry raising have suffered more from enemy occupation and guerrilla warfare than other branches of Greek agriculture. Losses have necessitated the importation of large quantities of meat, milk, butter, cheese and eggs. In an effort to restore the livestock population, provision has been made for importation, from other than dollar sources, for the period July 1-December 31, 1950, of sheep and cattle for breeding purposes.

### Greek Livestock and Poultry Population

	1938	1948	1949
Horses .....	363,183	231,368	231,753
Mules .....	183,609	142,263	146,493
Donkeys .....	404,379	361,594	371,381
Oxen and cows .....	974,135	674,211	675,252
Buffaloes .....	67,352	58,470	57,195
Sheep .....	8,138,772	6,630,899	6,337,335
Goats .....	4,356,120	3,404,638	3,269,460
Hogs .....	429,748	508,541	529,934
Poultry .....	11,994,551	8,625,506	8,748,473
Rabbits .....	695,801	346,438	366,647

Slight increases were recorded for horses, mules, donkeys, oxen and cows, during 1949 as against 1948. More substantial increases were recorded for hogs, poultry and rabbits, although the number of buffaloes, sheep and goats declined. The overall livestock wealth of the country, with the exception of hogs, is down 10 to 25 per cent below that of prewar.

### Greek Animal and Livestock Production

	1938	1949	1950
		Metric tons	(Estimates)
Meat .....	111,532	76,100	75,891
Fresh milk .....	280,073	142,200	242,399
Soft cheese .....	45,336	24,440	34,877
Hard cheese .....	9,762	4,980	8,605
Butter .....	6,054	2,830	5,411
Eggs .....	27,050	19,500	22,000
Sheep wool .....	5,594	7,786	7,470
Goat hair .....	1,090	1,438	1,376
Hides (fresh) .....	.....	6,843	6,418

The veterinary program currently being carried out will contribute to the increase of the livestock population and the output of animal products. Provision has been made for the establishment of the first veterinary school in Greece, to be affiliated with the University of Salonica, and scheduled to open during December for the school year 1950-51.

### Additional Tractors to be Imported

While the Ministry of Agriculture recognizes the limitations on mechanization of Greek agriculture, it plans, during the next two years, to increase its own tractor force by 150 tractors. At the same time, co-operatives and private agencies will import from 400 to 450 tractors. The mechanical draft power requirements of Greece have been estimated at 200,000 horsepower, of which 65 per cent was attained by June, 1950, after writing off as obsolete the tractors on hand in Greece after liberation. In addition, draft animal requirements have been estimated at 743,000 head.

Farm machinery imported into Greece by UNRRA, AMAG and ECA during the period 1945-1950, according to the ECA Mission in Greece, is valued at U.S.\$18.5 million and includes as principal items the following:



# Imports of Farm Machinery into Greece

	UNRRA	AMAQ	ECA* 1948-50	Total
Balers .....	70	25	50	145
Binders .....	830	80	200	1,110
Seed cleaners (power and hand) .....	500	....	193	693
Clearing equipment (forest and brush) ..	....	....	91	91
Combines .....	20	42	106	168
Cream separators .....	....	....	500	500
Cultivators .....	4,350	....	....	4,350
Drilling machines .....	610	....	200	810
Dryers .....	....	10	68	78
Dusters .....	12,300	....	3,000	15,300
Fertilizer distributors .....	200	....	....	200
Harrows (disc, spring and spike tooth) ..	9,250	20	150	9,420
Hammer mills .....	200	100	....	300
Hullers (rice) .....	....	5	10	15
Mowers .....	490	....	100	590
Ploughs (disc) .....	641	20	350	1,011
Ploughs .....	8,300	435	1,055	9,790
Rakes (hay) .....	290	....	180	470
Shellers (corn) .....	780	10	....	790
Sprayers (power and hand) .....	18,270	....	1,155	19,405
Sub-soilers .....	....	30	66	96
Threshers .....	90	....	20	110
Tractors, crawlers (for cultivation) .....	31	....	100	131
Tractors, crawlers (orchards) .....	....	20	83	103
Tractors, crawlers (for earth moving) ..	70	5	339	414
Tractors, wheel (for cultivation) .....	1,362	225	704	2,291
Tractors, wheel (orchards) .....	....	....	50	50
Tractors, wheel (for earth moving) .....	....	....	26	26
Tractors, garden .....	100	....	....	100
Trailer (agricultural type) .....	1,390	....	400	1,790

\* Figures include equipment ordered under 1949-50 program, whether or not as yet received.

Although wheel tractors outnumber crawler type tractors almost four to one, the latter are popular in Greek Government circles, as they lend themselves more suitably to reclamation work. The Ministry of Agriculture, while stating a preference for gasoline powered tractors, has been encouraging the importation of diesel tractors, rather than attempting to find a way to exempt from taxation gasoline used in agricultural production.

The Greek Government has modified a former policy by which virtually all imports of farm machinery were effected through state procurement. The Ministry of Agriculture advises that for the fiscal year 1950-51 a total of U.S.\$1.7 million of such imports will be turned over to private agencies, and will be financed by the government up to 80 per cent. At the same time, farmer purchases of tractors and other equipment will be given three to four years' financing at 6-7 per cent interest. State procured farm machinery and supplies are distributed through the many branches of the Agricultural Bank of Greece and through farm co-operatives. Private imports are handled through dealer agencies. Presently there are 60 agents in Greece of foreign farm machinery manufacturers, though it is claimed that only a relatively few, located in Athens and Salonica, are in a position to give adequate service on parts and repairs.

For some time the Greek Government has attempted to encourage local farm machinery manufacturers to increase output and to bid on government purchases of equipment that could be made in Greece. Seven factories are producing farm machinery in Greece, consisting of ploughs, harrows, drills, hay balers, pumps and hand implements. These factories are located in Piraeus, Lamia and Volos. While production is primarily for domestic consumption, two of the plants exported prewar to neighbouring countries and one has exported to Turkey since the war.



# St. Lawrence Seaway Advantages Outlined by Transport Minister

*Hon. Lionel Chevrier said proposed channel from Montreal to Great Lakes to be deepened to 27 feet, and that 2,200,000 horsepower available in International Rapids Section to Canada and United States—Total cost of project to Canada estimated at \$336,000,000, which includes \$132,000,000 spent on Welland Ship Canal.*

**B**ENEFITS to be derived by industry in Canada and the United States from completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway were set forth by the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, in an address on February 21, 1951, to members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa. It is proposed that the channel between Montreal and the Great Lakes be deepened to 27 feet, and that 2,200,000 horsepower be developed in the international section of the St. Lawrence River, with the power equally divided between Canada and the United States.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway should be distinguished from the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, Mr. Chevrier explained. The latter extends from Montreal to a point 30 miles below Quebec, and was deepened by the Federal Government for the purpose of providing safe navigation for ocean-going vessels from deep water to Montreal. It has a depth of 32.5 feet at extreme low water, and will provide a link between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway when the latter is completed.

There are five steps in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway, as follows:

(i) St. Mary's Falls, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, a drop of 21 feet.

(ii) St. Clair River-Detroit passage, joining Lake Huron and Lake Erie, a drop of 8 feet.

(iii) Niagara Falls, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, a drop of 326 feet.

(iv) St. Lawrence River Section, including the International Rapids Section, Lake St. Francis Section, Soulanges Section and the Lachine Section, a drop of 225 feet.

(v) Montreal to the sea, which lies wholly in Canadian territory, and in which there is a drop of 20 feet.

It is estimated that 9,000,000 horsepower can be developed along this waterway, as follows: Niagara, 3,600,000 h.p.; International Rapids Section, 2,200,000 h.p.; Beauharnois or Soulanges Section, 2,000,000 h.p.; and Lachine Section, 1,200,000 h.p.

All of this power is Canadian, with the exception of 1,800,000 h.p. at Niagara and the American share of 1,100,000 in the International Rapids Section.

## Large Expenditures Already Made by Canada

Canada has already spent \$300,000,000 to provide a dredged channel of 35 feet to Montreal, a 14-foot canal system between Montreal and Lake Ontario, a 25-foot channel between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and a lock at Sault Ste. Marie. The United States has provided locks at the Sault, and dredged channels between Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

Canada has spent \$300,000,000 upon these facilities to enable wheat from the Prairies to move from the head of the lakes by water to the



sea, a distance of 2,000 miles, Mr. Chevrrier said. Thus, Canada's wheat crop is able to reach the European market and there compete favourably with the wheat of other countries. Again, these sums were spent to provide an alternate route for Canadian wheat exported to European countries vis-à-vis that provided by the United States through the Erie Canal and the Hudson River to New York City. The completion of the Welland Canal permitted our wheat, along with other products, to flow through this natural course down the lakes into the St. Lawrence River and on to the British market. The completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway to a full depth of 27 feet would guarantee forever an all-water route for our commodities at a substantially reduced transportation cost, through the elimination of transshipment at such points as Prescott, Port Colborne and Port McNicoll.

From a power point of view, 100,000 h.p. have been developed at the Sault; 1,800,000 h.p. at Niagara; 93,000 h.p. at Massena, N.Y., and 1,000,000 h.p. at Beauharnois. Therefore, out of a total potential of 9,000,000 h.p., barely 3,000,000 h.p. have been developed, or approximately one-third.

As a result of the rapid postwar expansion of industry in Canada, together with a constantly rising consumption of domestic power, the province of Ontario has been, for the past few years, faced with an acute shortage of power to meet demands. This is further accentuated by the present increasing activity in defence production. The International Rapids Section, with its 2,200,000 h.p. potential—one-half of which belongs to Canada—constitutes the remaining large block of undeveloped hydro-power available to Ontario in the southern portion of the province.

#### **Power Needed by Quebec Province**

In so far as the province of Quebec is concerned, with the increased output at Beauharnois available in the near future, the power situation in the large industrial area adjacent to Montreal will be satisfactory for but a few years. I am credibly informed that some of the power will be required from the Lachine section not later than 1955, if the present rate of growth in power demand continues.

The seaway as it now stands has a depth of 32·5 feet from Montreal to the sea, 25 feet from Prescott to Lake Erie, 21 feet downbound and 25 feet upbound from Lake Erie to the head of the lakes, and only 14 feet from Prescott to Montreal. It is, therefore, clear that the seaway has been partially completed on both sides of the St. Lawrence River section. This is the bottleneck which must be removed to allow deep sea vessels to ply between the ocean and the Great Lakes.

The newly discovered iron ore fields of Northern Quebec and Labrador can be most speedily exploited only when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed. For years the backbone of the steel industry in the United States has been high grade iron ores of the Mesabi Range, to the south of Lake Superior. The high grade ores from these fields are being rapidly depleted and that factor accounts for the interest in the fields of Quebec and Labrador, where upwards of 400,000,000 tons of high grade ores have been amply proven.

The latest estimate places the total cost, including the full development of 2,200,000 h.p. in the International Rapids Section, at \$806,000,000, of which \$336,000,000 is Canada's share and \$470,000,000 is the United States' share. Of these amounts, Canada has already spent \$132,000,000 for the completion of the Welland Ship Canal in 1932, leaving a balance of \$204,000,000 still to be expended. This includes any contemplated improvements in the Lachine Section.



The United States has already implemented one of the provisions of the 1941 agreement with Canada by the completion in 1943, at a cost of \$15,000,000, of a new lock at Sault Ste. Marie. The United States has also invested \$17,000,000 in the 27-foot project in the St. Mary's, St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, where a depth of 25 feet for downbound traffic and 20 feet for upbound traffic is available. The total expenditure on these channels by the United States has amounted to \$55,000,000.

#### **Project Provides for Power and Navigation**

The present position is that Canada has entered into an agreement with the United States for the development of power and navigation on the St. Lawrence. Canada believes that this agreement with certain technical modifications, if need be, is the best for all parties concerned. It was arrived at after years of careful study by competent engineers, both Canadian and American. I am pleased to note that the President of the United States has asked Congress to ratify the 1941 agreement. In his message to Congress, he recited the pertinent reasons why the agreement should be approved. We in Canada are prepared to carry out our part of the agreement, and we are hopeful that it will be implemented at this session of Congress. But let there be no mistake about it. This is a power and navigation scheme, not a power scheme alone as some interests would seem to indicate, Mr. Chevrier declared.

Completion of the international section of the river will change the whole front on both sides of the international boundary line for a distance of fifty miles. The project approved of is what engineers term the 238-242 controlled single stage project. It consists of:

1—A dam in the Long Sault Rapids and two power houses a short distance below this, one on the Canadian side, one on the American side, each capable of developing 1,100,000 h.p. This dam will flood communities on both sides of the river and on the Canadian side for a distance of approximately thirty miles by a width of one to three or four miles.

2—A control dam in the vicinity of Iroquois Point, the object of which will be to control the level of the pool and to protect the down river interests at Montreal.

3—A side canal on the United States mainland to carry navigation around the Long Sault Dam, and a side canal to circumnavigate the control dam at Iroquois.

4—Dikes where necessary. The 238-242 single stage project means that after its completion, it will be 238 to 242 feet above sea level. The average elevation along the front from Cornwall to Prescott is 220 feet. It is easy then to visualize that, upon completion, communities such as Mille Roches, Moulinette, Wales, Dickinson's Landing, Farran's Point, Aultsville, and one-half of Morrisburg, will in some cases be from 18 to 22 feet under water. All along the front for a distance of thirty miles communities will be submerged. Farmhouses, schools, churches, cemeteries and homes will disappear. These, it is hoped, will rise again on the new shore line, where modern and up-to-date communities will relocate.

#### **Development is Important to National Defence**

From the point of view of national defence, I believe that the development of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway is of the greatest importance. Without the construction of the seaway, the large deposits



of high grade iron ore in Labrador cannot be moved economically and expeditiously to the Great Lakes' steel centres. Shipbuilding and ship repair could not be increased advantageously in the relatively well protected Great Lakes shipyards and no relief could be afforded in times of emergency to land transportation between Montreal and head of the lakes.

When one realizes that more yearly tonnage passes through one of the bottlenecks in the Upper Lakes Region, namely, the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, than through the Panama, Suez, Manchester and Kiel Canals put together, this gives some idea of the tonnage that is likely to come through when the development is completed. The building of the Panama Canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and the construction of the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, were logical projects. They were the inevitable and the right thing to do, no matter at what cost. On the proposal to construct a deep waterway in the St. Lawrence River, to link the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, the verdict will be the same. If you were to draw a circle having a radius of 75 miles around the Long Sault Rapids, you would have within this circle no less than six million horsepower of electrical energy, most of which has been undeveloped. What this will mean to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the state of New York, I need hardly explain, Mr. Chevrier said.

We are indeed a fortunate country. Not only have we vast natural resources, but nature has given us great rivers and streams surging with undeveloped waterpower. We have in Canada a potential of 55 million horsepower. About one-third of this is to be found in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin and six million of it is within this radius of 75 miles. The production of electrical energy is not an end in itself. But it is a means to an end. It supplies services and facilitates production. The true significance of electric power lies in its relationship to the general economy of Canada. Some two-thirds of the total national production of electricity is absorbed by our manufacturing industries. Of these, five major industries use over half of the total power generated for consumption, namely, pulp and paper, primary iron and steel, abrasives, electro-chemicals and the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals. When one realizes that these five industries are both directly and indirectly responsible for approximately one-third of the gross value of our manufactured goods, then the importance of low cost power to an industrial machine is clearly evident.

The prosperity of Canada is to a very large extent dependent upon industrial production and the latter is impossible without power. Hence, the benefits of this great project to both Canada and the United States, are incalculable.

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#### **Canadian Streptomycin Sold in Hong Kong**

Shanghai, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—On January 25, some 90,000 bottles of "Merck" streptomycin and other pharmaceuticals were brought to Hong Kong from Canada. Streptomycin was quoted at HK\$5.5 per bottle for spot, and for delivery after two weeks, HK\$4.7 per bottle.

It was rumored that Hong Kong authorities would put a control over pharmaceutical tradings, and all stocks of pharmaceuticals must be registered with the Board of Industry and Commerce. Holders were taking steps to liquidate their goods. According to general estimates, streptomycin and 200,000 units of penicillin powder were sent to Macao from this British colony in the past few days, valued at approximately HK\$2,000,000. Quotations slashed sharply. "Merck" streptomycin declined from HK\$7.4 to HK\$7.2, the 200,000 units penicillin powder from HK\$4.7 to HK\$4.2, and 50,000 penicillin tablets from HK\$8.7 to HK\$8.5.



# Development of New Cane in Mauritius Results in Record Sugar Production

*Sugar harvest exceeded four hundred thousand tons for first time—Area under cultivation increased by 7,000 acres—New cane "M 134/32" is of robust nature and suitable for planting in difficult land—Total value of Mauritian exports and imports increased.*

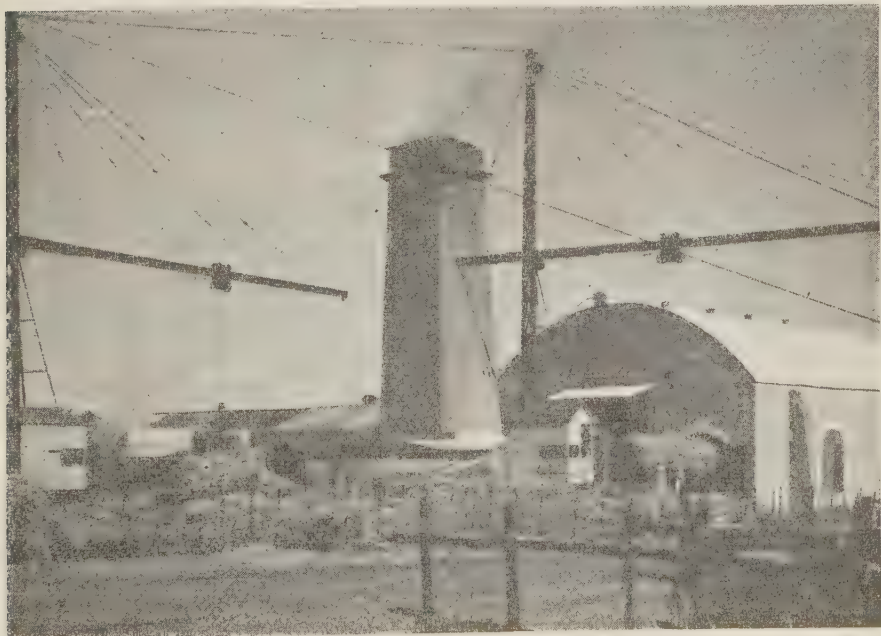
By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Since the preparation of this report, Mr. Birkett has been transferred to Johannesburg. One rupee equals \$0.2210 Canadian.)

CAPE TOWN, January 11, 1951.—Sugar production in Mauritius amounted to 416,000 tons in 1949, the first year in which the harvest has exceeded four hundred thousand tons. This compares with 392,000 tons in 1948 and with 348,000 tons in 1947. This increase is mainly due to the larger area under cultivation, which is more than 7,000 acres in excess of that for the past few years. The principal factor in this increase was the development of the new cane "M 134/32", of robust nature and suitable for planting in difficult land. It is estimated that this "King-cane of Mauritius" occupies more than ninety per cent of the cane lands. Even more productive types are being developed, which in the future may enable the industry to reach an annual production of over 500,000 tons. The latest information available from the Colony is to the effect that the 1949-50 sugar crop will total 445,000 metric tons.

Some 450 plantations of varying size produced in 1949 about 198 tons of flue-cured and 72 tons of air-cured tobacco, a total of 270 tons. Samples from this production were sent to England to investigate the possibility

Mauritius—Sugar factory on south coast, where the cane is crushed and the juice converted into raw sugar.





of finding purchasers on the London market, but reports were generally unfavourable. Samples sent to Madagascar were better received and prospects in that market appear encouraging.

Aloe fibre production has increased considerably, a total of 1,090 tons of hemp and sisal having been delivered to the government sack factory and a small amount exported during the year. The present production of sacks by the factory is sufficient to bag about one-fifth of the total sugar crop. It is hoped to gradually increase this production of sacks by the use of mechanical decorticators and the mechanical clearing of land for production of fibre.

The area under tea during the year was slightly greater than in 1948, yielding a crop of 600,000 lbs. Since imports of tea totalled only 35,000 lbs., production is now approximately equal to consumption and a search is on for export markets. A hopeful sign for the future is that 10,000 lbs. were sold to Britain and another 16,000 lbs., to South Africa.

At the end of June, 1949, government subsidies for foodstuff plantations and the guaranteed minimum price for groundnuts came to an end. This form of encouragement was replaced by the provision of tractors and other agricultural machinery to help planters to clear land for food crop cultivation.

Efforts, with only modest success, are being continued to improve the quantity of herds and to build up a larger cow population.

#### **Total Value of Exports and Imports Increased**

The total value of imports and exports in 1949 showed a marked increase over previous years. Imports reached the figures of Rs. 153,221,654 and exports Rs. 166,002,646. The corresponding figures for 1948 were Rs. 136,265,540 and Rs. 144,345,359.

A small part of the demand for foodstuffs is met from local production. It is necessary however to import the greater part of the Colony's needs of food, clothing and manufactured goods. Flour, butter, cheese, bacon and mutton are imported from Australia, and good quantities of foodstuffs come from the United Kingdom and South Africa. Beef on the hoof is imported on occasions from Madagascar, and frozen meat is supplied from Australia. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, apparel, machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large quantities of cotton goods come from India. Other notable items are gunny bags from India and fertilizers from South America.

Sugar, on the production of which the colony is almost dependent, accounted for the major part of the 1949 exports, the value of the 434,756 metric tons shipped to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Canada and Hong Kong being Rs.159,016,851. Rum exports exclusively to the United Kingdom reached a total of Rs.4,187,677 for 5,982,395 litres. Aloe fibre, of which about 211 tons went to the United Kingdom and Belgium was valued at Rs. 192,359, almost twice the value exported in 1948.

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#### **Closing Date for Australian Power Project Extended**

Sydney, N.S.W., February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The closing date of tenders for the design and construction of the Guthega project of the Snowy Mountain Hydro-Electric Authority has been extended to 12 noon, May 21, 1951.

(Editor's Note—See January 27, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade*, page 130.)



# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### **Chile Authorizes Rent Increases**

Santiago, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Among the projects despatched by the Chilean Senate during the last session, was the authorization to increase rents by 10 per cent. At the same time, tenants who are up to date with rental payments may not be ejected from the premises occupied during the year 1951. The first proposed rent increase was one of 20 per cent, but general protests resulted in it being reduced to the lower figure.

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### **Belgian Shipyards to Construct a Tanker for Chile**

Santiago, February 6, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Minister of Economy and Commerce has authorized the construction in Belgian shipping yards of a tanker of 9,000 tons displacement. It is stated that the government has a plan for increasing the tanker fleet of the country in order to satisfy the normal supply of petroleum. Because it has not been possible to obtain the class of vessel required on the world market, construction in Belgian shipping yards has been authorized. A director of the Chilean Petroleum Companies, who is at present in Europe, will be entrusted with the arrangements of the operation.

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### **Chilean Wool Clip Almost Entirely Sold**

Santiago, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Shearing is proceeding under normal conditions in the Magallanes territory, but it is reported that the clip in general is one-half pound per head lighter than last year. The following prices for wool have been reported during the month of February: 180,000 kilograms at 114 pesos per kilogram; 65,000 at 123 pesos; 200,000 at 150 pesos; 100,000 at 115 to 130 pesos. With the exception of a few small clips, the entire wool clip has now been sold.

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### **Chile to Install Gas Condensing Plant**

Santiago, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—It is proposed to install a plant for the condensation of gas from petroleum in Punta Arenas. This condensing plant, for which machinery has already been shipped from the United States, is on a small scale, but will be the first of its kind in Chile.

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### **Chile Investigating Establishment of Television Service**

Santiago, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Discussions have taken place between the Chilean Broadcasters Association and United States radio technicians, as to the possibility of establishing television service in Chile. Endeavours are being made to form a company to establish a local station, the central tower of which would be situated on the San Cristobal Hill, which is within the city limits.



## NEW ZEALAND

### New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment

Wellington, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department is inviting tenders for the following equipment:

Contract No. 178—One 80-ton four-motor electric overhead travelling crane for Islington Substation.

Contract No. 179—110 kv. switchgear and steelwork for Waitski Power Station.

Contract No. 180—400-volt switchgear for Whakamaru Power Station.

Tenders for the supply of this equipment close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on May 8, June 5 and June 12, 1951, respectively.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain copies of specifications for the above contracts from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

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### New General Wage Order Issued in New Zealand

Wellington, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A general order raising award wages by 15 per cent, or 3s. in the pound, from February 15, was issued on January 31, 1951, by the Court of Arbitration, ruling on claims for increase by the Federation of Labour and Trade Union Congress. The increase will be reduced by the weekly rise of 7s. for men and 4s. 9d. for women granted by the interim wage order of June 10, 1950. It covers workers under all but three awards. The decision was not unanimous.

The decision increases all rates of remuneration, including time and piece wages and overtime and other special payments. It does not increase allowances for tools, bicycles, motor-vehicles, protective or special clothing or special footwear. It excludes workers under the New Zealand (except Westland) freezing workers' award, the Taranaki and Wellington bacon workers' award and the Taranaki and Wellington cool-store and cold-store employers' award.

There is no legal compulsion for any employer to increase the wage of a worker who is already receiving more than the nominal minimum rate prescribed in the relevant award or industrial agreement plus 15 per cent. The object of a fixed percentage increase was to leave the relative wages unchanged.

## PERU

### Peruvian Imports from Switzerland Higher

Lima, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Swiss exports to Peru, in exchange for copper imports, reached a value of 14·05 million Swiss francs in the first ten months of 1950, as compared with 9·85 million in the same period of 1949. Swiss imports from Peru consist mainly of cotton, sugar, canned fish and copper, while machinery and watches make up the bulk of Swiss exports to Peru.



### **Peruvian Bank Increases Capital**

Lima, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Crédito del Perú, held on December 27, 1950, an increase of capital was voted from 26,000,000 to 40,000,000 soles.

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### **Peruvian Fisheries Acquire Whaling Steamer**

Lima, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The 225-ton whaling steamer *Cachalote* has arrived at the port of Callao from Cape Town, South Africa. The whaler has been acquired by the Cia. Pesquera de Paracas, S.A., whose plant is located near Pisco. The vessel has a crew of 14 men of German nationality who are experts in whale fishing. It is planned to operate the vessel off the Peruvian Coast.

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### **Peruvians Smoked Over Two Billion Cigarettes Last Year**

Lima, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A survey of smoking habits of Peruvians during 1950 reveals that 2,154,000 kilos of tobacco went up in smoke. Of this amount, 1,835,000 kilos were produced in Peru and 319,000 kilos imported. This amount included 2,100,000,000 cigarettes and 1,655,000 cigars.

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### **Peru Receives Gift of Trout Eggs from United States**

Lima, February 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of 100,000 trout eggs, a gift from the United States Fish and Game Bureau, arrived in Peru on December 22, aboard Panagra's *El Interamericano*. The eggs, requested by the Institute of Interamerican Affairs for Peru, are brook trout, and will later be sown in brooks and streams of the Peruvian Andes as part of the Fish and Game Bureau's program to augment trout in Peruvian waters.

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### **Peru Developing Lead and Zinc Deposits**

Lima, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Approximately U.S.\$1,600,000 are being invested by Northern Peru Mining and Smelting Company to develop the rich lead and zinc deposits at Chilete, railhead of the Pacasmayo Railway and 105 kilometres inland from that port. Ninety tons of machinery and equipment for the mines arrived at Pacasmayo in February, and at present between 750 and 1,000 workmen are employed at the mines and port.

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### **Lima Will Build Huge Modern Hospital**

Lima, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The huge new 14-story hospital to be erected in Lima by the Caja Nacional de Seguro Social will be one of the most modern and best-equipped in the world. The new hospital will have a built-up area of 55,000 square metres, and construction of the two 14-story wings will begin on Avenida Salaverry within the next three months.



## **Peru Orders Steel from Chile**

Lima, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Approximately 627 tons of steel from the new Huachipoto steel mill of the Cia. de Acero de Chile will be embarked on board the steamer *Marnadan* for Callao, Peru, some time in February.

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## **SCOTLAND**

### **Scottish Shipbuilding Industry has Orders for Three Years**

Glasgow, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The continued demand for new oil tankers and larger types of cargo ships has enhanced the prospects of the Scottish shipbuilding industry, which opened 1951 with order books sufficiently well filled to keep many firms busy until the end of 1953. A number of tenders for a variety of work are in circulation, and Clydeside firms are certain to be awarded a substantial share of the new £25,000,000 tanker construction program of the British Tanker Company.

Considerably over one million tons gross of new shipping are on the order books of Scottish shipbuilders. The twenty-three Clyde firms have still to launch more than 600,000 tons gross of tankers, more than 250,000 tons of cargo motorships, 50,000 tons of passenger ships and at least 15,000 tons of miscellaneous craft. The east coast yards have yet to launch 110,000 tons of cargo ships, 30,000 tons of tankers, 5,500 tons of colliers, a 3,100-ton passenger vessel and roughly 4,000 tons of miscellaneous craft.

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### **Important Orders Placed with Scottish Heavy Industries**

Glasgow, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The opening month of the year has brought important new work to the heavy industries of the west of Scotland. The Indian Government Railways have placed an order for 100 coal-burning steam locomotives, valued at fully £1,750,000 with the North British Locomotive Company. Each engine will weigh about 100 tons in working order and will be of 4:6:2 metre-gauge type. This firm has a fairly full order book, and the new contract will be completed during 1952.

The first major contract for the Greenock factory of Joy-Sullivan, the recently established Scottish subsidiary of the well-known United States firm of mining equipment manufacturers, has been placed by the Italian Government. It is for the supply of conveyor equipment worth £184,000 for use in the Sardinian coal mines.

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### **New Mechanized Foundry Operating in Scotland**

Glasgow, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the largest mechanized foundries in the light castings industry has gone into operation at Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire. Capable of producing 120 tons of castings per week, the new foundry is the latest addition to the works of a well-known Scottish manufacturer of cookers and heating stoves. The foundry is designed to give a high rate of production, while lightening, by the use of machines, the heavy labour generally associated with floor moulding. There is at present a serious shortage of young men interested in learning the trade, and it is hoped that the new method of production which is clean, modern and labour-saving, will attract more workers.



## **Scottish Iron and Steel Trade Receives Many Inquiries from Abroad**

Glasgow, January 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of inquiries received from abroad by the Scottish iron and steel trade since the beginning of the year offers unmistakable evidence that overseas buyers are still as anxious as ever to secure supplies of British steel. This interest was perhaps most noticeable in the case of American, Canadian and Australian operators.

Reluctance on the part of Scottish makers to commit themselves any further ahead is understandable in view of the rather disquieting raw material position. Iron ore supplies, already affected by the intensive American purchases of Swedish and European ores, have been still further affected by the shortage of vessels to carry ore. This shortage has been caused mainly by the diversion of vessels to the United States to bring coal to this country. No further news of any change in the supply position of scrap from German sources has been forthcoming, but the trade considers it unsafe to reckon on any larger quantities of German scrap during 1951 than half a million tons, and many consider that the industry would be fortunate to get even that much. As imports of German scrap were previously about 2,000,000 tons a year, the prospective shortage is serious. Intensive efforts are being made to obtain larger supplies of scrap from the home market.

In the meantime, production has been well maintained, both at blast-furnaces and in steel melting shops. The output from the rolling mills has been equally satisfactory, but the stocks of ore and scrap drawn upon to maintain the productive level will need renewing in the very near future.

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## **Scottish Council Appeals for Funds**

Glasgow, January 25, 1951.—(FTS)—An appeal to contribute £35,000 this year to the funds of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is being made to the Scottish public, industry, commerce and local authorities. Launching the appeal in Glasgow, Lord Bilsland, the president, said that if the council did not receive adequate support, inevitably its activities would have to be curtailed. This, he said, would be a disaster of the first magnitude for Scotland.

On last year's working the accounts of the council had shown a serious deficit. In round figures the income was £21,000 and the expenditure £30,000—£12,500 for propaganda activities in London, the United States and Canada, and in promoting export trade and attracting new developments to Scotland; £10,000 for the salaries and wages of the council's staff; and £7,500 for surveys, reports and inquiries, and for the general expenses of the council.

The deficit had been met from the council's general reserves which were now entirely exhausted. If the council were to continue, it was imperative to receive, this year, £35,000. The £30,000 spent last year represented a contribution of 1½d. per head of the Scottish population, not a very high charge considering the value of the work done.

The council's appeal for support was earnestly and urgently commended by Mr. Hector M'Neill, the Secretary of State for Scotland, who pointed out that its labours were directed not only towards the economic vigour of Scotland today, but also to fostering the growth of what will be the Scottish industries of the future.



## SPAIN

### Spanish Orange Exports Higher This Season

Madrid, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Orange exports from Spain during the current season amounted to 259,716 tons, as against 167,623 tons in 1949-50 and 117,629 tons in 1948-49. This season, 85,517 tons went to France, 54,978 to the United Kingdom, 33,424 to Holland, 31,856 to Belgium and 21,374 to Western Germany.

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### Spanish Production of Aluminum High

Madrid, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of aluminum in Spain reached the figure of 2,300 tons in 1950, of which 1,300 tons were produced at the Valladolid factory and 1,000 tons at Sabiñanigo. This year the Valladolid plant is expected to turn out over 2,500 tons which, together with the 1,000 tons normally produced at Sabiñanigo, will put the total production for 1951 at 3,500 tons.

## VENEZUELA

### Netherlands Firm to Establish Brewery in Venezuela

Caracas, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The well known Netherlands firm, Heineken of Amsterdam, is reported to be planning the construction of a brewery in Caracas, with an initial capital of approximately three million dollars. It is estimated that the new factory will be in production two years after permission to operate has been granted by the Venezuelan Government.

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### Artificial Silk Factory to be Established in Venezuela

Caracas, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—An United States firm is reported to have completed all preliminary studies and plans for the establishment of an artificial silk factory in Caracas. Final approval by the government is expected shortly. The plant, which will cost approximately seven million dollars, will be in operation one year after permission to operate has been received, according to officials of the company. The directors of the plant will be Venezuelans, and Venezuelan capitalists are invited to invest in the new industry on equal terms with United States investors.

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### Establishment of Petroleum Division Announced

Dr. O. B. Hopkins, vice-president of Imperial Oil Limited, has been appointed Director of a Petroleum Division in the Department of Trade and Commerce, in connection with the defence program. The new division will primarily be concerned with development of the industry and will correlate plans for increasing crude oil production, refining and transportation facilities. The division will work closely with the Petroleum Administration for Defence in Washington, D.C., on problems of common interest.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Republic of Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Further import quotas have been announced by the government of the Republic of Ireland for the period March 1 to August 31, 1951, for the following:

Hose (other than half-hose) of artificial silk, or silk: 2,500,000 pairs, compared with 2,400,000 pairs for a similar period last year.

Certain woven tissues of wool or worsted: 2,500,000 square yards, as against 2,000,000 square yards for the previous six months.

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## Peru Doubles Customs Duties on Certain Luxury Items

Lima, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—With the removal of all restrictions on imports into Peru, the rates of duty have been doubled on certain luxury items including: Jewellery and imitation jewellery; cigarette cases and lighters; pocket and wrist watches; fountain pens and automatic pencils; tobacco boxes; compacts; handbags and wallets; tableware and cutlery of silver; wall and table clocks; luxury baggage.

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## Canadian Government Purchasing Tungsten Ore Reserves

The Canadian Government has taken steps to purchase for \$328,000 the known tungsten ore reserves of the Emerald property in British Columbia from the present owners, Canadian Exploration Limited. Equipment has been ordered to build a mill of 250 tons daily capacity and the mine, which has been closed down for some years, is being rehabilitated. It is expected initial production of tungsten concentrates will be obtained by next autumn.

Tungsten is a highly essential ingredient of tool steels and tungsten carbide, among other essential uses, the production of which items will greatly increase in defence programs. Since Canada is normally dependent on imports entirely and the bulk of the world's supply comes from the Far East, particularly China, it was deemed a matter of urgency to initiate a domestic source to meet essential Canadian requirements.

Scheelite, a tungsten mineral, was discovered on the Emerald property during the last war and under government ownership and direction some production was obtained. Following the war, the property was purchased by Canadian Exploration Limited from War Assets Corporation and production was continued for a couple of years. The terms of purchase from War Assets were recently completed and a new arrangement was made between the government and Canadian Exploration based on the known ore reserve at the same price per unit of tungsten at which it was sold years ago. The price of tungsten today has greatly increased from this base and, therefore, the potential value of the tungsten part of the Emerald property is now very much enhanced.

Canadian Exploration Company will carry on its normal production of lead and zinc concentrates from that part of the Emerald property which it still owns and which is entirely removed from the tungsten part of the property. If Canadian Exploration should develop new tungsten ore sources on its portion of the property, arrangements are provided for treatment in the government-owned mill. The company will operate the mine and mill on a fee basis, with Dr. W. F. James, of Toronto, acting as consultant for the government.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

The variety of implements and equipment for farm use to be shown at the Trade Fair is expected to be more comprehensive than in previous fairs. About 3,000 square feet of space has been booked to show goods of interest to farmers. Canadian farm equipment to be displayed ranges from hand tools to tractors. Among the exhibits from England will be such items as brooder thermometers and incubators; sump pumps and various types of shears and other tools; tractors and other farm machinery.

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The printing equipment section shows good promise of being bigger than ever. England so far is the major contributor, with 2,640 square feet of space booked. Canada has 1,500 square feet, while the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia are also represented. Products include printers' sundries, various pieces of heavy composing-room equipment, process engraving and photo-litho plate-making equipment, and machinery for letterpress work, ticket printing, blueprint drawing, mitreing, embossing, marking, trimming, and related work. Equipment for the graphic arts are also among the exhibits in this field.

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Almost 9,000 square feet of space has been booked to show a diverse assortment of food products and beverages from twelve different countries. Canada, with 4,200 square feet in the foods and beverages section, is currently the major contributor. Among the Canadian exhibits will be meats, canned goods, fruits and vegetables, dairy products and oils; spring wheat, soft wheat flour, rolled oats and oatmeal; as well as paper drinking cups, containers for food packaging, and similar items. A wide variety of Canadian beers, ales, whiskeys, wines, liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages will be included.

The Netherlands is well represented, with 2,040 square feet taken to show a representative selection of Dutch foods. Biscuits and cakes, cheese, chocolates, canned fruit juices, jams, confectionery, liquors, cocoa, mustards, smoked meat products, baby foods and soups are only a few of the products the Dutch will be displaying. Biscuits and cakes will be shown by a famous Scottish firm.

Beers, ales, wines, liqueurs and other beverages from all over the world will be exhibited. Included will be rum from Barbados, British Guiana and the Bahamas; wines and spirits from Cyprus; golden honey mead from the Isle of Man; wine from Australia and South Africa. Scotch whisky will again be offered in variety.

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The sections devoted to building materials, heating and plumbing equipment and hardwares and smallwares are developing rapidly, and will contain an extensive range of products covering almost every phase of the building and hardware trades.



Almost 3,000 square feet of space has been booked. One of the Canadian exhibits will be aluminum prefabricated houses and other prefabricated equipment, such as door frames, window sashes and similar building articles. All types of heating equipment, including stoves and furnaces, will be shown by another Canadian firm. Industrial cutlery, knives of all description, aluminum utensils, metal stampings, locks, axes, shovels and other tools are some of the products to be exhibited by Canadian firms.

Builders' and contractors' plant machinery, machines for making plain or embossed concrete blocks, and brick and tile moulds are among the exhibits of a large English company. In the smallwares section, the products of English firms fairly well cover the field, ranging from high grade paints through household hardware to metal stampings.

A group of German firms are exhibiting under one name in the hardware category. Products to be shown include adjustable wrenches and pipe wrenches; meat grinders and food choppers; cutlery; kitchen, hunting and pocket knives; canvas drinking water bags, canvas water dams, tents and tarpaulins.

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The two sections of the fair devoted to house furnishings and appliances show a total of 11,520 square feet of space taken so far. Canada leads with almost 3,500 square feet, while Czechoslovakia is next, with 3,100 square feet, followed closely by the Netherlands with 3,000 square feet.

Household products to be shown by Canadian firms include kitchen appliances and equipment, bathroom accessories and fixtures, rugs, carpets and mats, ornamental goods, lamp and lighting fixtures, cooking utensils, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and radio phonographs. The large variety of household wares to be exhibited by the Netherlands includes artistic glassware and mosaics, objets d'art, furniture of all types, hospital and hotel equipment, lamps, old Dutch hand-painted cabinets and cupboards, and many other articles.

An Italian firm, which last year sold its entire display on the first day to a large department store, is coming back with a line of fine furniture, embossed copper and brass items, fine upholstered piece-goods and other lines.

The Australian firm that exhibited the revolutionary "Electrosonic" washing machine last year is again exhibiting a new, but as yet, unidentified invention.

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In the automotive section, a British manufacturer is exhibiting a line of cars and light and heavy commercial and electric vehicles. Another British firm is exhibiting an all-purpose municipal vehicle equipped as a catch basin cleaner and street flusher, as well as trucks and truck bodies. Two different makes of cars are scheduled for display by a Czechoslovakian company.

Trailers and utility bodies are among the Canadian automotive exhibits. One firm is showing an extensive line of car parts and equipment. From the Netherlands will come a display of leather tool bags with chrome vanadium tools. An Australian publishing house will exhibit repair manuals for English and continental cars.

In the machinery and plant equipment section a number of firms, particularly from Great Britain, are showing garage repair equipment and tools, as well as automobile components. Among the exhibits will be



diesel engines, ball bearings, diesel road rollers and earth-moving equipment, automobile gear boxes, trailer and caravan axles, battery chargers, grease guns and other lubricating equipment, and wheel, steering and frame alignment machinery.

A number of different metals and alloys suitable for use on cars, such as zinc moulding for running boards and aluminum for bus and truck bodies, are being displayed in the metals and chemicals section. In textiles, some exhibitors are showing upholstery and covering fabrics.

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A feature of the chemicals and metals section will be a joint exhibit of a number of Canadian chemical firms, designed to show the magnitude of the industry both in itself and in relation to its markets. Organized by a joint committee of the Society of the Chemical Industry and the Chemical Institute of Canada, the display will illustrate the uses of Canadian chemicals in a wide range of different industries, such as textiles, rubber, cosmetics, etc. This marks the first participation by the Canadian chemical producers as a unit, although individual firms have exhibited in previous years.

Some of the chemicals marketed by firms represented in the joint display are petroleum products, fuels and lubricants; fatty acids, hydrogenated fats and oils and similar products; cleaning compounds; chemical fertilizers; specialized chemicals for textile, leather, rubber, paper and cosmetics industries; agricultural chemicals; plastics, plastic compounds and resins; products of high purity metals and alloys; and vitamins, penicillin and streptomycin. Industrial chemicals, steel and steel alloys are listed as the exhibits of the individual firms.

#### Canadian Exports and Imports Increased in January

Canadian domestic exports totalled \$285.1 million in January, 1951, as compared with \$221.2 million in January, 1950. Estimated total imports in January of this year amounted to \$327.5 million, as compared with \$211.9 million in the previous year.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in value to \$186,900,000 as against \$130,900,000, and to the United Kingdom declined to \$40,100,000 compared to \$48,600,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$234,100,000 as compared to \$154,500,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$34,200,000 as against \$26,100,000.

Preliminary figures on Canada's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	Jan., 1950 Domestic	Jan., 1951 Domestic
	(Millions of dollars)	
Exports—		
United Kingdom .....	48.6	40.1
Other Commonwealth countries .....	13.7	16.0
United States .....	130.9	186.9
Other foreign countries .....	28.0	42.1
Total, all countries .....	221.2	285.1
Imports—	Jan., 1950	Jan., 1951*
United Kingdom .....	26.1	34.2
Other Commonwealth countries .....	10.7	21.7
United States .....	154.5	234.1
Other foreign countries .....	20.6	37.5
Total, all countries .....	211.9	327.5

\* Estimate only. Subject to revision.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

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### United States

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**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

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**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

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### Venezuela

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# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 19	Nominal Quotations Feb. 26
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2098	·2089
		Free	·2385	·0755	·0752
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	·0491	·0489
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3490	2·3400
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0209	·0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0175	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0296	·6118	·6092
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0572	·0569
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2202	·2193
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0215	·0214
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5401	·5379
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1872	·1864
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0488	1·0444
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0210	·0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1521	·1514
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·00000	1·0488	1·0444
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0636	·0633
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0115	2·9990
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4195	·4178
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6455	2·6345
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0166	·0165
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2497	·2487
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0488	1·0444
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2098	·2089
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5244	·5222
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1812	·1805
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0644	·0641
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2202	·2193
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9363	2·9250
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9363	2·9250
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9363	2·9250
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9363	2·9250
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1214	·1209
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2760	·2748
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5561	·5538
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9363	2·9250
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2098	·2089
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1469	·1463
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3170	·3157
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0488	1·0444
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0708	·0705
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5244	·5222
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0364	·0362
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3426	·3411
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0963	·0959
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2028	·2019
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2438	·2428
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3729	·3713
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9363	2·9250
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9363	2·9250
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0488	1·0444
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6904	·6875
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3131	·3117
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
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# FOREIGN TRADE

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**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 10, 1951

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Oil derrick rises from a wheat field in Alberta. This scene is becoming more and more familiar as the search for oil deposits proceeds. This double cropping of the land is providing a great stimulus to the economy of the province. Wheat production in 1950 totalled 117 million bushels, while the discovery of oil has provided another source of wealth. Already crude oil is moving along the new pipeline from Edmonton to Lake Superior and will result in a saving of approximately \$150 million in crude oil imports.

*Courtesy Alberta Department of Economic Affairs.*

**Price 10 cents**



# United States Crop Production Was Third Highest on Record

*Output in 1950 was greater than average of previous eight years and was exceeded only in 1948 and 1949—Record crops of soybeans, sugar-beets and sorghum grains harvested, while production of oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, hay and sugarcane was high.*

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1951.—Crop production in the United States in 1950 was the third largest on record. It was greater than the average of the previous eight years and was exceeded only in 1948 and in 1949. The index of crop production in 1950 was 126 per cent of the 1923-32 base. Record crops of soybeans, sugar-beets and sorghum grains, and high production of oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, hay and sugarcane, contributed to the high index. The harvested area of wheat in 1950 was 61·7 million acres, compared with 76·6 million acres in 1949, but the yield per acre was higher in 1950 than in the previous year. The 1950 crop totalled 1,026·7 million bushels as compared with 1,141·2 million bushels in 1949. In 1950, about 3·7 million acres less of corn was harvested than in 1949. The total production was 3,131 million bushels in 1950 compared with 3,379·4 million bushels in 1949. A cotton crop of less than 10 million bales provided the most outstanding exception to the trend of high production.

Cattle, calf and hog numbers increased during 1950, but the sheep and lamb population declined. The gain in cattle and calves on farms in 1950 probably was somewhat more than the increase of two million head in 1949. The 1950 pig crop totalled 100·7 million head, an increase of 5 per cent over 1949. The sheep and lamb population has been declining for seven years, but this decline may have ended in 1950.

Production of milk and eggs during the first eleven months of 1950 exceeded by about 1 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, the comparable 1949 output. Except for 1945, milk production in the first eleven months of 1950 was the largest on record for that period. Milk production in November was slightly below that of November of last year. Production of poultry and meat was greater in 1950 than in the previous year.

## Prices Received by Farmers Increased

In December, 1949, the index of prices received by farmers, at 233 (1910-14 equals 100) was at its lowest point since June, 1946. The index rose continuously from January, 1950, until, in mid-November, it stood at 276, the highest figure in almost two years. Crop prices were at 250 and livestock prices at 299. It is expected that the index will rise further, even though the composite parity ratio was 105 at the middle of November. This is because, of the major commodities, only cotton, tobacco, rice, wool, cottonseed, beef cattle, lamb and veal calves were above parity on November 15.

United States land values now average 1 per cent above the previous high reached in November, 1948, and 5 per cent above the peak reached in 1920 during the first World War boom.



The index of costs of goods and services used by farmers has been rising steadily since August, 1949, and, at November 15, was at the 1948 average level. Increases in the prices of feed, livestock and building materials, have more than offset lower seed and fertilizer prices.

Since mid-1950, the downward trend in farm income, which began in 1948, has been reversed. Prices have been rising steadily and, despite a 5 per cent drop in total marketings, gross farm income for 1950 was \$31·8 billion, only slightly below the \$32·2 billion of 1949. The buoyancy resulted largely from increased marketings of livestock and livestock products at steady or improved prices.

Higher production expenses, combined with a slightly lower gross income, are expected to bring farm operators 6 per cent less net income in 1950 than in 1949. The index of prices farmers had to pay in 1950 is estimated at 205 (1935-39 equals 100), compared with 197 in 1949. Because costs have remained high, the net income realized by farm operators in 1950 is expected to be about \$13·3 billion compared with \$14·9 billion in 1949 and the 1947 peak of \$17·8 billion.

A large number of agricultural bills were introduced during the second session of the 81st Congress, but because of international developments and the elections, a smaller-than-usual percentage of them became law. The more noteworthy laws include the repeal of the federal oleomargarine tax; increase in the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$4·75 billion to \$6·75 billion; extension of social security benefits to cover regularly employed farm labourers; extension of the use of surplus commodities in school lunch and welfare programs; altered price-support and marketing quota regulations for some commodities; and, under the Defence Production Act, provision for ceilings on farm products at a minimum of parity, or the highest price between May 24 and June 24, 1950.

In addition, policy decisions were taken which, removed hogs, peas and poultry meat from price support in 1950 and from eggs in 1951 (potatoes in 1951 will lack support by default of legislation); saw organizational changes in the United States Department of Agriculture to cope with expected activities under the Defence Production Act; released most fats and oils, but not butter, from import control; and called for increased production in 1951 as an aid to the control of inflation and to meet the expected increase in demand.

The position of agricultural surpluses changed abruptly in mid-1950 with the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Since that time, surpluses have been described, somewhat loosely, as strategic reserves and, for the most part, are smaller than those of the previous year.

### **Production to be Increased This Year**

Agriculture in the United States during 1951 will be called upon to increase production in spite of some manpower problems and, possibly, smaller quantities of certain production supplies, in order to provide adequately for the civilian population, the growing armed forces and the needs of Allied Nations. Agricultural production will also be called upon to be sufficient to provide, if possible, a positive check on inflation.

Price controls, which may be applied on a selective basis, were not adopted on any agricultural commodities at the year's end, but may be applied in 1951 if prices continue to advance.

The expanding buying power of consumers, which started before the close of 1950 and which will increase as more people have jobs and as incomes rise, will increase the demand for farm products well above that of 1950. For 1951, as a whole, farm operators are expected to realize a net income at least 15 per cent higher than has been estimated for 1950.



# Economic Union of Benelux Countries Hindered by Agricultural Problems

*Disagreement arises largely from the fact that Netherlands agricultural products in general can be marketed in Belgium and Luxembourg at lower prices than locally grown produce—Conference, held in Luxembourg to seek a solution to problems, resulted in a revised agricultural protocol.*

THE HAGUE, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the major obstacles to achievement of a full economic union by the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg is disagreement on agricultural problems. This arises largely from the fact that Netherlands agricultural products in general can be marketed in Belgium and Luxembourg at prices approximately 28 per cent lower than locally grown produce. This is possible for a variety of reasons, including greater efficiency of production in the Netherlands, and reduced production costs as a result of a system of governmental controls and subsidies. These include controls on wages and rents and subsidies on livestock feedingstuffs and on domestic foods, which indirectly limit wage costs through reducing the rate of rise of living costs.

The net result of the price differentials between the countries in the past has been that the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union has protected home producers through restricting the freedom of entry of agricultural products from the Netherlands. This was permissible under the conditions of the Benelux Agricultural Protocol of May 9, 1947, which permitted the unilateral fixing of minimum import prices by the importing country—in effect Belgium—on a list of specified agricultural products.

As a step towards closer integration of the economies of the Benelux partners, and towards complete economic union, a conference was held in Luxembourg on October 20 and 21, 1950, to seek a solution to the outstanding agricultural problems. From this conference emerged a revised agricultural protocol scheduled to supplant its 1947 predecessor on January 1, 1951. The major innovation of the Luxembourg Protocol was the replacement of the unilateral minimum import price fixing procedure by a consultative process amongst the Benelux partners. It provided further that failure of agreement through formal consultations would leave the importing country free to adopt protective measures. However, should these measures be considered prejudicial to its interests by the exporting country, the question could be referred to an arbitration committee whose decision must be reached within two months and would be binding until the convention of Economic Union becomes operative. The same consultative procedure was outlined for the alteration of the established list of products covered by the Luxembourg Protocol.

## Duties to be Levied by Exporting Country

Another departure from the 1947 Protocol provided that any duties necessary to raise export prices to the required minimum would be levied by the exporting rather than the importing country. In addition, revenues accruing from such levies would be divided equally between the Netherlands and Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union quarterly, whereas in the past they were collected and retained by the importing nation.

Preferential rights concerning imports of agricultural products subject to minimum price conditions were again granted to each other by the



three countries in the Luxembourg Protocol, and liberalization of the products enumerated in the Protocol appendix is prohibited where imports from non-Benelux countries are concerned.

Further provisions of the Luxembourg Protocol include undertakings to pursue technical progress in agriculture in order to reduce costs and promote efficient production, and to reduce, and eventually abolish, such artificial supports as agricultural subsidies. The technical progress clause was, of course, aimed at Belgian agriculture, and the elimination of subsidies at the Netherlands, as it is hoped that by such means the differentials in production costs between the two countries might be eliminated, and one of the major obstacles to complete economic union removed. In addition, the Protocol recognized that agricultural conditions in Luxembourg are peculiar to that country, and stipulated that this fact is to be taken into account when applying the provisions of the Luxembourg Protocol.

Following the signing of the Luxembourg Protocol in October, the Belgian Government was subjected to strong pressure both within Parliament and from the Belgian farm organizations to seek a postponement of the implementation of the Protocol or a modification of its terms. Consequently, another agricultural conference was held in The Hague on December 28 and 29 in an attempt to reconcile the conflicting Belgian and Dutch views. At this conference it was agreed that the Luxembourg Protocol would be implemented on January 1, 1951, as originally intended, and would remain in force until the treaty of Economic Union had been concluded. However, the provision for arbitration was dropped for the time being, and if through consultation the Benelux partners cannot reach agreement upon minimum import prices, the importing country will be free to adopt any measures deemed necessary to safeguard its interests, and the exporting country will have no recourse to arbitration as originally intended in the Luxembourg Protocol. An expanded interpretation of the clause concerning the special position of Luxembourg was also agreed upon, and the latter country is permitted to take protective measures unilaterally, if imports are threatening to undermine the position of its producers.

Despite the fact that the Luxembourg Agricultural Protocol was implemented on January 1, 1951, as originally intended, the modified form agreed to at The Hague conference has occasioned considerable disappointment in Dutch agricultural circles. On the other hand, Belgian agricultural producers are much relieved, as they feel that the Belgian Government will now have sufficient freedom to act in such a way as to safeguard their interests, if necessary. However, it must be admitted that under The Hague formula the consultation procedure for price-fixing established in the Luxembourg Protocol can be readily nullified by means of the escape clause, which states that the importing country—following the consultative process—may take any action deemed necessary to protect its interests. The arbitration provision, which has been dropped for the time being, would have restricted the use of the escape clause. This result of The Hague conference makes the possibility of a solution to the agricultural problems of Benelux more remote, and undoubtedly will retard the date when full Economic Union can be achieved.

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#### **Argentina to Aid in Rehabilitation of Korea**

Buenos Aires, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that Argentina would contribute 2·5 million pesos worth of foodstuffs towards the aid and rehabilitation of Korea, under the auspices of the United Nations.



# Inefficient Dock Labour Has Resulted in Slow Turn-Around in Indonesian Ports

*Freight handling conditions in Djakarta, the principal port, deteriorated—Pilferage of cargo is reported to be prevalent—Tonnage of foreign vessels entering the ports is increasing—Large orders placed in Netherlands and Germany for railway rolling stock.*

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Third of four articles on economic conditions in the Republic of Indonesia. Since preparation of this report, Mr. Thomson has left Singapore for Canada, being succeeded by Mr. D. S. Armstrong.)

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1950.—Tonnage of foreign vessels entering Indonesian ports is high and increasing. During 1948, the foreign shipping was shared by the Netherlands (41 per cent), Great Britain (40 per cent) and the United States (10 per cent). Domestic inter-island and coastal shipping was largely dominated by a Netherlands steamship company. Some Indonesian companies are engaged in copra collection to a limited extent and an undetermined number of native craft ply the coastal and river waters of Indonesia.

Djakarta is the principal port, while other ports of importance are Medan (Belawan), Soerabaya, Macassar, Semarang, Cheribon and Tjilat-jap. Freight handling conditions in Djakarta have decreased in efficiency and a very slow turn-around is maintained, mainly due to the inefficiency of the dock labour. Pilferage and looting of cargo is reported to be prevalent. The same situation prevails in other Indonesian ports to a greater or lesser degree.

Prior to the war, there were 4,550 miles of railways operating in Indonesia. During the occupation and later, considerable damage was done to track and equipment. In 1948, only 2,019 miles, or less than 50 per cent of prewar mileage, were in operation. During 1949 and 1950, some lines have been reopened to traffic, but it will be some time before prewar service can be resumed. The Indonesian railways have recently placed orders for 1,000 goods wagons and 100 passenger cars in the Netherlands, as well as a substantial order for locomotives in Germany.

At the end of 1949, an agreement was reached whereby Indonesia took over the domestic operations and equipment of the Royal Netherlands Indies Airlines, renaming it Garuda Indonesian Airways. With a fleet of DC 3 aircraft, Garuda provides an excellent service to over thirty cities of the archipelago as well as to Singapore. This line has recently added a number of Convair aircraft to its fleet. Indonesia plans that all personnel of Garuda Indonesian Airways will be Indonesians by 1959. Other airlines operating to Indonesia include K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), British Overseas Airways Corporation, Qantas Empire Airways and Malayan Airways.

## Industry is Limited in Scope

Indonesian industry is confined to the processing of agricultural and other indigenous produce, and the manufacture of some consumer goods for the domestic market. There has been no expansion of industry since the war, due to the lack of foreign exchange, shortage of raw materials, electric power and capital.





**Indonesia—Batik manufacture in the vicinity of Djakarta. In Karet Sawah, one of the suburbs of this capital city, the batik industry has again reached prewar levels. Nearly every house is engaged in the manufacture of batik.**

Textile weaving achieved prewar conditions of 700,000 sarongs per year in 1949. There are six cotton spinning mills, of which three are in operation with a combined monthly output of approximately 100 tons of yarn. The metal industry, handicapped by lack of raw material, turned out such articles as bicycle pedals, machinery parts, oilcans, water pumps and household utensils. A bicycle assembly plant produced 40,000 bicycles. Small quantities of beer and arak are produced. Oil factories process some 12,000 tons of copra per month. Cigarette production is estimated at 7 billion cigarettes per year. The leather industry produces high grade sole and calf leather and other types of leather including reptile. Other factories produce paint, soap, batteries, electric light bulbs and rubber goods. Production increased in 1949 in comparison with 1948 levels.

There has been evidence of a strengthening of labour unions in Indonesia during 1950. Apart from smaller strikes in industry, the most serious labour trouble was the strike of estate workers, which commenced in West Java on August 20, 1950, and spread through the archipelago, involving a total labour force of over 700,000. The government intervened and settlement was reached whereby the striking workers achieved their minimum wage demand of three guilders per day, plus 50 per cent of wages over the period of inactivity. The strikers resumed work on September 18.

At present high commodity prices, the wage increase will not materially affect the estate owners, but will leave them short of capital to carry on essential rehabilitation work. Should commodity prices drop, however, the ability of the estate owners to pay these wages may be severely handicapped.



# Venezuelan Agriculture Suffers From Acute Labour Shortage

*Agricultural industry provides employment for over 60 per cent of population, but fills less than 50 per cent of country's food requirements—Expanding oil industry offers higher wages and draws workers from the land—Agricultural Bank and government-owned Development Corporation established to aid in revival of agriculture.*

By D. B. Laughton, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Agricultural)

(One bolivar equals \$0.3155 Canadian)

CARACAS, January 5, 1951.—Although the agricultural industry of Venezuela provides employment for over 60 per cent of the population, it fills less than 50 per cent of this country's food requirements, and is depressed to the extent that constant government assistance has to be provided. The country was relatively self-sufficient between 1900 and the early twenties, imports of foodstuffs in 1906 amounting to only 68,000 metric tons, and in 1924 to 216,000 metric tons. The principal exports during that period were coffee, cacao, cattle, gold, hides and skins.

Agriculture was then characterized by large haciendas, owned by family groups and employing hundreds of workers, and also by a large number of small subsistence-level farms. Most of the rural population was included in this latter category, producing cash crops on a limited scale and relying almost entirely on their own production for food and clothing. Many of these farmers were semi-nomadic, clearing small areas by fire, cultivating them for two or three years, and then moving to new ground as their land became eroded and lacking in fertility.

Excluding petroleum and its products, Venezuela's exports have always been dominated by agricultural products. In 1919, total exports, excluding petroleum, reached a peak of 257 million bolivars. From that point, exports declined almost continuously until in 1938 they amounted to only 59 million bolivars. This can be partially attributed to low prices of agricultural products during the inter-war period, when in many cases returns to the farmer were less than production costs, with the result that land and equipment received inadequate attention. Paradoxically, the expansion and increasing prosperity of the oil industry in Venezuela has contributed materially to the decline and depression of the agricultural industry.

## Agriculture Lost Workers to Oil Industry

By 1935, Venezuelan oil exports had risen to a value of 506 million bolivars, or approximately  $8\frac{1}{2}$  times the total value of all other exports for that year. As the oil industry expanded, its labour requirements were met by offering higher salaries and comparatively easier working conditions. Many workers were thus lured away from agriculture, and there arose among those remaining a demand for wage increases that added considerably to the already high production costs in this field. In recent years the problem has become so serious that substantial crop losses have occurred through manpower shortages.



The expansion of the petroleum industry during and after World War II has had still another detrimental effect on agriculture. The world demand for Venezuelan currency to purchase oil and its products raised the value of the bolivar at a time when the currency of competing agricultural countries was stable, and in some cases was actually being devalued. Thus the revenue derived from the sale of agricultural products on world markets produced fewer bolivars. Unfortunately, internal prices were rising constantly, and the relatively poorer purchasing power of the rural populace further hindered their ability to modernize farming techniques and thereby lower production costs. As a consequence, it became necessary to subsidize coffee and cacao prices in 1941 through a manipulation of the exchange rate. This continued to be necessary until November, 1949, when world coffee prices rose to unprecedented high levels.

Another factor mitigating against the development of a strong agricultural industry has been the shortage of transportation facilities between areas of production and centres of consumption. For many years the Venezuelan railroads have been almost inoperative and road traffic is limited by inadequate highways and the absence of feeder roads. One example of the effect of this situation is that today it is quicker and cheaper to bring slaughter cattle from Colombia by boat, than from the grazing lands of the interior of Venezuela. The impact of the transportation problem is aggravated by the fact that the city of Caracas, and the small federal district surrounding it, consumes almost 50 per cent of the country's total food supplies and produces only a minor part of its own requirements.

Due to the shortages experienced during World War II and the immediate postwar years, the vulnerability of Venezuela's single-product economy has become generally recognized. With a population estimated at five million and with adequate natural resources, the country finds itself dependent on foreign sources for the greater portion of its total requirements, particularly foodstuffs. Furthermore, the ability to purchase these supplies is dependent on a high and continuing world demand for oil, and also to a degree, upon the extraction rate determined by the oil companies. Thus it is apparent that the welfare of the country depends on a set of circumstances over which it has little control. A prolonged shortage of shipping, an increase in foreign import tariffs, preoccupation of traditional suppliers with other markets, or the discovery of new and more accessible sources of oil, are all capable of causing severe disruption.

#### **Plans Initiated for Revival of Agricultural Industry**

As a step towards rationalizing its precarious economy, the government announced in 1945 that it would begin "sowing the oil back into the soil", and accordingly initiated plans for the revival of its agricultural industry. Venezuelan planners singled out labour as the factor in agricultural production which had been forced out of balance through its scarcity and high cost. It was hoped that an active immigration policy would be a partial solution, but although various schemes were planned and implemented, they did not achieve the results desired. Groups of new arrivals suffered from inadequate housing and transportation facilities, and lacked the equipment necessary for efficient production. Eventually most of these immigrants drifted to the cities and were absorbed into the urban population.

An alternative method of offsetting the labour problem was to increase farm mechanization and consequently the capital investment in agriculture.



As the farming population lacked the financial resources to meet this need and, traditionally, risk capital could not be expected from either local or foreign sources, it was apparent that government action was necessary.

To meet immediate requirements various production subsidies were established, protective tariffs instituted, and laws passed to regulate the quantity of certain food imports to a fixed proportion of domestic production. To provide for the long term needs, an Agricultural Bank (*Banco Agrícola y Pecuario*) was formed to grant low-interest loans on farm collateral, and the government-owned Development Corporation was made responsible for initiating special projects on a self-amortizing basis, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

In June, 1949, the pressure of a deteriorating international situation caused the government to pass a special "Agrarian Law". This law reiterated the need for a strong agricultural industry as part of a general diversification of the Venezuelan economy, and established an organization called the *Instituto Agrario Nacional* to aid in the distribution of land and to give technical assistance to selected immigrant and Venezuelan farmers.

The results of the activities of these organizations are already apparent. Sugar refineries, rice-cleaning plants and milk-processing factories have been built and the production of basic crops is gradually beginning to increase. However, the ramifications of an agricultural rehabilitation program are immense. The futility of purchasing heavy machinery for use on small farms was obvious, and a moderate land reform program has therefore been initiated. To augment this reform it has been necessary to clear and break new land and conduct soil surveys, carry out dyking and irrigation projects and provide for the control of erosion. Although the better type of farmers is being selected to participate in government programs, it is still necessary to provide technical advisers and in some cases to conduct short courses on the operation and maintenance of power machinery. The need for additional storage facilities had to be met and the construction of a network of government-owned and operated storage silos is proceeding.

#### **Other Government Projects Will Aid Agriculture**

In addition to the assistance being rendered directly to agriculture, other governmental projects, contemplated and in progress, will indirectly aid its recovery. In the realm of education, some 3,000 rural boys and girls are enrolled in the Ministry of Agriculture's 5V clubs where they are instructed in various phases of farming operations. A school of vocational agriculture has been established on a large modern farm near Maracay, and the University of Caracas is being expanded. Transportation facilities are being improved by the construction and repair of roads, and the government has recently purchased the several independent railroads for renovation and welding into a unified system. An electrification program has been initiated, and both financial and technical assistance is being given to the organization of a food canning and processing industry.

It is difficult to evaluate such a far-reaching program in its early stages. Some projects are being undertaken with the full realization that there is little possibility that production costs can meet foreign competition, without government assistance. On the other hand, it is conceivable that an industry which is uneconomic in itself may be an essential link in the development of the agricultural economy as a whole. It is indeed fortunate that governmental revenues continue at a high level



and that the financial requirements of large-scale purchases and extensive developments have been met without resorting to public debt. It is obvious that considerable progress has been made, but Venezuela is still far short of its goal of a strong agricultural industry and relative self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs.

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#### **Procedure Affects Letters of Credit from Hong Kong**

Hong Kong, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—When a Hong Kong importer opens a letter of credit, through a correspondent bank in the United States, in favour of a Canadian exporter, the United States correspondent bank is now requiring a photostatic copy of the Canadian export permit before it will negotiate the credit. This is a new practice instituted by the United States correspondents of Hong Kong bankers, as a result of the United States Treasury Department regulations respecting financial transactions in trade with Hong Kong.

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#### **Ship for Flota Mercante Grancolombiana Launched in Britain**

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The *Ciudad de Medellín*, the first of two ships ordered in February, 1950, by the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana in the United Kingdom, was launched in January by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, in Glasgow, Scotland. This ship is not expected to be ready for delivery for at least another six months. These two vessels will have a gross displacement of almost 10,000 tons, 60,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space, and a speed of fifteen knots. During 1949, three similar ships were delivered to the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana by a Canadian shipbuilding company in a much shorter time.

**M.V. Ciudad de Maracaibo, built by Canadian Vickers, Limited, in Montreal, for the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, which operates a monthly service from Montreal to Venezuela and Colombia.**







## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE

COLOMBO PLAN • UNITED NATIONS

Provision has been made, under the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, for the expenditure by Canada of \$400,000 in providing technical assistance for that area. Canada is also contributing \$850,000 to the program of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, whereby similar aid is provided for all underdeveloped countries, including those in South and South-East Asia. The Technical Assistance Service, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, has been established as a co-ordinating unit, charged with the responsibility of procuring suitable trained personnel required by the countries concerned, and the placement in Canada of trainees.

Requests for technical assistance, received from the Bureau for Technical Co-operation in Colombo, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, in New York, will be published regularly in *Foreign Trade*. Individuals possessed of the necessary qualifications, and wishing to participate in this great co-operative venture, should communicate with the Director, Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from whom additional information may be obtained. Letters should be marked confidential.

**Geologists**—Two required by the Engineering, Geology and Ground Water Division of the Geological Survey of India. One should be a specialist in ground water and the other in the investigation of dam sites. Duties will involve geological studies and investigations, assisting the director in coping with the large amount of work this division is called upon to perform. Ages, between 35 and 50.

**Geophysicists**—Two required by the Geophysical Section of the Geological Survey of India. One should be a specialist in seismic methods and the other in gravitational methods or specializing in electrical, magnetic and other methods. Duties will involve geophysical investigations in any part of India under the direction of the Director, Geological Survey of India. Ages, between 40 and 50 years. As the development of mineral resources has an important bearing on steel manufacture, synthetic oil production, etc., efforts are being made to strengthen the Department of Works, Mines and Power.

**Chemical Engineer**—Required to head Department of Chemical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Candidate should possess high academic qualifications in chemical technology, together with considerable research and teaching experience. Should have knowledge of design and operation of chemical pilot plants. No age limit is prescribed. Duties will involve instruction of personnel. This is the foremost research institution in India, and has well established post-graduate departments of aeronautical engineering, electrical communication engineering, metallurgical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical technology, and chemical engineering and chemical technology. Post of head of Chemical Technology Department has been vacant for some time.



**Designing Engineer**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the design of high tension transmission lines and tower structures. Age, 45 to 50 years. Duties will involve design of high tension transmission lines and tower structures, in connection with large hydro-electric projects. He will also be required to act in an advisory capacity on the design of transmission lines, and to train Indian engineers working with him.

**Electrical Engineer**—Required to head the Departments of Power Engineering and Electrical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Candidate should have a doctorate or master's degree in electrical engineering from a recognized university, 15 years' experience in a responsible position in a large power project, experience in guiding research and in the execution of large power projects. No age limit is prescribed. Duties will involve instruction of personnel. This is the foremost research institution in India, and has well established post-graduate departments of aeronautical engineering, electrical communication engineering, metallurgical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical technology, chemical engineering and chemical technology. Post of head of the Power Engineering and Electrical Technology Departments has been vacant for some time.

**Mechanical Engineer**—Required by Engineering College, Guindy, India, to organize new Department of Production Engineering, and to train students for their master's degree in production engineering. Candidate should have a basic degree in mechanical engineering, a doctor's degree in production and industrial engineering, five years' experience in a production workshop, five years' experience in an engineering institution, preparing students for a standard degree, and five years' experience in directing research, leading to a master's degree in a recognized university. No age limit is prescribed.

**Mechanical Engineer and Fuel Technologist**—Required by Central Electricity Commission, Simla, India. Candidate should have 15 years' experience in design, construction and operation of steam power stations, with steam pressure of 600 lbs. per square inch and above, and with units ranging from 30,000 kw. Age, above 45 years. Although there are several large power systems, both thermal and hydro-electric, in operation in India, there are no facilities for training Indian personnel in the design of power plants and ancillary equipment. Duties will involve instruction of personnel, to meet demands of large power development program.

**Master Electrician**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience as an electrician, and have held responsible positions in the field of electrical engineering. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of the operation and maintenance of electrical machinery employed on river valley projects, such as the construction of large concrete, earth and other types of dams, large power houses and transmission systems. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

**Master Mechanic**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have con-



siderable experience as a mechanic, and have held responsible positions in the field of mechanical engineering. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of the operation and maintenance of machines employed on river valley projects, such as the construction of large concrete, earth and other types of dams, large power houses and transmission systems, and the excavation of canals. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

**Drilling Engineer or Foreman**—Required by Geological Survey of India. Candidate should have experience in the operation of diamond, percussion and rotary drilling plants, and the ability to supervise trainees. Age, between 40 and 50 years. Headquarters will be in Calcutta, though field duty in any part of India may be necessary. Period of stay, three years. Duties will involve drilling for metalliferous deposits, coal, etc., and in the instruction of trainees. As the development of India's mineral resources is of great importance, and has a direct bearing on such new projects as steel and synthetic oil production, it has been found necessary to strengthen the staff of the Geological Survey of India. Services required as early as possible.

**Drilling Engineer or Foreman**—Required by Geological Survey of India. Candidate should have experience in drilling oil wells. Age, between 40 and 50 years. Headquarters will be in Calcutta, though field duty in any part of India may be necessary. Period of stay, three years. Duties will involve drilling for oil. As the development of India's mineral resources is of great importance, and has a direct bearing on such projects as steel and synthetic oil production, it has been found necessary to strengthen the staff of the Geological Survey of India.

**Powerhouse Foreman**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the erection and maintenance of large hydro-electric power plants. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve erection and maintenance of diesel powerhouses for the supply of power on river valley projects, together with the erection and maintenance of large powerhouses, in connection with hydro-electric projects. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working with him.

**Workshop Foreman**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the management of large workshops, in the manufacture of gates for dams, spillways, canals, sluices, and in the manufacture of electrical transmission towers. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of large workshops required during construction of river valley projects, and the instruction of Indian personnel working under him.

**Instructor in Post and Telegraph Services**—Required by Post and Telegraph Department of Pakistan, for a training centre at Lyallpur, Punjab. Candidate should have experience in organizing educational institutions and practical knowledge of the requirements of such a training establishment, including the selection of demonstration equipment. Age, preferably over 45 years. Duration of appointment, six months. A training centre has been established in Pakistan for the instruction of all technical personnel in the Post and Telegraph Department. As the training methods are outmoded, and even the demonstration equipment is out of date, it has been decided to seek expert advice on the modernization of this establishment in the three fields of telecommunications, namely telegraphs, telephones and wireless. More than one candidate may be required to



provide instruction in the three separate fields, if it is not possible to secure the services of one man to combine the duties. An appointee is required at an early date.

**Soil Specialist**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in soil research, and have worked in responsible positions on large projects. Age, about 50 years. Duties will involve soil research, with particular reference to foundation engineering and earth dams, in connection with river valley projects. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

**Captain Superintendent**—Required by the Director-General of Shipping to teach and train personnel for service in the Indian Mercantile Marine. Should possess a Master's Foreign-going Certificate, and five years' experience in training seamen ratings for the mercantile marine, three of which must have been spent in charge of such a training establishment. Age, between 35 and 50 years. It is proposed to establish two training ships at Visakhapatnam, with other training ships and/or shore training establishments on the West Coast of India. As there are no Indian officers qualified to take charge of these establishments, two candidates are being sought, one of whom is already being recruited in the United Kingdom. Period, three years. Wife and dependent children will be provided with free first class transportation to and from India once during the contract period, provided they remain for not less than one year.

**Lecturers in Marine Engineering**—Two required for proposed residential marine engineering college for period of three years from August, 1952, to train engineer officers for Indian Mercantile Marine. Should possess certificate of Extra First Class Engineer, of the United Kingdom Board of Trade or equivalent, and have at least five years' experience as teacher in marine engineering. Age, between 35 and 45 years. Duties will involve instruction of students, with workshop experience, for examination for certificates of competency as engineers. Salary and allowances will be fixed to bear relation to what candidate can normally expect in his own country, and will be paid by lending country. Place of residence, Calcutta or Bombay. Wife and dependent children will be provided with free first class transportation to and from India once during the contract period, provided they remain for not less than one year.

**Chief Technical Adviser to Director General of Civil Aviation**—Required for research and development of existing organization. Candidate should possess high academic qualifications, and several years' experience in aeronautical design, particularly relating to airworthiness of prototype aircraft. Age, between 40 and 50. Duties will involve the provision of advice and direction of aeronautical development. Appointment for three years, subject to period of probation of six months.

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### **Construction of Bolivian-Brazilian Railway Nears Completion**

Lima, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Work on the 600 kilometres between Santa Cruz, Bolivia and Corumba, Brazil is expected to be completed during the coming year. About 478 kilometres of track have been laid, of which 435 are in use. Construction of the railway between Santa Cruz and Yacuiba, Argentina, however, is proceeding slowly. Additional funds are needed to continue the work, but it is hoped that the line will be completed within two years.



# Greek Mineral Production Lags Far Behind Prewar Volume

*Reduced mineral output attributed to insecurity in mining areas, destruction of mining installations by Greek guerrilla action, and high production costs of ores destined for export—Government loans provide foreign exchange for import of machinery to improve mining installations.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note.—Fifth in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS, December 11, 1950.—Reduced mineral output in Greece, as compared with prewar production, may be attributed in large part to insecurity which has prevailed throughout the mining areas, destruction of mining installations by guerrilla action, and high production costs of ores destined for export against stiff competition from other sources of supply. Low rates of production, due to the lack of capital and credit to finance additional machinery, to replace obsolete machinery, and to facilitate essential dockside stockpiling, coupled with inadequate loading equipment resulting in high demurrage, have tended to render the export of ores uneconomic.

## Production and Export of Greek Minerals

Ores and Concentrates	Production			Exports	
	1937	1948	1949	1948	1949
	(Metric Tons)			(Metric Tons)	
Antimony .....	..	..	349	..	..
Asbestos .....	2	9	9	..	..
Bauxite .....	137,412	44,272	44,813	40,535	35,381
Barite .....	..	18,706	15,603	23,600	22,646
Chrome .....	52,620	1,500	3,725	2,645	..
Emery .....	7,458	9,170	9,940	4,502	5,402
Iron .....	300,498	..	..	49,613	19,104
Lignite .....	131,083	126,600	180,000	..	..
Lead .....	20,181	7,839	12,861	..	..
Lead concentrates .....	..	1,859	1,653	..	..
Ferromanganese .....	..	350	2,800	..	..
Iron pyrites .....	206,650	19,327	20,985	24,839	5,070
Talc .....	1,838	1,050	1,700	55	130
Zinc concentrates .....	13,961	5,712	6,587	7,155	6,549
Magnesite .....	161,676	11,198	17,090	6,161	6,800
Manganese .....	6,952	900	150	..	..
Total .....	1,040,331	248,492	318,265	159,105	101,082
Metallurgical Products					
Arsenic acid .....	234	19	20	..	..
Lead, pure .....	..	1,834	1,694	..	72
Lead ingots .....	5,890	1,620	2,389	..	..
Lead in sheets .....	..	251	250	..	..
Lead oxide (minium) .....	..	354	295	170	37
Litharge .....	172	510	501	30	2.8
Caustic magnesite .....	45,263	2,882	2,028	1,336	1,870
Total .....	51,559	7,470	7,177	1,536	1,981.8
Grand Total .....	1,091,890	255,962	325,442	160,641	103,063.8



## Production and Value of Greek Minerals in 1950

	Jan.-June, 1950	
	Metric tons	
Ores and concentrates		
Iron pyrites .....	31,210	U.S.\$ 278,890
Barite .....	10,350	134,550
Bauxite .....	29,051	159,779
Magnesite .....	5,871	93,996
Chrome ore .....	4,519	103,937
Lead concentrates .....	798.3	47,898
Zinc concentrates .....	3,172.5	95,175
Iron ore .....	1,850	8,725
Antimony .....	920	65,600
Lead—zinc sulphide .....	150	1,500
Total .....	87,891.8	989,990
Metallurgical products		
Soft lead .....	1,018.8	363,712
Lead in sheets .....	240.6	153,984
Litharge .....	218.3	140,803
Red lead .....	134.8	87,902
Caustic magnesite .....	2,398.0	86,328
Arsenic acid .....	8.9	581
Total .....	4,018.6	833,310
Grand Total .....	91,910.4	1,823,300

### Greek Mineral Exports

	Jan.-June, 1950	
	Metric tons	
Bauxite .....	31,426	U.S.\$ 172,842
Emery .....	2,500	70,000
Zinc concentrates .....	1,950	58,500
Caustic magnesite .....	1,580	56,880
Barite .....	2,914	37,882
Iron ore .....	11,192	48,744
Chrome ore .....	5,101	117,323
Iron pyrites .....	7,861	70,749
Total .....	64,524	632,920

### Ore Output has Increased Since Beginning of Year

The weighted index of industrial production, compiled monthly by the Federation of Greek Industries, indicates the average monthly production of ores and lignite for the first nine months of 1950 as 17·8 per cent and 101·6 per cent of the 1939 monthly averages. Since the beginning of this year, ore output has increased from 10 per cent of that in 1939 to 27 per cent, and lignite production from 100 per cent to 105 per cent for the corresponding period of the base year.

Production continues to lag far behind that of 1937. Excluding lignite, which has been mined in relatively secure regions and is consumed locally as fuel, the production of ores and concentrates amounted to 121,892 and 138,265 metric tons for the years 1948 and 1949, or 13 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the 909,248 tons produced in 1937. The 1949 output was 13 per cent higher than that of 1948, resulting from increased production of chrome ore, magnesite and lead. Exports of ores and concentrates fell by 36 per cent during 1949, due to reduced shipments of iron, iron pyrites and bauxite, while those of metallurgical products increased by 29 per cent. Together, exports were valued on a f.o.b. Greek port basis at U.S. \$1·2 million.

While barter, strongly favouring mineral exports, was suspended following devaluation of the currency in September, 1949, the anticipated advantage from devaluation did not prove sufficient either to stimulate



production or to increase exports. On February 28, 1950, barter was reinstituted under what is known as "The General Policy on Barter". Under the new barter provisions, as under the old, the exporter is permitted to use part of his export revenues for purchases abroad. Import rights so earned may be traded at substantial premiums in terms of local currency. The new policy, however, unlike that previously in effect requires that mine operators invest in the development of their mines half of the premiums resulting from barter.

Early in 1949, utilizing United States financial assistance, amounting to U.S. \$212,000, and the equivalent in drachma counterpart funds of U.S. \$241,000, an extensive geological survey and a mineralogical research program were undertaken in an effort to determine the mineral wealth of Greece in terms of iron, nickel, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc, lignite and emery, to which petroleum has been added in 1950. This year, additional funds, amounting to U.S. \$25,000 in foreign exchange, and the equivalent of U.S. \$33,000 in drachma counterpart funds, have been allocated toward the establishment within the Ministry of National Economy of a modern laboratory for chemical analysis and testing of rocks, ore samples, minerals, lignite and other fuels, soils and water. These funds are also to be utilized, in part, for the publication of a preliminary geological map of Greece, approximately 50 geological, geophysical, and mineral deposit reports, studies and articles, as well as the rehabilitation of certain geological libraries, and the establishment of a library of applied geology.

#### **Funds Provided for Import of Mining Machinery**

The Central Loan Committee of the Greek Government has extended loans to various mining enterprises for the development of lead-silver, lead-zinc, chromite and magnesite mines. These provide foreign exchange for the import of machinery to the extent of U.S. \$680,000, as well as the equivalent, in local currency, of U.S. \$247,000 for the improvement of mining installations. In addition, long-term loans to further the production of lignite, antimony, pyrites, sulphur, iron ore and gold, have been approved.

The Ministry of Co-ordination has announced that upwards of 12,000 workers are engaged in mining. It is anticipated that this number will rise as mining in general regains its prewar position and the use of lignite for industrial fuel and the production of electric power is increased.

Greece is an importer of metals, and U.S. \$11 million were programed for their import from all sources during the first half of the calendar year 1950. Requirements of ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals for the fiscal year 1950-51 have been estimated to range in value between U.S. \$18.7 million and U.S. \$19.9 million. Leading imports of metals by value for the first six months of 1950 were as follows:

#### **Greek Imports of Metals**

	Jan.-June, 1950
Steel plates .....	U.S.\$2,600,000*
Hot finished steel .....	2,000,000
Tinplate (pure and wasters) .....	1,000,000
Copper billets .....	900,000
Pig iron .....	750,000
Wire .....	650,000
Copper blister .....	600,000
Ferrous scrap .....	500,000
Tin ingots .....	495,000
Aluminum sheets .....	400,000

\* Dollar values include insurance and freight.



## **One Quarter of Forests Destroyed During War**

The timber reserves of Greece, consisting principally of oak, beech, chestnut, pine and other firs, before World War II covered 1,917,980 hectares (one hectare equals 2.471 acres). During the war and the disturbed period which followed, an estimated 25 per cent of the country's forests was destroyed, largely as a result of over-cutting for fuel, erosion, fire and excessive grazing on seedling and saplings by goat herds.

According to the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately three million cubic metres of timber are cut and consumed annually as firewood and charcoal, while 150,000 cubic metres of lumber are manufactured and utilized for construction purposes. The need for reforestation, quite apart from the supply of timber and lumber products, is paramount with agriculture, with which forestry shares the pressing problems of erosion and flood control.

Erosion and flood control projects are being carried out, and laws preventing grazing on forest lands have been brought into force. Fifty nursery stations have been established throughout the country for the cultivation of seedlings. During the fiscal year 1949-50, ten million seedlings were transplanted.

Greece is an importer of timber and lumber products. During the fiscal year 1949-50, imports of these were allocated from all sources to a value of U.S. \$13 million, excluding insurance and freight. According to the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy, requirements for the fiscal year 1950-51 will be 20-25 per cent below those of the previous year.

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## **Number of Tourists Visiting Denmark Increasing**

Oslo, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of tourists visiting Denmark is steadily increasing, totalling 308,000 in 1950, as compared with 267,000 in the previous year and 199,000 in 1948. Of these visitors, 126,000 came from Sweden, 51,000 from Norway, 28,000 from Great Britain, 26,000 from the United States and some 20,000 from Germany. About 1,100 Canadians visited Denmark in 1950.

Apart from shipping, tourism now shows the largest dollar earnings of any single industry in Denmark, these earnings amounting last year to some 15 to 16 million kroners' worth of dollar currency. For the same year the net income derived from tourism totalled 150 million kroner.

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## **New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment**

Wellington, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department is seeking quotations for the following equipment:

S.C. 2329—Steel cored aluminum transmission line conductor and accessories.

S.C. 2330—Suspension strings of extra high tension insulators and strain insulator strings of extra high tension insulators.

Quotations close with the Stores Manager, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on May 15, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### Production of Metals and Minerals Increased in Tasmania

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Tasmanian production of metals and minerals has more than doubled in value during the past ten years, increasing from £A2,520,282 in 1939 to £A5,171,038 in 1949. Increased quantities are recorded in the output of coal, pyrites, kaolin, scheelite and wolfram, but a substantial decline in volume occurred in gold, silver and copper, lead, tin and zinc, as well as in cadmium and osmiridium.

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### Royal Adelaide Exhibition to be Held in 1952

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Royal Adelaide Exhibition will be held at the Exhibition Grounds in Adelaide in 1952 from March 21 to May 17. The last exhibition was held in 1947, when more than 800,000 people attended.

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### Australian Wheat Crop Expected to be Favourable

Melbourne, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1950-51 Australian wheat crop is estimated at 185 million bushels from 11·6 million acres, an average yield of 15·92 bushels per acre. Deliveries to the Wheat Board are expected to be from 167 to 168 million bushels, leaving about 18 million bushels held on farms for seed and feed purposes.

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### Use of Milking Machines in Australia Increased

Melbourne, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The use of milking machines on rural holdings in Australia has increased at the rate of 10,000 a year since 1943. In 1943, there were 89,796 milking machines in use, as compared with 155,191 in 1950.

The largest percentage increase was in South Australia where the number rose by 146·1 per cent in the seven-year period. The smallest increase was in Queensland where the number increased by 54·1 per cent.

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### Sulphur to be Produced in Australia

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—A move to develop a pyrites deposit in South Australia for the extraction of sulphur was announced recently. The proposal will involve an expenditure of at least £A800,000 on plant, and the target is 30,000 tons of sulphur annually. Total sulphuric acid production in Australia in 1949 was 579,400 tons of 100 per cent acid, equivalent to 193,000 tons of sulphur, and sulphur imports during that year ran to about 115,000 tons, most of which came from the United States. The development, if successful, would result in a considerable saving in dollars.

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### Australian Mica Output Declined

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Mica production in Australia declined in 1949 and 1950 due to a sharp reduction in the number of miners engaged in the industry, resulting from the withdrawal of federal assistance. The chief centre of production has been the Northern Territories.



To compensate for the loss of output in this area, the manager of the Commonwealth Mica Pool announced recently that miners would be encouraged to develop the newly formed deposits in Western Australia.

Australia's production of mica and micanite, which was 147,828 pounds in 1948, dropped to 66,571 pounds in 1949. Imports on the other hand, increased from 252,634 pounds in 1948 to 334,960 pounds in 1949. India was the principal source of supply. Exports dropped from 10,260 pounds to 3,784 pounds.

## **CHILE**

### **Chile to Grant Loans to Small Farmers**

Santiago, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agrarian Credit Bank has been authorized to obtain loans up to a total of one billion pesos from the Central Bank. Loans are to be granted to small farmers throughout the country, to intensify wheat growing in view of the constant deficit in the production of this cereal.

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### **Films May be Produced in Chile by American Producer**

Santiago, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—An United States movie producer is interested in making a contract with "Chile Films" for the production of films in Chile with artists from the United States. A loan from the Chilean Government would be required which would be returned from film profits. Chile Films owns modern equipment, but the studios have not been in production to any extent lately.

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### **Chile to Ship Iron Ingots**

Santiago, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that 11,000 tons of iron ingots will be shipped from the steel plant at Huachipato during the months of February and March. The principal destinations are United States and Argentina.

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### **Chile to Spend Large Sums for Water Supplies**

Santiago, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that a sum of 200,000,000 pesos will be set aside by the Chilean Government for water works in the cities of Santiago, Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Iquique, Antofagasta, Concepción, Talcahuano and Ancúd.

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### **Chile Authorizes Loan to Facilitate Construction**

Santiago, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank has been authorized to advance 200 million pesos to the Private Employees Retirement Fund to facilitate construction of buildings for rental income, and also to provide loans to contributors of the Fund for the purchase of houses.

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### **Chile Anticipates Increased Nitrate Exports**

Santiago, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Nitrate exports in the year 1951 are expected to total 1,900,000 tons, or 250,000 tons more than last year. There is a greater demand on account of the international situation and this would signify an increase in foreign exchange income of U.S. \$10 million, calculating the price at approximately U.S. \$40 per ton f.a.s.



## **Chilean Railways to Purchase Locomotives and Rails**

Santiago, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean State Railways are to purchase 20 steam locomotives for service on the broad-gauge railways to the South of Chile. These locomotives will be of the *Sante Fé* type. It is further stated that 20 steel passenger coaches have been ordered in Germany for the broad-gauge lines, and 10 coaches of similar construction for the narrow-gauge services to the North of Chile.

A purchase has also been made of 58,000 tons of rails, 54,000 of which were acquired in Germany, for the construction of a number of branch lines in the South of Chile.

## **COLOMBIA**

### **Colombia Exports Portland Cement to Canada**

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—During November, 2,350 tons of Portland cement, valued at Can. \$65,126, were exported to Canada from Cementos del Caribe in Barranquilla, the principal Colombian Caribbean port. The production of cement in Colombia is being considered as a new means of diversifying Colombia's limited range of exports. Cement is being exported to the neighbouring republics of Venezuela and Panama, as well as to the United States.

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### **West Colombian Port of Buenaventura Congested**

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—An accumulation of from 50,000 to 95,000 tons of cargo is reported in the West Coast port of Buenaventura. This Pacific port is the only important ocean entry for goods arriving by sea at the West Coast of Colombia. Difficulties have been encountered over the past several years, principally owing to obsolete and inadequate railway transportation. Transportation by truck, which is the only alternative method, has suffered severely due to bad weather on the mountainous roads. The nearest interior distribution centre is some 120 miles from the coast. During five to seven months in the rainy season, landslides are frequent both on the highway and the railway, bringing transportation to a standstill for several days at a time.

It is reported that orders have already been placed with General Electric in the United States by the Colombian National Railways for five Diesel locomotives. These locomotives will be used to speed up the rail run from the port of Buenaventura to the nearest inland distributing centre, Cali. Long-range plans to double-track the existing right-of-way or to construct an alternative rail line are now being studied. Part of the highway from Buenaventura to Cali is being reconstructed. An alternative highway will soon be constructed direct from the port to Buga, in the Cauca valley, by-passing Cali on a more direct route to Bogotá. Meanwhile, present congested conditions may be expected to continue.

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### **Four-Year Road Improvement Plan Proposed in Colombia**

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works has issued data on a proposed four-year plan for the construction and maintenance of highway communications. The highway system in Colombia has always been inadequate. Highway communication between the principal cities has always been very difficult and, at times, traffic has been completely disrupted by landslides or inadequate maintenance. The



cost of the proposed plan is estimated at 165 million pesos and the Minister of Public Works is now in Washington where he intends to present the four-year plan to the International Bank. Of the 165 million pesos proposed to carry out this plan, the sum of \$26 million is required for the purchase of vehicles, road-building and maintenance equipment, and for the services of foreign engineers, etc. The remainder of the cost, in local currency, can be undertaken by the Colombian Government. In this plan, it is estimated that over 4,800 kilometres will be constructed or repaired.

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#### **Colombia Imported Foodstuffs From Canada Last Year**

Bogotá, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos, a semi-official governmental agency, imported more than U.S. \$11 million of scarce foodstuffs in 1950. The majority of the foodstuffs imported were made necessary by a very bad crop-year during 1950, brought about by incessant rains. The imports, in order of importance, are dry red beans, bread flour, table potatoes, rice, lentils, corn, chick peas and dried peas. Of the 10,299 tons of potatoes imported, 3,000 tons originated in Canada. At least three-quarters of the flour imported was of Canadian origin. In addition, wheat valued at approximately U.S. \$6 million was imported by two purchasing co-operative offices of the flour mills of different parts of the country, and practically all of this grain was Canadian No. 1 Northern.

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#### **Colombian Gold and Silver Production Increased**

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombian gold and silver production for the year 1950 amounted to 406,319 troy ounces and 116,103 troy ounces respectively, valued at U.S. \$14.3 million. The production in 1950 shows small increases of 21,012 troy ounces of gold and 9,426 troy ounces of silver over the previous year.

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#### **Colombia Authorizes Further Imports of Wheat**

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colombian Government has authorized the import of 32,000 tons of wheat between now and next August, licences for which will be granted mainly to the two principal millers' associations, Asociación de Molineros and Federación de Molineros, additional to the 20,000 tons authorized to the latter early in January. Colombia has consistently bought her requirements in Canada since the war, but present-day difficulties in Canada may now divert Colombia's purchases to other suppliers. The national harvest which generally fills two-thirds of Colombia's demand, was a particularly small one in 1950, due to the heavy rainfall which broke records for 100 years.

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#### **Colombia Permits Increased Imports from Germany**

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A further authorization of 20 per cent of basic quotas for imports from Germany has been announced in February by the Colombian Government. It is believed that the items imported will consist largely of steel, machinery and raw materials. The import licences will be valid from February 14 until April 28.



### **Cuba Will Construct Two New Airfields**

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Appropriation of one million dollars towards the cost of construction of two new airfields has been announced by the Cuban Government. One is to be built in Santiago de Cuba, at the extreme eastern end of the Island, and the other will service the capital city of Havana. The date of commencement of construction was not announced, but it is not expected that it will be long delayed as both airfields are urgently needed.

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### **Cuba Studies Increased Production from Industries**

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government is forming a National Production Commission to study the possibilities of increasing production of Cuban industries, which will contribute to the war effort in the United States. The plan was evolved in a conference between the President and a mission of Cuban manufacturers, following the latter's return from Washington where United States officials were acquainted with the Cuban proposal. The group has stressed that it is preferable to utilize Cuban labour in permanent industries to be established on the island, to meet domestic and war requirements both from the immediate and the long-range points of view, rather than to allow the idle workers of the island to migrate to the United States. Cuban manufacturers and officials believe the time is opportune to provide the means of utilizing idle lands and foreign and domestic capital and labour.

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### **Cuba Expects Record Sugar Crop**

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—With an official estimate of the sugar crop at 5,600,000 long tons, prospects are bright that Cuba will harvest another record sugar crop. Some circles feel this estimate is conservative, it would appear that, unless there is an early onset of unfavourable weather, the figure given in the official estimate will be quite close to the final yield.

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### **Cuba Had High Level of Economic Activity**

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The high level of economic activity in Cuba was evidenced by the figures for the general budget revenues for the year 1950 which totalled \$261,299,338, as against \$200,215,043 in 1949. Similarly, bank clearings were substantially higher, at \$3,025,986,708 for 1950, compared to \$2,298,509,883 in 1949. Salaries paid in 1950 achieved the record figure of \$546,049,076, or \$20,800,000 over those paid in 1949.

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### **Cuban Rice Production Expanded**

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba has expanded its rice production, during and since the war, and the estimated crop this year will be approximately 1,750,000 quintals. This will fill almost a third of the total estimated consumption of six million quintals, and constitutes an important advance, as rice is the largest single import item, totalling some \$50-60 million a year.



## MIDDLE EAST

### **Egypt Buys Wheat from France and Russia**

Cairo, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Ministry of Supply has signed contracts for 40,000 tons of wheat from France, and 50,000 tons of wheat from Russia, which can be increased by the seller to 100,000 tons.

It is estimated that wheat in storage (125,000 tons) together with wheat already contracted for, will cover consumption until the end of June when the Egyptian crop comes on the market. It is hoped that approximately 400,000 tons of this may be requisitioned for distribution to the larger cities. Further contracts, however, are still being sought to build up a reserve.

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### **Egyptian Imports at Record Levels**

Cairo, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite high prices abroad, Egyptian imports during the last few months are without precedent. Merchandise is arriving in such quantities that the quayside in Alexandria is piled high, in some cases blocking further activity. This is due, in part, to international developments and the government's desire to pile up sufficient reserves of essential commodities.

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### **Flow of Trade Through Port of Beirut Increasing**

Cairo, January 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite the rupture of the customs union between Syria and the Lebanon, trade has been flowing through the port of Beirut in ever increasing volume.

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### **Syria Plans Development of Port of Latakia**

Cairo, January 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian Ministry of Public Works has started the construction of oil storage tanks to supply vessels using the port of Latakia. It is reported that the Public Works Department has completed details for a tender for the construction of a railway line between Latakia, Aleppo and the Euphrates.

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### **Syria Proposes Large Drainage Project**

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian Parliament has approved the establishment of a special agency for the administration of the Al-Ghab project, estimated to cost £2,000,000. The drainage of this area, which lies in the north-west of Syria near the Mediterranean coast, will provide 125,000 acres for cotton growing. It is hoped that the dollar requirements of this project will be financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose delegates have recently spent more than two months in Syria.

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### **Jordan Proposes to Develop Port of Aqaba**

Cairo, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the war with Israel, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan has imported nearly all foreign requirements through the port of Beirut in the Lebanon. Because of the high cost of the overland trip which, on some commodities, will triple the landed cost, the Jordan Government is proposing to develop its one port, Aqaba, which is situated at the north-eastern tip of the Red Sea. There are also proposals for the building of an oil refinery and a cement factory at this port.



## NEW ZEALAND

### New Zealand Invites Tenders for Prefabricated Houses

Wellington, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Tenders have been called by the Ministry of Works for the supply and erection in New Zealand of 1,000 prefabricated houses. Tenders will close on June 30, 1951. Specifications may be obtained from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Canada.

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### Increased Prices Paid at New Zealand Sheepskin Sales

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Greatly increased prices were paid at sheepskin sales held at Gisborne and Dunedin on January 30. At Dunedin, 17,267 skins were offered and met a keen demand for all grades. Compared with the last sale on December 6, 1950, all grades were up in value by from 15d. to 35d. per pound. Top price of 122d. per pound was paid for full wool fine halfbred, sound.

At Gisborne, 15,240 skins, of which a great proportion were pelts and short-woolled skins, were offered. The average price per skin was estimated at £2 10s., while heavy well-woolled skins realized from £6 to £7. Prices generally were comparable with Dunedin rates.

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### Price of New Zealand Meat Exports to Britain Increased

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—An overall increase of about 5.5 per cent in the price of New Zealand meat exports to the United Kingdom has been granted following the conclusion of negotiations conducted with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. The increases will add about £1.5 million to New Zealand's export proceeds.

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### New Zealand Lambing Percentage Lower

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The lambing percentage for 1950 is estimated at 95.64 per cent. This figure is only slightly less than the record figure of 96.48 per cent for 1949.

There were 21,879,674 breeding ewes in New Zealand last year, the largest on record. The number of lambs was estimated at 20,926,119 as compared with 20,742,499 in 1949.

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### Beer Production in New Zealand Sets Record

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—A record amount of 34,200,000 gallons of beer was brewed in New Zealand in the year 1949-50, an increase of three million gallons over the previous record established in 1948-49. The increase was achieved in spite of a small drop in the number of employees. Offsetting the drop in employment were large capital extensions to plant and machinery which cost the breweries concerned about £200,000 during the year, and a greater amount of overtime worked.

The index figures recording the volume of production of beer show that increases had been taking place consistently until the rise in 1949-50 carried the total output to nearly twice the amount brewed in 1938-39. Figures for 1949 show that New Zealanders drank 17.5 gallons of beer and stout per capita. Australians drank 17.5 gallons, and the people of the United Kingdom, 19.4 gallons.



## NETHERLANDS

### Tea Prices Higher in Netherlands

(One kilo equals 2.2 lbs. One florin equals \$0.27 Canadian.)

Amsterdam, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The average tea price, according to official figures issued today, rose from 203 cents (Dutch) per half kilo in 1949 to 226½ cents in 1950. In 1939 the price was only 51½ cents. Offerings at the Amsterdam tea auctions in the past year totalled 5,753,232 kilos, as against 3,569,806 kilos in 1949 and 10,035,390 kilos in 1939. Total supplies to the Netherlands from Java, Sumatra and other countries amounted to 15,265,325 kilos, worth fl. 69,957,107, as compared with 11,763,981 kilos valued at fl. 46,816,866 in 1949. Prices were slightly lower at the last tea auction on February 15. The next tea auction will be held on March 15th.

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### Raw Material Shortages Increase Unemployment in Netherlands

The Hague, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The total number of unemployed in Holland at the end of January was 110,905, an increase of 38,477 as compared with November, 1950. Apart from seasonal influences other factors also caused higher unemployment figures, notably the large demand for raw materials all over the world, which resulted in supply difficulties for some Dutch industries. The textile industry had to dismiss personnel because of the sharp price increase for wool. Unemployment also increased as a result of the large number of people repatriating from Indonesia. In the building trade the number of unemployed rose from 18,757 to 20,390; in the metal industry from 5,520 to 5,936, and in agriculture from 20,896 to 22,601. At present there are in Holland 36 unemployed per 1,000 male workers, as compared with 35 in January 1950.

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### Export of Free Netherlands Commodities to Germany Prohibited

The Hague, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—According to Netherlands press reports, the West German Government has announced that, with immediate effect, the entry of all articles that could freely be imported from Holland into Western Germany to date, has been stopped. This is a serious blow to exports of Netherlands products, since shipments of free articles from Holland to Western Germany are estimated at some 50 million florin monthly. Eggs and Philips electrical products are the main items affected.

The official communication from the West German Government states that the import prohibition will be withdrawn within a few days, but it is generally believed in The Hague that it will be in force for a much longer period.

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### Netherlands Signs Trade Agreement with France

The Hague, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Agreement has been reached between the Netherlands and France on the quotas of goods not included in the O.E.E.C. liberalization of trade between the two countries. The agreement, which will be in operation until June 30, 1951, pays special attention to Netherlands trade with French overseas territories.

France will export to the Netherlands fertilizers, iron ore, French or African timber, textiles, machinery and colonial products. The Netherlands will export to France and the French territories agricultural products, industrial coke, textiles and electrical equipment.



## **EL SALVADOR**

### **Cottonseed Flour to be Produced in El Salvador**

Guatemala City, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cotton Co-operative Society of El Salvador has announced that it will immediately recommence the production of cottonseed flour for its cattle industry.

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### **Definite Frontier Being Established Between El Salvador and Honduras**

Guatemala City, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Salvadorean and Honduran Governments have agreed on the meeting of a mixed commission of engineers to study the delineation of a definite frontier between the two countries. Both nations appear anxious to have this matter settled at the earliest opportunity and negotiations are being carried out in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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### **El Salvador and Nicaragua Negotiating Trade Treaty**

Guatemala City, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Conversations are under way between high government officials of El Salvador and Nicaragua with a view to signing a Free Trade Treaty between the two countries. The projected treaty has already been drawn up, and it is just a question of consultation between the two nations prior to its being signed and ratified. The effect of this type of commercial instrument will be to provide an outlet for El Salvador's manufactured goods, which will enter duty free into Nicaragua, reciprocity being given to the latter country's agricultural and livestock production.

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### **El Salvador Engaging Foreign Engineers**

Guatemala City, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the present shortage of engineers in El Salvador, the government intends to engage the services of professionals from other countries to work in official departments. The Minister of Public Works declared that there was a scarcity of engineers in this country due to the River Lempa Electrification Commission, the Jones Construction, the Institute of Urban Dwellings, the Institute of Rural Settlements and a great number of private building enterprises having given employment to all the country's engineers. This has forced the Ministry of Public Works to use third and fourth year students of the Faculty of Engineering who, however, lack the necessary technical knowledge and experience. Technicians are being sought in Spain, the Spanish Legation in El Salvador being entrusted with the mission of contacting civil engineers in Madrid. Prospective applicants must be specialists in hydraulics, highway construction and architecture.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South African Agricultural Production Increased**

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The year ended August 31, 1950, was one of the best years South African agriculture has experienced in the last twenty. Food production increased fourfold. In order to face the difficult years ahead, however, the industry is being exhorted to adopt measures that will ensure a higher level of production.



The total farm value of food produced increased since the three-year period 1921-22 to 1923-24 by approximately £36 million a year to £133 million per year for the three-year period 1946-47 to 1948-49.

In volume, the increase in production for the past ten years has been 24 per cent, or 2·4 per cent a year, against a population increase of approximately 19 per cent or 1·9 per cent a year.

According to a statement by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the percentage increases do not imply that the industry in the Union is yet self-sufficient in respect of all its food requirements. Unfortunately the yield potential and carrying capacity of the land are steadily deteriorating despite the great amount of money being spent by the state on technical services.

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#### **Exports of South African Coal Increased**

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of South African coal amounting to 2,422,580 tons in the first eleven months of last year, exceeded the total for the whole of 1949 by 373,643 tons. If exports in December were well maintained, there should be a surplus of more than 600,000 tons in exports for 1950. There was a satisfactory increase in shipments in November. The figure rose from 236,492 tons in October, to 250,898 tons in November.

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#### **South Africa to Export Surplus Butter**

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa has authorized the export of three million pounds of surplus butter consequent on the bountiful summer rains. Of this, two million pounds will go to neighbouring territories, and one million pounds to Europe. This brings the amount of South African butter for which export permits have been granted to five million pounds.

The Union, South-West Africa and the High Commission territories (Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland) produced 66 million pounds of creamery butter in the agricultural year ending on August 31, 1950, 10 million pounds more than in the previous year.

### **UNITED KINGDOM**

#### **Britain Buys Apples from the United States**

London, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Ministry of Food has agreed to purchase 500,000 boxes of dessert apples from the United States. Shipping arrangements have been completed for the delivery of 418,000 boxes within the next three weeks, while delivery of the remainder will be completed by the end of April. The apples will be sold on the open market as soon as landed. The price paid for the apples was not disclosed.

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#### **United Kingdom Imports Increased in January**

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A marked change in the trend of United Kingdom overseas trade took place in January. Imports, valued provisionally at £298·4 million, showed a big increase, exceeding the 1950 monthly average by £81·5 million and the fourth quarter average by £67 million.



Exports were valued at £214.4 million, which was £33.5 million above the monthly average for 1950. The daily rate of exports was 2.6 per cent below the high point in November but was about the same as the rate for the fourth quarter of 1950. Re-exports in January amounted to £8.6 million.

The effect of the expansion in imports is to increase greatly the excess of imports over total exports. This excess reached £75.4 million as against an average of £29 million a month for last year.

Exports to the United States were £11 million (\$30.7 million) which was £1.8 million less than the average for the fourth quarter of 1950. The provisional value of exports to Canada was £9.5 million (equivalent to U.S. \$26.6 million), a decrease of £2.8 million compared with the fourth quarter of last year.

## VENEZUELA

### Venezuelan Iron Ore Being Shipped to the United States

Caracas, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of Venezuelan iron ore is due to arrive shortly at Sparrow Point near Baltimore, Maryland, according to an announcement of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The ore was produced by the Bethlehem Steel subsidiary in Venezuela, the Iron Mines Company of Venezuela. Shipments are expected to reach two million tons annually at the outset.

### Venezuela Studies Cattle Stealing Problem

Caracas, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Cattle stealing has reached such proportions in Venezuela that a government commission has been appointed to study the regulations that would be required, and the methods that could be used to establish a general registry for brands, counter-brands, and markings of cattle. It is believed that, in addition to reducing losses from theft, such an identification system would impede illegal cattle importation and facilitate livestock disease control measures.

### Venezuela Regulates Prices of Vegetable and Animal Fats

Caracas, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Under a decree dated February 3, 1951, the National Supply Commission of the Venezuela Government has fixed the price of domestically produced vegetable lards and regulated the mark-up on imported animal fats. The revised pricing structure is as follows:

#### Local Vegetable Lards:

Manufacturers to Wholesalers .....	40.8¢ (Cdn.) per lb.
Wholesalers to retailers .....	44.3¢ (Cdn.) per lb.
Retailers to consumers .....	48.7¢ (Cdn.) per lb.

#### Imported Animal Fats:

Importer to retailer, cost price plus 8 per cent.
Retailer to consumer, cost price to importer plus 10 per cent.

This upward revision on the price of domestic vegetable lards as the result of a government-industry agreement of 1949, allowed for a price increase in the manufactured product for each \$31.00 per metric ton increase in the price of copra, the principal raw material. Price restrictions were not placed on imported vegetable fats and oils which were subjected to a \$1.25 per gross kilo import duty in April, 1950.



# Canadian Exports, by Areas

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	34.4	49.3	40.2	344.5	718.2	474.9
America.....	1.7	2.5	2.8	22.5	52.3	30.6
Africa.....	1.3	3.8	3.0	18.0	85.6	46.1
Asia.....	0.7	3.5	7.0	8.1	108.4	56.7
Oceania.....	4.4	2.6	3.1	49.8	50.5	46.7
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>442.9</b>	<b>1,015.0</b>	<b>655.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	20.1	131.9	188.2	272.3	1,519.0	2,036.8
Latin America.....	1.3	6.9	14.0	17.4	125.6	143.4
Europe.....	3.5	10.9	16.4	73.2	228.0	203.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.8	9.7	10.4	31.8	105.3	79.3
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES....</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>1,977.9</b>	<b>2,463.3</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	33,570	48,608	40,054	339,689	704,956	469,910
Ireland.....				4,439	9,052	(b)
Gibraltar.....		67	60	7	336	329
Malta.....	73	646	47	403	3,905	4,680
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>34,442</b>	<b>49,321</b>	<b>40,161</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>718,249</b>	<b>474,919</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	525			8,403	(a) 9,229	
Bermuda.....	102	221	298	1,414	3,616	2,991
Barbados.....	94	213	370	1,077	5,013	2,974
Jamaica.....	366	578	702	4,442	9,033	7,495
Trinidad and Tobago.....	343	722	686	3,714	12,325	7,476
Bahamas.....		193	125		2,268	1,937
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	189	246	286	1,778	4,515	3,213
British Honduras.....	22	49	1	280	600	491
British Guiana.....	107	290	353	1,398	5,676	4,052
Falkland Islands.....				1	7	1
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>52,282</b>	<b>30,630</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		14	9		553	395
Union of South Africa.....	876	3,643	2,716	15,547	77,713	42,561
Other British South Africa.....					15	5
Southern Rhodesia.....	92	17	113	1,074	2,665	1,202
Gambia.....	2	6		20	8	12
Gold Coast.....	5	45	36	184	1,489	581
Nigeria.....	7	18	29	81	1,068	247
Sierra Leone.....	23	9	15	192	303	219
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	185	2	7	210	37	75
British East Africa.....	83	77	53	676	1,730	849
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>46,146</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January-March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.</b>						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	211	495	4,986	2,863	72,551	31,520
Pakistan.....		1,039	544		18,097	8,681
Ceylon.....	18	82	35	192	2,159	4,353
Aden.....	4	1	1	89	57	31
Federation of Malaya.....	335	1,034	456	2,448	5,437	4,097
Other British East Indies.....				5	2	32
Hong Kong.....	138	822	985	2,223	10,099	8,004
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>7,007</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>108,402</b>	<b>56,718</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	3,156	1,746	2,465	32,982	35,363	35,446
New Zealand.....	1,156	862	496	16,371	14,489	10,983
Fiji.....	65	4	124	367	598	234
Other British Oceania.....	11		1	45	61	15
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>50,511</b>	<b>46,678</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>42,573</b>	<b>61,749</b>	<b>56,053</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>1,015,022</b>	<b>655,089</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	20,043	130,859	186,948	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988
Alaska.....	6	58	70	120	1,008	959
American Virgin Islands.....	2	11	26	34	126	156
Hawaii.....	80	436	373	1,364	8,311	6,830
Puerto Rico.....	10	549	801	329	5,962	7,643
United States Oceania.....	3	29	31	3	182	205
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>131,942</b>	<b>188,249</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,781</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	155	135	584	4,675	2,902	13,360
Bolivia.....	7	39	910	117	1,908	2,267
Brazil.....	297	709	2,009	3,522	17,259	15,806
Chile.....	56	102	200	604	3,633	6,864
Colombia.....	82	597	1,367	1,270	8,012	14,806
Costa Rica.....	10	126	155	99	1,859	2,312
Cuba.....	83	1,301	1,676	1,186	14,391	18,005
Dominican Republic.....	7	248	355	296	2,194	2,954
Ecuador.....	2	50	187	52	1,727	1,432
El Salvador.....	4	85	110	47	927	1,467
Guatemala.....	6	236	194	120	1,697	2,401
Haiti (Republic of).....	3	330	205	120	1,602	2,513
Honduras.....	15	26	30	170	678	613
Mexico.....	228	668	2,743	2,340	15,411	17,624
Nicaragua.....	2	69	56	75	638	756
Panama.....	32	229	732	304	13,632	9,019
Paraguay.....	2	6	9	11	133	110
Peru.....	100	190	226	892	7,050	3,744
Uruguay.....	54	27	415	216	2,282	1,918
Venezuela.....	121	1,693	1,880	1,256	27,689	25,457
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>143,428</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....	1			8		
Austria.....	3	195	174	8	3,706	2,369
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	404	1,418	4,053	9,555	56,525	66,351
Bulgaria.....		56		9	279	215
Czechoslovakia.....	60	194	1	3,164	3,030	2,179
Denmark.....	49	84	77	1,528	3,109	923
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	17	38	88	482	607	600



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	January			January–December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
France.....	869	2,371	1,760	9,152	36,004	18,403
Germany.....	644	440	1,677	18,261	23,451	8,873
Greece.....		114	313	1,565	2,615	1,833
Hungary.....		14	14	4	75	86
Iceland.....		25	36	18	743	847
Ireland.....	84	386	1,717	(a)	(a)	13,321
Italy.....	799	587	1,249	1,745	12,567	15,476
Latvia.....	1			276		
Lithuania.....				912		1
Netherlands.....	800	856	815	10,267	13,759	8,617
Norway.....	353	945	2,357	7,854	21,736	18,924
Poland.....	51	308	27	1,035	1,945	1,432
Portugal.....	16	530	507	135	8,405	5,641
Azores and Madeira.....			35	4	101	210
Roumania.....	16	1		42	338	122
Spain.....		741	128	101	387	5,642
Sweden.....	46	100	176	5,411	5,516	4,250
Switzerland.....	85	1,530	1,188	736	32,281	26,435
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....		3		937	93	182
Yugoslavia.....	1	12	37	12	734	818
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>10,948</b>	<b>16,429</b>	<b>73,223</b>	<b>228,006</b>	<b>203,750</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....			3		14	52
Arabia.....		52	27		3,142	875
Belgian Congo.....	22	122	210	106	2,459	2,471
Burma*.....	5		14	123	54	30
China.....	139	706	17	2,885	13,801	2,057
Greenland.....			20		27	134
Egypt.....	16	114	98	396	4,762	3,716
Ethiopia.....		3	2		42	54
French Africa.....	7	127	80	804	2,243	1,927
French East Indies.....	2	7	7	28	177	69
French Guiana.....		4		6	129	5
French Oceania.....	14	3	123	80	295	737
French West Indies.....	4	1	2	172	70	39
Madagascar.....	1	2	4	9	227	117
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	11	74	105	270	1,208	1,061
Iran.....		79	113	80	11,987	993
Iraq.....	6	1	26	40	472	70
Israel*.....	11	2,563	810	164	12,709	12,126
Jordan.....		5			211	46
Tripoli.....					11	374
Other Italian Africa.....					92	184
Japan.....	2,142	2,209	3,686	20,770	5,860	20,533
Korea.....		334			233	1,143
Liberia.....	2	10	593	20	119	109
Morocco.....	3	195	162	97	1,268	1,700
Indonesia.....	65	1,116	404	902	4,640	3,052
Surinam.....	3	88	68	39	960	863
Netherlands Antilles.....	17	153	183	204	2,003	4,464
Philippine Islands.....	141	1,090	2,880	1,465	13,983	10,829
Portuguese Africa.....	209	314	103	1,395	3,604	2,702
Portuguese Asia.....		3	14	1	162	103
Siam.....	2	134	144	20	752	1,200
Canary Islands.....		1	2	3	49	237
Spanish Africa.....		47	3		95	62
Syria.....	8	41	253	64	3,278	1,462
Turkey.....		77	206	1,916	14,121	3,744
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>105,259</b>	<b>79,340</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>27,727</b>	<b>159,431</b>	<b>229,082</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,977,939</b>	<b>2,463,297</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>221,180</b>	<b>285,135</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>

\*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

The marine and aviation equipment section of the Canadian International Trade Fair promises to be one of the most interesting features of the fair. Among the exhibits will be a new development of a Canadian firm. The instrument is a traffic signal projector, reputed to be the most efficient model ever produced, which has one-hand control and a beam spread said to be less than two degrees. A flick of the thumb operates the colour control. Shaped somewhat like an outsized pistol, the projector is equipped with a sighting device for close accuracy. The extremely low degree of beam spread results from an arrangement of a parabolic mirror and a newly-developed bulb measuring about two-and-a-half by one-and-a-half millimetres.

An American manufacturer of precision aeronautical, marine and electronic instruments and controls is showing a variety of products which includes automatic pilot controls for both marine and aircraft, ship steering controls, ignition analysers, Lora receivers, and aircraft instruments. Aircraft instruments are also being shown by a Canadian firm. Another Canadian exhibitor is showing a selection of diesel engines, including marine, marine propulsion and auxiliary engines.

Products to be shown by an English firm include marine binoculars, navigational chart instruments, marine climometers and clocks, compasses and compass adjusting instruments, deep sea instruments, sextants and sounding machines.

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In the section devoted to medical equipment, scientific and optical instruments, more than 3,000 square feet has been booked by firms in four countries. Medical school supplies, including anatomical models and skeletons, are among exhibits from the Netherlands. A Netherlands firm is also showing a machine listed as "the fastest high-definition X-ray camera with mirror optics for 70 mm. film." Lenses for special purposes are included in this exhibit.

English firms are showing a wide and comprehensive variety of goods in this section. Hospital equipment, laboratory glassware, electrical indicating and recording instruments, process timing controls, high vacuum equipment, cathode ray oscillograph recording equipment, and all types of glass thermometers and hydrometers are only a few of the multitudinous array of scientific exhibits from Britain.

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Member firms of the Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland have taken a space to show a representative range of British footwear. Items listed for display are fine shoes for ladies, fine English welted shoes made in American width AAAA to C, and English quality footwear.

Sealskin leather goods from Newfoundland will be among the exhibits in the Footwear and Leather section of the fair. A novel exhibit will be



wooden shoes, shown by a Dutch firm. Other exhibits from the Netherlands will be leather and suede coats and jackets, and leather goods and sportswear. Leather footwear and other goods will be displayed by a Czechoslovakian firm.

Firms in four countries have booked more than 2,000 square feet of space in the recreational products and equipment section of the fair to show a variety of products ranging from dolls to racing bicycles. Among the goods to be shown by Canadian firms are playing cards, artists' supplies and equipment, including a wide variety of brushes; dolls; plastic infant novelties; toy animals; and toy musical instruments. From the Netherlands will come a line of special racing and sporting bicycles, and bicycle parts. Leather and canvas sporting goods and accessories, and leather novelties will be shown by an Australian firm. A German firm is exhibiting pocket knives, hunting knives, tents and tarpaulins, canvas drinking water bags and canvas water dams. A Czechoslovakian firm will display a variety of toys.

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Among the jewellery exhibits will be silver plated, Old Dutch souvenirs, curiosities and novelties from the Netherlands. The Swiss are exhibiting a line of high quality watches, among which are waterproof, self winding, chronograph and calendar watches. A large Canadian manufacturer is exhibiting spring wound and electric clocks of all types, as well as wrist and pocket watches. Three English companies are displaying a variety of clocks and watches ranging from wrist watches and small desk clocks to decorative grandfather clocks.

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#### **Malayan Pepper Production Increasing**

Singapore, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The high world pepper prices have induced smallholders in Malaya to undertake the planting of pepper. Although the acreage under pepper cultivation in Malaya is still comparatively small, there was a steady increase in production during 1950.

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#### **Oil Seed Processing Plant Planned for Thailand**

Singapore, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Thai Government is planning to establish a factory in Chiangmai in Northern Thailand to process oil from soya bean and sesame seeds. It is hoped that this factory will help in the promotion of cultivation of these oil seeds in Thailand. The production of the factory will be approximately eight tons of oil per day. The oil production of the plant will be converted into margarine and soap.

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#### **Indonesia Buying Fishing Boats from Japan**

Singapore, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The United States Economic Co-operation Administration is assisting the Indonesian Government fish production program through the provision of funds to purchase sixty small motorized fishing boats from Japan. The vessels will be powered by 15-20 h.p. diesel engines to enable the fishermen to enlarge their area of operation and remain at sea several days at a time.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Norwegian Spirit Marking Regulations Amended

Oslo, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The use of the description "Scotch" in Norway to designate any whisky or other sort of spirits not entirely produced in Scotland has been prohibited by virtue of a recent government decision.

A further regulation provides that labels on bottles of spirits, sold in Norway as "Norway Blend", must have this description given also in the Norwegian language.

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## Peru Grants Duty-Free Entry to Mining Equipment

Lima, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 16, Peru issued a decree permitting the duty-free entry of machinery, equipment, spares and materials destined exclusively for the mining industry. The decree covers 48 items of the Peruvian Import Tariff which are to be admitted free from import duties and surtax but subject to the consular fee. Under the decree, goods entered under an additional 151 tariff items will also be admitted free from import duty and surtax, but subject to consular fee provided the goods are certified by the importer to be intended for the mining industry.

(Editor's Note.—Details of the above mentioned items of the Peruvian tariff may be obtained from the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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## Nicaragua Prohibits Cattle Exports

Guatemala City, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Nicaraguan Government has passed a resolution prohibiting the exportation of cattle. Infringement of this regulation will be punished with a fine. During November, 1950, a total of 3,200 young cattle was smuggled out of the country.

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## Colombia Inaugurates Shipping Service to Europe

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, which is owned on a percentage basis by official government entities of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, in January inaugurated a cargo service to Europe. This service has been inaugurated in conjunction with the Royal Dutch Line, whose vessels will simultaneously commence a service to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

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*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

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## Greece

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## Guatemala

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### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

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### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

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### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

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### Portugal

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### Puerto Rico

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### Singapore

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### South Africa

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## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

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### Spain

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### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square, Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 26	Nominal Quotations March 6
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	2977	2089	2091
		Free	2085	0752	0753
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		0489	0490
Australia.....	Pound.....		3 2240	2 3400	2 3430
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		0228	0208	0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		0238	0174	0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		0396	6092	6100
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		0544	0569	5699
Burma.....	Rupee.....		3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		3022	2193	2196
Chile.....	Peso.....		0233	0214	0214
Colombia.....	Peso.....		5128	5379	5385
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		1800	1864	1866
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0444	1 0456
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0200	0210	0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		2084	1514	1516
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0444	1 0456
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		0740	0633	0634
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4 1330	2 9990	3 0026
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		4000	4178	4183
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3 6306	2 6345	2 6376
Finland.....	Markka.....		0062	0045	0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		0037	0030	0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		0073	0060	0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		0201	0165	0165
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		3000	2487	2490
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1 0000	1 0444	1 0456
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		2000	2089	2091
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		5000	5222	5228
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		2519	1805	1807
Iceland.....	Krona.....		1541	0641	0642
India.....	Rupee.....		3022	2193	2196
Iran.....	Rial.....		0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4 0300	2 9250	2 9288
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9250	2 9288
Israel.....	Pound.....		3 0000	2 9250	2 9288
Italy.....	Lira.....		0017	0017	0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9250	2 9288
Japan.....	Yen.....		0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		1157	1209	1211
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		3769	2748	2752
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		5308	5538	5545
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4 0150	2 9250	2 9288
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		2000	2089	2091
Norway.....	Krone.....		2015	1463	1465
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		3022	3157	3161
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1 0000	1 0444	1 0456
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		1538	0705	0706
Philippines.....	Peso.....		4975	5222	5228
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		0400	0362	0363
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		4702	3411	3415
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		0916	0959	0960
Sweden.....	Krona.....		2783	2019	2022
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		2336	2428	2431
Thailand.....	Baht.....		1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		3571	3713	3718
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9250	2 9288
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9250	2 9288
United States.....	Dollar.....		1 0000	1 0444	1 0456
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		6583	6875	6883
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		2985	3117	3121
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

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OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1951



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# FOREIGN TRADE



IX

OTTAWA, MARCH 17, 1951

No. 220





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**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 17, 1951

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**COVER SUBJECT**—The harvest of the maple trees has started in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The familiar scent of boiling maple sap fills the air of the countryside surrounding the sugaring off cabins. In 1950, 2·8 million gallons of syrup and 1·8 million pounds of sugar were produced, as compared with 2·3 million gallons of syrup and 1·7 million pounds of sugar in 1949. Exports of maple syrup were valued at approximately \$1·2 million in 1949 and 1950. Shipments of maple sugar were valued at \$2·9 million in 1950 and \$3·1 million in 1949. The United States is the major export market for Canadian maple products.

*Courtesy Quebec Provincial Publicity Bureau.*

**Price 10 cents**



# Exports to Dollar Areas Stressed At Convention in Great Britain

*Importance of continued efforts emphasized at Dollar Convention held in Eastbourne on March 1-3—Drive for dollars still a high priority in spite of rearmament program—"Dollars for Defence" coined to describe present position of Great Britain in exporting consumer goods to the United States in order to secure essential raw materials.*

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, March 5, 1951.—The importance of continued efforts in the dollar markets was re-emphasized at the Dollar Convention, organized by the Dollar Exports Board, at Eastbourne, from March 1-3. The convention was addressed by three Ministers of the Crown (Exchequer, Supply and Board of Trade), the High Commissioner for Canada, the chief of the ECA mission, and many of the leading industrialists and exporters of the United Kingdom and of Canada. Apart from important declarations of policy by these government leaders, the convention was particularly timely as it served to clear away many doubts and much growing confusion as to the present status of the dollar drive in the face of the rearmament effort.

There were four plenary sessions and sixteen sub-committee meetings, which covered all phases of the dollar export problem. The sub-committee meetings were addressed by many leaders in British trade and industry, and the smaller producers and exporters were given access to the most experienced and expert advice by those who have made a success in the dollar export drive.

The valuable exchange of information cannot fail to have brought new ideas and new encouragement to many firms who may have been hesitant about entering the dollar markets of relatively unhampered competition, from the protected atmosphere of the soft-currency and sterling areas.

## Drive for Dollars Still Has High Priority

After hearing from the Minister of Supply concerning the need for raw materials for the defence effort, the President of the Board of Trade emphasized that the drive for dollars was still a high priority. He said, "The export drive to Canada goes on, and let there be no mistake about it, and this goes for the engineering industries as well". Moreover, although the raw material shortage was the most serious economic problem to be faced in 1951, he gave assurances that British industry would see that Canada was given every assistance with machinery for its defence requirements, and its economic development. The supply of capital equipment for Canada, and consumer goods for both Canada and the United States, would be ensured in order to build up a permanent market for British industry and to provide dollars by which the British defence effort would be realized.

The Minister of Supply gave the answer concerning the relation between the export and rearmament drives. Whereas there would be no overriding priority in the use of materials for the armament industry, all manufacturers would have to realize that orders under the defence pro-



gram could not be held up for lack of supplies. This would mean that there would be grave shortages for non-defence requirements, but the export industries would be given every possible assistance, particularly those industries servicing the dollar markets. Assurance was also given that those industries in Canada which had forsaken other sources of supply to assist the United Kingdom would not now be forgotten.

The Minister of Supply also enunciated the principle of conversion value of the raw materials entering into exports. The higher the conversion value (i.e. the higher the value of the finished article to its raw material content) the greater the priority for exports. Generally, the standard would be a conversion of 1 to 15 for the dollar markets and Commonwealth sterling markets, against 1 to 50 for other markets. This was not a rigid criterion, however, and the minister pointed to exceptions, such as metal ingots for regular Commonwealth customers that would continue to be provided, whereas they would not be considered for the United States.

#### **Consumer Exports to United States Necessary to Obtain Raw Materials**

The various meetings of the conference showed that there was full realization of the dangers inherent in the continued supply of consumer goods to the United States, when the manufacture of such goods in the United States was being progressively restricted. So the phrase "Dollars for Defence" was coined. Prominent speakers emphasized the necessity for Britain to continue to supply such consumer goods to the United States as the only way in which Britain could secure the raw materials essential to its defence effort. It was pointed out that, while such a policy might be misunderstood in the United States, the risk had to be taken. It was, however, necessary to inform the United States public of the reasons for this policy. In fact, this policy was heartily endorsed by the chief of the ECA mission in the United Kingdom. He pointed out that it was difficult for the United States public in general to appreciate why such exports from the United Kingdom were necessary. It was, therefore, most important that the various information services should publicize the reasons for exports of these otherwise non-essential goods.

#### **Greater Productivity Necessary to Pay for Rearmament Drive**

The necessity for greater productivity from British industry was underlined as the only sure way to pay for the great rearmament drive. To this oft-repeated but still valid advice, was added the necessity of salesmanship, economy of materials, recovery of scrap and replacement of scarce materials with others in more plentiful supply. On the subject of supply of raw materials, the chief of the ECA mission in the United Kingdom felt that British industry could depend on receiving its fair share, consistent with the overall common defence effort.

The declarations of the Minister of Supply and the President of the Board of Trade, in themselves, were adequate justification for the conference, for they did clear up much doubt and uncertainty. For Canadian manufacturers and importers, the position was greatly clarified. Manufacturers of items for defence, of essential development projects, and importers of those products that have figured so largely in the drive for dollar exports, should continue to receive their requirements in good measure. Reductions in some classes may be necessary, for there will not be enough raw materials for all of these needs, either in Canada or in the United Kingdom, but there has been given clear and unequivocal assurance that Canada's needs will be met in so far as it is possible under the existing circumstances.



# Indonesian Output of Foodstuffs Not Sufficient to Meet Needs

*Although population has increased nearly 14 per cent in past 15 years, production of food is below prewar levels—Lack of internal security, neglect of the irrigation system, lack of agricultural equipment and plowing cattle hamper production—Rubber exports in 1950 exceed prewar level.*

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note.—Last of four articles on economic conditions in the Republic of Indonesia. Since preparation of this report, Mr. Thomson has left Singapore for Canada, being succeeded by Mr. D. S. Armstrong.)

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1950.—Normally, Indonesia should produce all of its requirements of foodstuffs, such as rice, cassava, corn, sweet potatoes, soyabeans and peanuts but, at the present time, although the population has increased by almost 14 per cent in the last 15 years, production of food is below prewar levels. Whereas Indonesia used to grow sufficient rice for its own requirements, it is now a net importer of this commodity and has even drawn on the United States as a source of supply. Production of foodstuffs is hampered by the lack of internal security, neglect of the irrigation system, lack of agricultural equipment and plowing cattle. The production of both freshwater and sea fisheries has dropped.

Indonesia represents a fair market for milk products and flour, but in general, nearly all imported foodstuffs are beyond the range of practically all levels of the population. The monetary measures taken by the Government of Indonesia have had the effect of tripling the price of all imported goods. In consequence, there has been an appreciable drop in the consumption, for example, of flour and bread.

Indonesia's main source for flour since the end of the war has been Australia and the United States, whose prices have been lower than those quoted by Canada. Canadian hard wheat flour is appreciated and known in this market and if Canadian millers can offer reasonably competitive prices, then Canadian flour should re-appear in Indonesia.

## **Sugar Production Materially Reduced**

Prior to the last war, sugar was one of the principal exports of Indonesia. Production in 1939 and 1940 was in excess of 1,500,000 metric tons, with 88 mills in operation. Production of estate sugar during 1949 totalled 224,000 metric tons milled by 24 sugar factories. Production for 1950 is estimated at 300,000 metric tons with 32 factories in operation. Production is still hampered by labour unrest, thefts, strikes and illegal occupation of cropland by squatters.

The present sugar production is scarcely sufficient for domestic consumption, but during 1949, a total of 40,000 metric tons was exported to neighbouring countries. Exports during the first six months of 1950 totalled 1,400 tons.

Tea production in 1949 was 27,174 metric tons, compared with 12,618 tons in 1948. Annual prewar production was 119,000 metric tons. It is not anticipated that tea production will reach its prewar level for some years, since 30 per cent of the prewar planted area was converted to other crops



during the war and a number of estates and factories destroyed. Exports during 1949 totalled 23,620 metric tons, and 11,819 metric tons in the first six months of 1950.

During 1949 coffee production continued at a very low level. While the average prewar production was approximately 131,000 tons, the 1948 and 1949 production was estimated to be approximately 25,000 tons per year. Coffee was strictly controlled by the government in order to ensure domestic supplies; these controls were lifted during September, 1950. Some coffee was exported during 1949, mainly owing to trade agreement commitments, and totalled 5,000 tons, as compared with 2,400 tons in 1948. Exports during the first six months of 1950 totalled 1,466 metric tons.

#### **Indonesia is Important Source of Spices**

Indonesia was an important prewar source of such spices as pepper, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, although these spices only comprised about 2 per cent of the total export value of produce of the former Netherlands East Indies. In 1939, Indonesia supplied approximately 80 per cent of the world's requirements of pepper, 70 per cent of that of nutmeg and mace and 20 per cent of cinnamon bark. Pepper is grown mainly in South Sumatra and on the island of Banka and prewar Indonesian production was approximately 70,000 tons per year. This flourishing production suffered seriously during the Japanese occupation on the Island of Banka; less than 1 per cent of the 1939 production was achieved in 1946. Exports of pepper were 1,805 metric tons in 1948 and 2,808 metric tons in 1949. Exports for the first six months of 1950 totalled 938 metric tons. Production of white pepper in 1949 was estimated at 200 metric tons and the 1950 production is not expected to exceed 100 metric tons. Production of black pepper during 1949 was 4,000 metric tons and production estimates for 1950 show an upward trend at 8,000 metric tons.

Indonesia in prewar years, only exported about 2·7 per cent of the world's requirements of cloves, but, at the present time, she is a net importer of this spice. Indonesian exports of cloves and mace prewar, were approximately 72 per cent of the world's requirements. Damage was caused to the nutmeg gardens during the war but exports for 1948 and 1949 were 2,752 and 3,140 metric tons respectively. Exports for the first six months of 1950 were 926 metric tons.

Cinnamon is grown mainly on the island of Sumatra and prewar exports averaged 2,700 tons per year. Current production is small since a large percentage of the cinnamon trees were cut down for firewood during the war. Exports for the first six months of 1950 were 1,885 metric tons.

#### **Exports of Copra Decreased**

Indonesian copra exports during 1950 are estimated at only 197,000 tons, compared with exports of 323,413 tons in 1949 and 238,417 tons in 1948. Copra purchases and sales are controlled by a government organization established in 1940 called the Copra Fund. Operations of the Copra Fund, particularly in East Indonesia, have been hampered by internal disturbances and by disrupted communication facilities. Prewar copra exports were approximately 500,000 metric tons per year. Practically all exports of copra are directed to certain countries within trade agreement commitments of the Indonesian Government.



Palm oil production in 1949 was double that of 1948 and output totalled 118,607 metric tons. Exports in 1949 totalled 101,861 metric tons, compared with exports in 1939 of 231,600 metric tons.

While prewar production of kapok was approximately 17,000 metric tons per year, present levels of production are in the neighbourhood of 4,000 to 5,000 metric tons. Prewar, all kapok exports were graded by a government organization, which is no longer in existence. Quality, therefore, may not be consistent nor comparable to that of prewar years.

Indonesia is an important supplier of two natural resins, gum copal and gum damar. Production and marketing were seriously affected about 1930 with the invention and use of synthetic resins. In 1939, exports of gum copal and gum damar totalled 18,130 and 12,346 gross metric tons respectively, while exports in 1948 totalled only 3,671 and 3,121 metric tons.

The forest area of Indonesia is estimated to be 120 million hectares, one-quarter of all forests in the Far East. On Java, there are large expanses of teakwood well suited for a regular forestry industry on a sustained yield basis. Prior to the war, forest cultivation and re-forestation were practised systematically, and forest railway track was over 3,000 kilometres in length. Forest production of timber in Java amounted to more than 500,000 cubic metres in 1939, which did not include 1,000,000 cubic metres of firewood. Forest production outside Java totalled 2,200,000 cubic metres during the same year. In addition, substantial quantities of rattan were produced.

During the Japanese occupation the forests, especially in Java, were ravaged of timber in order to assist the Japanese war effort. Felling of trees was many times the normal prewar overall rate, forests became neglected and plantations suffered. However, strong efforts have been made to overcome these difficulties and, in 1948, production of timber reached a figure approximately 40 per cent of the prewar level.

#### **Rubber Shipments Exceed Prewar Level**

Indonesian exports of rubber in 1939 were 378,000 metric tons and 544,900 metric tons in 1940. In 1948, rubber exports totalled 279,788 metric tons and 405,696 metric tons in 1949, roughly equalling prewar levels. Exports of rubber for the first six months of 1950 totalled 259,806 metric tons. The substantial rise in the world price of rubber has been of great benefit to Indonesia.

Tin ore production totalled approximately 20,000 metric tons in 1940, compared with 29,000 metric tons in 1949.

Crude oil production in 1949 was 43,205,969 barrels compared with 33,033,802 barrels in 1948. The 1949 production is slightly lower than that in 1939 and 1940. Little new development was carried on during 1949 due to unsettled conditions.

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#### **Canadian Exports of Fish and Fishery Products Higher**

Exports of fish and fishery products during 1950 increased 12 per cent in value to \$118,500,000 from \$105,900,000 in 1949. Shipments of fresh and frozen, whole or dressed fish were \$10,200,000 higher at \$34,700,000, and fresh and frozen fillets were up \$3,800,000 at \$15,000,000. Smaller increases were shown for smoked and salted fish and molluscs and crustaceans. On the other hand, shipments of canned fish were nearly 18 per cent lower at \$12,243,000 against \$14,858,000, foreign sales of canned salmon declining by nearly \$1,600,000. Exports of pickled fish, fish meal and vitamin oils were also lower.



# Many Items in Trade of New Zealand Freed from Controls in Past Year

*Products from soft-currency sources released from import restrictions in past year—Purchases from dollar area not affected—Most of the butter, cheese and meat sold under bulk sale agreements to United Kingdom—Board of Trade established.*

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of four articles on economic conditions in New Zealand during 1950.)

WELLINGTON, January 29, 1951.—The external trade of New Zealand is subject to many controls, although many items entering the trade of the country have been freed in the past year. Exports consist mainly of wool, meat, butter and cheese, hides, tallow, sausage casings, and seeds. Most of the butter, cheese and meat is sold under bulk agreements to the United Kingdom and, in most cases, the sale of the balance is at least supervised by government organizations. Commodity exports were valued at £147·6 million in 1949, slightly below the 1948 total because of smaller meat exports. Figures for 1950 are not available, but it is expected that they will be very much higher because of the high wool price. Total overseas receipts were £160 million in 1949 and for 1950 have been estimated at £220 million. Full effects of higher wool prices will not be felt until 1951.

The present government was pledged to the removal from import controls of as many items as possible. An Import Advisory Committee was established to study the question and make recommendations. The Import Licensing Schedule was released at the end of July and many items were released from import control from soft-currency areas. Items from the hard-currency areas were still strictly controlled in compliance with an agreement with the United Kingdom to limit dollar expenditures to 75 per cent of 1948. On December 18 an additional list of goods was exempt from import control from soft-currency countries. Again, however, imports from dollar areas were not affected. It was announced at the same time that import licences had been issued to the value of £165 million. It was also estimated that imports of items freed from import control might reach a value of £45 million. Shortages of goods in other countries will probably make it impossible to use to the full all the licences granted.

## Board of Trade Established

The Board of Trade was set up to advise the Minister of Customs on matters related to industrial and trade developments, import licensing, and, except in relation to agricultural or pastoral products, export licensing. The minister may delegate to the board the licensing of imports and the licensing of exports, other than agricultural or pastoral exports. The board is to consist of not more than four members, and the present members of the Import Advisory Committee are to be its members, their appointment being for three years with eligibility for reappointment on similar terms. In an advisory capacity, the board is to deal with economic aspects of such matters as the rates of customs duties, the development of existing industries and the development of new industries.



When the relaxation of import controls was announced, it was stated that types of goods which are locally manufactured are still protected, pending consideration by the Board of Trade. Manufacturers and others may make representation and public hearings will be held throughout the country. In this manner it is hoped to meet the criticism of those who object to the use of the import control system to protect local industries.

Information on the value and volume of production is available to June 30, 1949. Production of material commodities only is covered and the figures do not purport to cover all goods produced and services rendered. The following table shows values for the years ending June 30th, 1939, 1948 and 1949.

### Production in New Zealand

	1938-39	1947-48	1948-49
	(NZ £ 000,000)		
Agricultural .....	10.1	15.7	18.5
Pastoral .....	38.0	80.4	84.0
Dairying, Poultry and Bees .....	37.9	58.9	66.3
Total farming groups .....	86.0	155.0	168.8
Mining .....	4.4	6.3	6.9
Fisheries .....	0.6	1.1	1.2
Forestry .....	4.0	8.7	10.5
Factory .....	30.5	70.8	77.0
Building and Miscellaneous .....	14.7	24.4	27.8
Total all groups including farming .....	136.1	266.3	292.2

The main items contributing to the substantial increases in value totals between 1947-48 and 1948-49 are increased yields for grain crops, grass, clover and fruits; increased wool realizations; increased yield and prices for butterfat and a greater volume of factory and building production at higher prices.

### Value and Volume of New Zealand Production

	(Base: 1938-39 = 100)					
	Farm		Factory		Total	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
1938-39 .....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1947-48 .....	189	113	232	159	174	109
1948-49 .....	206	117	252	163	187	112

### Canadian Processed Food Output Increased

Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of soda biscuits, plain and fancy biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate confectionery in bars, sugar confectionery, and marshmallows in 1950 than in 1949, but turned out less chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, foods prepared for infants, jellies, and spirit cinegar. Baked beans (including pork and beans), fruits and vegetables quick frozen, not for reprocessing, jams, marmalades, bottled olives, pickles and relishes, tomato catsup and canned meats were among the increases, but there were smaller quantities of dried and powdered eggs and food drinks.



# Laws Designed to Combat Inflation Instituted by Mexico Last Year

*Government given authority to control industrial production, to fix prices of consumer goods and industrial materials, and to limit industrial, farm and business profits—All new deposits in private banks frozen in central bank.*

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note: Last of two articles on economic conditions in Mexico.)

MEXICO CITY, January 30, 1951.—Prices rose week by week during the second half of 1950, the amount of money in the hands of the Mexican public increased by an average of well over 200 million pesos monthly, and rumours of impending dollar revaluation multiplied. At the end of last year, and early in 1951, the Mexican Congress approved an impressive volume of legislation designed to halt inflation. A new series of laws gives the government the authority to control industrial production, to fix prices of consumer goods and industrial materials, and to limit industrial, farm and business profits. Further, as of January 12, all new deposits in private banks are being frozen in the central bank.

The Economic Control Law is being administered mainly by the Secretariat of National Economy, which, by mid-January, was in the midst of a series of studies of national production, essential imports, and distribution facilities. Its efforts to implement the law revolved around "profits which, in the judgment of the secretariat, are considered to be reasonable". Producers and business firms are to be obliged to sell stocks of basic foodstuffs, low-grade cotton textiles, and a variety of chemicals and materials for industry, at prices that will be fixed by the government. The list of commodities under price control will be augmented from time to time.

The government now has the power to order a changeover of industrial production in the event of scarcity. Industrial and business firms, producers, wholesalers, retailers and transport companies are obligated to supply whatever information is required as to sources of supply, volume of sales, distribution, prices paid by buyers, names of buyers, and any stocks held in warehouses. Consumers have been asked, in all cases, to notify the secretariat of any attempt to raise official prices, and retailers are obligated under penalty to notify the authorities of any price changes that may be demanded by wholesalers.

## Price Ceilings Established On Some Commodities

On January 4, a short list of goods on which price ceilings will be established was published. In addition to meat and 16 other basic foodstuffs, cotton textiles, leather and automobiles, the list comprised such industrial materials as copper, caustic soda, sulphur, lumber, feed, rubber, industrial alcohol, cement, all products of the iron and steel industry, raw cotton, wool, soap, medicines, and artificial vegetable fibres. Not until January 16 did a new, permanent National Prices Commission meet under the chairmanship of the Secretary of National Economy, but it is anticipated that the prices on controlled commodities will be rolled back to mid-December levels.



Decrees published on January 12 were aimed directly at taking currency out of circulation. As of that date, all new deposits in private banks whose total deposits exceed ten times their capital are being frozen in the Bank of Mexico, where they will accumulate no interest. So that credits will not be withheld from farmers and industrialists, the Bank of Mexico has taken over all loans made by the private banks for periods of up to one year, and Nacional Financiera, a government bond and investment corporation, is rediscounting longer term credits. Nacional Financiera also has opened a new series of credits on behalf of the Federal Electricity Commission, the National Oil and Railway Administration, and other government agencies that are largely dependent upon factories abroad for their heavy equipment.

Simultaneously, the government undertook to control its spending more strictly within the limits of the federal budget and of state income, and not to accept foreign offers of loans and credit, except for the purchase of equipment that will directly benefit production. The interest rate on all new state issues will be reduced to 5 per cent, although interest on National Savings Bonds, from the sale of which investment in state-owned industry is being increased, stays at the compound rate of 7.17 per cent. While the greater part of the reserves of the Bank of Mexico is being converted into gold, and gold is being placed freely on sale to the public, the minting of silver coins is being stepped up. The National Mint has contracted to deliver a minimum of two million pesos daily in silver of various denominations, in the belief that Mexicans will hoard them. The abolition of 3½-year-old lists of prohibited luxury goods on January 19 was accompanied by a revision of the import tariff that promised to keep such articles well out of the reach of the great majority of the population.

## **Two Major Credits Obtained from Abroad**

Mexico obtained two major credits from abroad late in 1950, a total of \$150 million from the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and \$10 million from the World Bank for Reconstruction. The nation's credit abroad has not stood so high for a number of years past. The \$150 million loan is to be spent on ambitious national programs for irrigation, electrification, construction of highways, the mechanization of agriculture, and the rehabilitation of railways. The first \$30 million were allocated early in January this year for the Falcon Dam on the Bravo River that forms the United States-Mexican frontier, and an irrigation canal in the northwest Yaqui Valley.

Mexico succeeded, after discussion at several international conferences, in obtaining agreement that, where possible, purchases under the loan from the Export-Import Bank would be made in Mexico. The credit from the World Bank is being made available to private industry through Nacional Financiera, a government corporation, and private banks. Industry is invited to submit applications for credits up to June 30, 1952, for the purchase of essential tools and machinery, and to finance moderate stockpiling of raw materials that would be difficult to purchase abroad in the event of war.

Mexico has enjoyed excellent credit facilities since the end of 1941, when Nacional Financiera obtained \$36 million from the Export-Import Bank for highway construction. Since then, loans from the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, and private United States banks totalled \$364.2 million up to last October. Two other loans, one of \$55 million for improvement of the nationalized railroads, and the other of \$15 million for highways between Guadalajara and Nogales, and between Mexico and Acapulco, are pending at the present time.



Excluding the \$160 million granted at the end of last year, Mexico has used \$84·9 million of her wartime and postwar credit for the improvement of communications and transportation services; \$73·6 million for electrification; \$10 million for development of the nationalized oil industry; \$9 million for iron and steel; \$7 million for agricultural machinery; \$6 million for the extension of the chemical industry; and \$5 million for the development of the sugar industry.

#### **New Oil Wells, Pipe Lines and Gas Line to be Completed this Year**

At the end of 1950, the national oil monopoly, *Petróleos Mexicanos* (PEMEX) was producing 228,000 barrels of crude oil and 400 million cubic feet of industrial gas daily. Oil production, which averaged 5,076,000 barrels a month during 1949, increased to 6,187,000 barrels by the end of August. PEMEX will operate during 1951 on a budget of 1,700 million pesos. A minimum of 300 new wells will be drilled by the 105 teams that are kept in the field.

A refinery at Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was completed on September 26, several weeks in advance of schedule, and is producing 5,000 barrels of gasoline daily. In the course of this year, the Trans-Isthmian pipe line will be completed and gas lines will be built between the Poza Rica oil field and the gulf port of Tampico, between Reynosa and the northern industrial city of Monterrey, and between Monterrey and Torreón. Gas distribution systems are to be installed in Matamoros and other frontier zones. Two refineries are planned for the Pacific coast, one in the port of Salina Cruz. A plant for the production of paraffin and lubricants will be added to the new refinery at Salamanca in the central state of Guanajuato, and new loading, storage and distributing facilities are to be completed at the Atzacapotzalco refinery in Mexico City and in the port of Veracruz.

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#### **Department Store Being Established in Venezuela**

Caracas, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The opening of a branch store in Maracaibo, Venezuela's second largest city, has been announced by the management of Sears Roebuck de Venezuela. The Caracas store, which was opened in March, 1950, has proven most successful in introducing North American modern merchandising methods to this country.

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#### **Number of Motor Vehicles in Cuba More Than Doubled**

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of cars, trucks and buses in Cuba has increased two and a half times since 1942. At the end of 1950, 69,905 passenger cars were registered in Cuba, as against 27,017 in 1942, while 34,641 trucks and buses were registered in 1950, as compared to only 15,854 in 1942.

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#### **Canadian Steel Ingot Production at Record Level**

Canadian production of steel ingots in 1950 exceeded the 3,000,000-ton mark for the third successive year, reaching a new record total of 3,298,069 tons, an increase of 6·5 per cent over the previous peak of 3,095,626 tons in 1949, and 14·6 per cent above the wartime high output of 2,958,906 tons in 1942. Daily average output for the year increased to 9,036 tons from 8,481 a year earlier.



# Greek Fishing Industry Restored To Better Than Prewar Position

*Fishing industry now employs over 32,000 people—Construction of fishing boats, manufacture of fishing gear, and improvement of existing equipment have made satisfactory progress—Fisheries reconstruction program aided by foreign financial assistance.*

**By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada**

(Editor's Note.—Sixth in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS, December 11, 1950.—Today, the fishing industry of Greece is reportedly in a better position than at any time during the prewar years and is stated to employ over 32,000 people. The greatest progress has been made in middle water fishing, while inshore and lake fishing have been restored to their prewar positions. Delay under the program has been noted only in the development of offshore fishing in the Atlantic. Construction of fishing boats, manufacture of fishing gear, particularly fish nets, and the improvement of existing equipment have all made satisfactory progress.

Fishing vessels numbered 389 trawlers and 303 purse-seiners at the beginning of 1950 as compared with 180 trawlers and 200 purse-seiners in 1944. These increases, 116 per cent in the case of trawlers and 51 per cent in the case of purse-seiners, do not indicate the substantial number of vessels then under construction.

Accurate statistics on fish production are not kept, but the annual catch from sea fishing has been estimated to have increased to 40-45,000 metric tons which, together with that taken from lakes and fish farms of 5,000 tons, indicates an overall increase of 15,000 metric tons as compared with 1938.

The development of the fishing industry in Greece began largely with the inflow of the Greek fishing population from Asia Minor in 1922, and reached its highest pre-World War II level in 1938. At that time fishing in lakes, fish farms and the open sea, was being carried out, while inshore and middle water fishing accounted for the major part of the catch. Before World War II, the fishing fleet consisted of 180 trawlers, 200 purse-seiners and 6,000 inshore and lake fishing craft. The trawler catch approximated 9,000 metric tons annually, that of purse-seiners 11,000 tons, while inshore fishing and lake fishing amounted to 10,000 and 6,000 tons respectively, totalling 36,000 metric tons in all.

## **Prewar Fish Production Supplemented by Imports**

Prewar the fishing industry was characterized by small vessels with low-powered engines which were obliged to work close to base, non-mechanization of inshore fishing craft, and a lack of facilities for the preservation and transportation of the catch. At that time about 25,000 persons were employed in the industry. Local production was supple-



mented by imports which amounted to 21,000 tons in 1938, including 5,400 tons of fresh fish, 12,700 tons of salt cod and 2,900 tons of herring and other cured and tinned fish.

During World War II and including the period of occupation, the fishing fleet as well as inshore and lake fishing craft suffered from outright destruction and extensive deterioration. Similarly, lake and fish farm installations, as well as the industries for the processing and preserving of fish, sustained heavy damage.

Since liberation of the country in October, 1944, efforts have been made to rehabilitate the fishing industry. These efforts have been furthered since 1945 through the receipt of UNRRA supplies, American Mission for Aid to Greece financing, and finally through the fisheries reconstruction program carried out with United States financial assistance during the first two fiscal years of the Economic Co-operation Administration, 1948-49 and 1949-50.

Other activities intended to promote increased production and consumption of fishery products have not kept pace with that of output. While the hinterland is poorly supplied with fish, seasonal over-production occurs due to the lack of preservation and distribution facilities, though steps are being taken this year to overcome these obstacles and promote wider distribution and consumption.

### Loans to Greek Fishing Industry

	New Installations		Improvement of Existing Installations	
	Local Expenditure	Expenditure Abroad	Local Expenditure	Expenditure Abroad
Fishing boats .....	U.S.\$ 34,732	U.S.\$ ....	U.S.\$ 12,467	U.S.\$ ....
Engines .....	61,531	335,367	38,365	194,250
Fishing gear .....	169,859	27,000	31,600	....
Nautical equipment .....	40,868	22,500	1,499	....
Sounding equipment .....	....	4,900	....	....
Other expenses .....	69,964	....	34,866	....
Refrigerator equipment .....	....	19,300	....	3,000
Cold-storage installations and ice-making plant .....	36,530	....	18,368	9,500
Refrigerator vans .....	....	39,333	....	....
Ships for deposit of catches ..	16,665	....	1,800	....
Salt fish industry .....	1,000	....	13,832	3,365
Manufacture of fishing nets ..	....	53,300	....	20,000
Total .....	437,649	501,700	152,797	230,115

### Financial Aid Given for Reconstruction of Fisheries

The total financial assistance made available for the reconstruction of the fisheries during the fiscal year 1949-50 amounted to U.S.\$2.1 million, which included the equivalent of U.S.\$1.2 million for local expenditure and U.S.\$0.9 million for expenditure abroad. These totals include the following funds authorized during the year in addition to those shown in the above table:

	For local expenditure	For expenditure abroad
For the construction of the the Patras and and Piraeus fish receiving stations .....	U.S.\$500,000	U.S.\$125,000
For surveys of engineering works for fishery, stocking of lakes and fish farms, assistance to fishermen .....	40,000	....
For fishery research .....	20,000	20,000
Total .....	560,000	145,000



Fish receiving stations to facilitate the landing, sorting, weighing, packing, auctioning, loading and despatching or cold-storing of fish, are to be constructed at Piraeus, Patras and Salonica. Technical surveys of fish farms have been carried out, and are now being studied in the light of needed improvements.

The Greek Hydrobiological Institute, located at Piraeus, is engaged in studies of known fishing grounds to determine the extent to which these may be safely exploited without endangering their productive capacities, and, through the use of its research ship *Alkyona*, is attempting to discover new fishing grounds where operations may be more profitably carried out.

It has been determined that a yield of 50 kilograms per hour of trawling, with 30 per cent of the catch consisting of high quality fish, is usual in unexploited fishing grounds in the Eastern Mediterranean from Turkey to Egypt, as well as off the coast of North Africa. Thus, the Greek trawler fleet is being encouraged to fish more distant waters, rather than further deplete those nearer to base.

The Greek Hydrobiological Institute is also carrying out biological research on various species of fish, as well as hydrological research on their fresh and salt water environments. In addition, in conjunction with the fish processing industry, the institute is engaged in technological studies on salting, smoking, canning and cold storing, both from the standpoint of resistance to deterioration and that of marketing qualities, purity, appearance and taste requirements.

A branch of the fishing industry of importance to Greece, from the point of view of foreign exchange revenues as well as of employment, is that of sponge fishing. The inhabitants of a number of the more barren islands, such as Hydra and Kalymnos, depend entirely on sponge fishing for their livelihood. Sponge production rose from 145 metric tons in 1948 to 152 in 1949, as compared with only 100 metric tons in 1938. Approximately 3,000 people are directly employed in this branch of the fishing industry.

#### Dependence on Fish Imports Continues

Despite rehabilitation of Greek fisheries and increased production, the country continues to be dependent on fish and fish products from abroad.

#### Greek Fish Imports in 1950

	Metric tons	
Fresh fish .....	250	U.S.\$ 100,000
Salted codfish .....	5,000	1,400,000
Smoked herring .....	5,000	1,700,000
Salted fish .....	300	150,000
Roe and octopus .....	1,000	500,000
Canned fish .....	600	330,000
Total .....	12,150	4,180,000

#### Greek Requirements of Fish, 1950-51

	Metric tons	
Fresh fish .....	1,000	U.S.\$ 225,000
Salted codfish .....	15,000-18,000	3,000,000
Smoked herring .....	8,000	2,250,000
Salted fish .....	660	200,000
Cod roe and octopus .....	2,000	1,000,000
Canned fish .....	75	50,000
Total .....	26,735-29,735	6,725,000



# Trade Notes

## BRAZIL

### **Brazilian Iron Ore Exports Higher**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Itabira iron ore exports through the port of Vitoria during 1950 were 52 per cent higher than in 1949, reaching a total of 721,765 tons. Estimates for the current year anticipate exports of 1·5 million tons.

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### **Brazilian Natural Gum Production More Than Doubled**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of all commercial types of natural gums during 1950 in the Amazon valley is estimated at 3,800,000 kilograms, more than double the 1949 production. Included in the estimate are balata, coquirana, massaranduba and sorva.

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### **Brazilian Rolled Steel Production Increased**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Rolled steel production at Volta Redonda, from January to September 1950, was 210,938 tons, valued at Cr.\$77,228,640, a considerable increase over the same period in 1949.

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### **German Automobile Firm to Establish Plant in Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Directors of the German automobile firm, "Auto Fabrik Muenchen" arrived a short time ago in Belo Horizonte, capital of the state of Minas Gerais, to begin preparations for the installation, near that city, of an automobile and tractor plant. Initial yearly production of passenger-cars is expected to be about 2,000.

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### **Brazilian Petroleum Production Rises Steadily**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's petroleum production during the last 11 years has been estimated at 700,000 bbls. by the magazine "Mineração e Metalurgia". Production rose steadily from 2,089 bbls. in 1940 to 32,841 in 1942, 57,333 in 1944, 66,889 in 1946 and 143,405 bbls. in 1948. Although production could have been much larger in the last few years, it was kept below capacity because of the lack of refining facilities. Now that the Mataripe refinery is operating, the magazine estimated that the country's oil production would rise to about 750,000 bbls. for the current year.

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### **Brazilian Sugar Crop Increased Last Year**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's sugar cane crop in 1950 increased 2·4 per cent, compared with 1949. Increase in value was 2·8 per cent, which shows that there was no great fluctuation of prices. During the first ten months of 1950, Brazil exported 9,000 tons of sugar; for the same period in 1949 exports attained 38,600 tons. It is believed, however, that consumption in the domestic market has increased considerably.



### **Brazilian Tobacco Crop Smaller Last Year**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's 1950 tobacco crop reached 111,000 tons valued at Cr.\$627 million, being slightly smaller than in 1949 when it topped 114,500 tons worth Cr.\$630 million. Two states, Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia, account for more than half of all Brazilian tobacco.

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### **Brazil Will Receive Loans from International Bank**

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—International Bank President Eugene Black announced last week that the Bank is considering the granting of numerous loans to Brazil in the near future. According to the Bank's experts, Brazil's economic situation is most promising. The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company has been granted another U.S.\$15 million loan. The prior loan had been granted for the purchase abroad of equipment needed for the five-year expansion plan of the company's installations in Rio and São Paulo, the most industrial areas in Brazil. After the first loan was granted, the increase in the industrial expansion of that area forced the company to completely revise its plans. The additional U.S.\$15 million granted last week will be paid within 25 years with 4.5 per cent interest, including a 1 per cent commission charged by the Bank for the constitution of a special reserve fund. The amortization will be started in July, 1955, and the loan is guaranteed by the Brazilian Government. The new loan will also be used for the purchase of equipment abroad. It is expected that over U.S.\$12 million will be spent by the company in the purchase of equipment in Canada.

## **CHILE**

### **Cellulose Plant to be Installed in Chile**

Santiago, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A proposal has been submitted to the Foreign Trade Council for the fixing of exchange to cover the necessary imports of machinery for the establishment of a cellulose plant in Chile. The cost is estimated at U.S.\$7 million and the rate of exchange solicited is 31 pesos per U.S. dollar, or the same as at present applied to imports of newsprint.

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### **Blight Affecting Chilean Potato Crop**

Santiago, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Blight is assuming very dangerous proportions and the Minister of Agriculture states that expenses necessary for combating it will amount to more than 27 million pesos. It is reported that 100 tons of seed potatoes will be acquired in the United States, all necessary sanitary precautions being adopted. It is also possible that seeds may be acquired in the Netherlands.

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### **Chile Outlines Public Works Program for 1951**

Santiago, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Official figures have been published in the "Official Gazette" showing the distribution of 500 million pesos voted for the public works program for 1951. This total has been divided as follows: Irrigation, 105.6 million pesos; roads, bridges, etc. (including



expropriations), 105·6 million pesos; railways and stations, equipment, etc., 61·6 million pesos; water-works and drainage, 52·8 million pesos; port works and equipment, 52·8 million pesos; official buildings (including universities, schools, prisons, sports grounds, etc.), 61·6 million pesos; salaries to employees, public works department, 60 million pesos.

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#### **Chilean National Airlines to Buy Equipment**

Santiago, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Development Corporation has been authorized to contract a credit abroad up to U.S.\$600,000 for equipment and spares for the national airlines.

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#### **Chile to Acquire Additional Trolley Buses**

Santiago, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—At present there are 100 trolley buses in service in the city of Santiago and measures are being taken to acquire a further 417 for service in Santiago, Valparaiso and other cities. So far as Santiago is concerned, once the additional trolley buses are received, the few remaining tramway services will be eliminated. Proposals are being studied from five sources, with prices ranging from U.S.\$10 million to U.S.\$10·9 million. The lowest price is from the Vetra Company of France, on a basis of receiving nitrate for an equivalent value. The operation would be effected on a basis of 10 per cent at placing the order, 45 per cent at one year and 45 per cent at two years. The other four offers, which were from United States firms, all called for a total cash payment.

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#### **Chilean Production of Petroleum Increasing**

Santiago, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Two new wells are reported to have entered into production in the Magallanes area, one with an initial production of 100 cubic metres daily and the other with 40 cubic metres. Up to date, 9 wells have been sunk in this area, all of a depth of from 2,200 to 2,300 metres, of which five have produced petroleum, three gas, and one has failed to produce. During the month of March a further shipment of 20,000 cubic metres will be made to Uruguay, the sixth consignment sent to that country. Further studies are being made for new sources of production and the authorities are optimistic about their success.

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#### **Chile Receives Japanese Commercial Mission**

Santiago, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Representatives of four Japanese metallurgic companies have arrived in Chile to discuss the purchase of copper. They are also showing interest in the possibility of arranging future business under a barter system.

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#### **Blight Affects Chilean Potato Crop**

Santiago, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Fifty per cent of the Chilean potato production has been completely lost by blight and, with the continuance of the present weather conditions, the situation will become worse. While everything possible is being done by means of pulverizations, the country is not at present in possession of the necessary elements for



counteracting this blight. Steps are being taken to localize potatoes free from blight which may serve as seed for next year. Credits have been granted by the Agrarian Credit Bank for producers who lost crops, and an effort will be made to provide them with seeds for future sowings. Investigations are also being made into the type of seed which offers resistance to the blight.

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#### **Chilean Activities Affected by Strikes**

Santiago, February 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The strike of private employees in the north part of Antofagasta, instituted as a protest against the minimum wage for 1951, culminated in a 24 hours' strike which affected all activities in that district. It is reported that the railway traffic to Bolivia is now normal, but that other activities continue interrupted. The National Federation of Private Employees decided to support this movement and agreed on a 24 hours' strike for February 23 by employees of banks, commerce, insurance, telephone and public transport, as a warning to the authorities. The movement, so far as Santiago is concerned, was of a half-hearted nature and bank employees made a public declaration that they were not taking part in the movement. Most establishments were open for business, although many on the ground floor worked with closed shutters. A limited amount of transport was available under police protection and no essential services were affected.

Trouble is also brewing in the coal mining district in the South, where it is alleged that communists are involved, as delegates of the Communist party have been active in the district. The Ministry of Labour has denied that the collaboration of Communist senators has been accepted with a view to finding a solution to the matter and avoiding stoppage in the mines.

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#### **Chile Authorizes Increase in Telephone Tariffs**

Santiago, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Telephone Company has been authorized to increase its rates for urban service by 37 per cent and its long distance charges by 20 per cent, plus a surcharge of 5 per cent on the total of the new tariff. This increase will come into force on March 1, 1951. Authorization of the increase followed a report rendered by an investigation committee which showed that the implantation of the new tariff will only permit the company to make a profit of 5 per cent on their net investments.

### **COLOMBIA**

#### **Colombia Signs Commercial Agreement with Denmark**

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement was signed in Copenhagen on January 26 between Denmark and the Colombian Exchange Control Office for Imports and Exports, to be valued at the equivalent of U.S. \$4 million. The agreement will be valid for a period of one year from the date of signing, and will be tacitly renewed for further periods of twelve months unless notice of three months is given by either party.

Colombia has agreed to grant licences up to the value of U.S. \$2 million for the importation of the following goods: Machinery and parts for the manufacture of cement; capsulating machinery, agricultural machinery, shoe-making machinery, cold-storage plants, including refrigerators and automatic appliances, Diesel engines, woodworking



machinery and tools, miscellaneous machinery (especially sewing machines, stocking-mending machines, adding machines, duplicators, electrical machines, printing machines); machines and tools for the chemical and technical industries, electrical cables and conduits, milk cans, bottle caps, tin-coated lead and aluminum pipes, white cement, transmission belts, conveyor belts, trapezoid belts, brake linings, dyes, including printing ink, ink, India ink, typewriter ribbons, stencils, etc., gramineous seeds, maternized milk, rennet, seed potatoes, canned fish, various products including pharmaceuticals. Denmark, on the other hand, has agreed to authorize the purchase of up to U.S. \$2 million of coffee and other exportable items.

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#### **Bogotá to Extend Electrical Facilities**

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The International General Electric is reported to have granted the Municipality of Bogotá a loan of U.S. \$8 million for the extension of electrical services. The loan itself will be materials for the construction of a second power station on the Río Bogotá, about twenty miles from the city. The new plant will have a generating capacity of 45,000 kw., and is expected to be ready within two years.

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#### **Maximum Price Fixed for Colombian Coffee**

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A maximum price of 60½ cents per pound has been fixed for Colombian coffee by the Economic Stabilization Office of the United States. During the Second World War, prices were pegged at below one-third of that amount. Coffee prices during the last year have risen steadily, almost reaching this new maximum price. As coffee still accounts for over 90 per cent of exports from Colombia, this high maximum price will be a most powerful stimulus to the whole economy.

### **IRELAND**

#### **Postal Rates Increased in Ireland**

Dublin, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Department of Posts and Telegraphs states that, in order to comply with the regulations of the Universal Postal Convention, revised postage rates for foreign surface mail and air mail will come into operation in Ireland on March 1, 1951. From this date, letters by air mail to Canada will cost 1/4d for the first half-ounce, each additional half-ounce 1/- (heretofore, it was 9d for each half-ounce), and surface mail, the first ounce will be 3½d, and each additional ounce 2d. (former rate 2½d for first ounce, and each additional oz. 1½d).

Canada receives the preferential rate which applies only to surface mail. The full surface mail rate is 4½d first ounce, and 2½d each additional ounce.

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#### **New Graving Dock Being Constructed in Ireland**

Dublin, February 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Dublin Port and Docks Board on February 22, 1951, concluded an agreement for the construction of a new graving dock at Alexandra Basin, Dublin. This will take about three years to complete at a cost of £ 892,641, of which the government is contributing £ 500,000.



The existing graving dock, now over a century old, is too small and can only be used by ships not exceeding 10,000 tons. The new dock will be 630 feet long and 80 feet wide at entrance and capable of taking vessels up to 18,000 tons. The expansion of the Irish merchant fleet and the growth of overseas trade to this country made it desirable that there should be Irish port facilities available for the maintenance and repair of large ships.

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### **Electrical Equipment Plant Proposed for Ireland**

Dublin, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—It is proposed to establish the largest electrical equipment plant in Ireland at Tycor, Waterford. It is to be known as Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi. A site of 35 acres has been acquired, and it is expected that the first building covering about 22,500 square feet will be in production next year. When this industry expands, it is hoped that between 300 and 400 workers will be employed. Electrical products to be produced include: Transformers, electric motors, generators, switchgear, electronic tubes and power cables, for all voltages.

## **JAMAICA**

### **Resale of United States Defence Equipment Profitable to Jamaica Government**

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—It is expected that the Jamaica Government will make a net profit of about £130,000 on its purchase of United States Government materials at Vernam Field, which was closed down about a year ago. The United States authorities leased their electric power plant to the Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd., and the Jamaica Government bought the other movable assets for about £80,000. Resale to local dealers, mainly of building materials of various kinds, has grossed about £220,000, and the laundry equipment, fences and underground pipe system remain to be sold. The dealers' profit, on sale to the public, will probably aggregate much more than £130,000.

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### **Jamaica to Permit Importation of Cement**

Kingston, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government has decided to allow the importation into the colony, during six months ending May 18, of up to 45,000 tons of cement. It will, of course, come from soft-currency sources. The reason for this decision is that the Caribbean Cement Co. Ltd., Kingston, which in 1949 was granted a franchise by the government to manufacture cement on the understanding that it would take care of the entire domestic demand, has not yet commenced operations; and that a pressing need for cement is expected to occur in the first half of the present year. With the company's written consent their franchise has been amended accordingly by the government.

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### **Large Molasses Storage Tank to be Built at Kingston**

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—An English company plans to build on the Kingston waterfront a large storage tank for molasses, in order to facilitate loading into ships. Hitherto Jamaica has not been an exporter of molasses, but due to the increasing output of sugar, with no comparable increase in that of rum, it is expected that more molasses will



be available for export in the near future. Hence the need for bulk storage and bulk loading facilities. The manufacture of anhydrous alcohol is about to be started in Jamaica, under the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law, 1949. The alcohol is made from molasses, but there will be enough of the latter both for the alcohol plant and for export.

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### **Jamaican Tourist Trade Booms**

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Jamaica is having a good winter tourist season, which began at the end of November last and will close in April next, the peak being during January-March. No relative figures are available, but it is believed that the present season will prove better than the last. This belief is supported by the known fact that the total number of visitors to the island in the calendar year 1950 was 74,892 as against 68,628 in 1949. The chairman of the local tourist board estimates that this trade was worth about £3,000,000 to Jamaica in 1950. The past summer season (May-October, with peak July-September) was a good one. The hotels are heavily booked and two new ones, recently opened on Jamaica's north coast, are doing very well. Overall results seem remarkable in view of the international situation.

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### **Jamaican Sugar Production Up**

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Jamaica's sugar crop for the present season is estimated at 281,280 long tons, or 1,000 tons above that of the last season. The mills usually begin to grind cane during December and January. Labour strikes have placed some of them behind schedule and have involved one in heavy financial loss. Sugar is now being loaded for shipment to Canada and the United Kingdom.

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### **Traffic on Jamaican Government Railway Increased**

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government Railway in 1950 hauled 375,000 tons of freight, an increase of more than 25,000 tons over the 1949 figure. The tonnage for 1951 is expected to be about 425,000, the increase being due to additional quantities of sugarcane booked for haulage. The official view is that the railway shortly will be carrying 500,000 tons of freight annually.

This government undertaking, however, operates at a loss. It is heavily capitalized, by means of government loan issues, for which the government must provide interest and sinking fund. Net interest charges are £50,075 for the present fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, and the provision for sinking fund is £41,047. Total railway expenditure was estimated for this period at £678,147, and total revenue at £369,000, leaving a deficit of £309,147.

## **JAPAN**

### **Japan Prohibits Exportation of Certain Materials**

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan has placed a prohibition on the export of electrolytic copper, molybdenum, tungsten, and oils and fats. The exportation of scrap iron and steel, special steels, and pig iron is also prohibited.



### **Japanese Export Bank Commences Operations**

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Export Bank, which has been established to assist Japanese exporters in the financing of capital and heavy equipment sold to customers in overseas markets, commenced operations on February 1. The bank is capitalized at 15 billion yen and is authorized to grant long-term loans to Japanese exporters of heavy equipment and capital goods including thermal and hydraulic power plants, railway rolling stock and locomotives, tankers and cargo vessels.

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### **Japanese Output of Rayon and Staple Yarn Increased**

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The output of rayon yarn and staple yarn has been increasing rapidly during the past two years and Japan is again one of the world's leading rayon producing countries. The total production of rayon yarn in 1950 amounted to 103,221,000 pounds and staple yarn, 149,677,000 pounds. This represents an increase of 55 per cent in the case of rayon yarn and 25 per cent on staple yarn over the 1949 output.

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### **Japan Was Leading Cotton Cloth Exporter Last Year**

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan was the world's leading exporter of cotton cloth in 1950. Total exports of cotton cloth in 1950 reached 1,064 million square yards, an increase of 42.9 per cent over 744 million square yards in 1949. There was a sharp increase in exports of cotton cloth to Asiatic countries in 1950, notably Pakistan and Indonesia, while exports to the United Kingdom, the largest market in 1949, decreased. Exports in 1950 to Canada were eight times greater than in 1949 and to the United States, six times above the figure of the previous year.

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### **Japan Announces Import-Export Program**

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Stabilization Board in Japan has drawn up an import-export program for the 1951-52 fiscal year commencing April 1. The plan envisages imports valued at U.S.\$1,475 million, including commodities imported with GARIOA funds, and exports of \$1,100 million, exclusive of special demand goods for Korea and invisible trade receipts.

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## **MEXICO**

### **Mexican Cement Production Increased**

Mexico City, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of cement in Mexico in 1950 increased to 1,290,000 metric tons as compared with 1,177,000 metric tons in 1949. The growth of the industry can be judged from the fact that production in 1942 amounted to only 560,000 metric tons, rising to 998,000 metric tons in 1947.

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### **Italian Trucks to be Produced in Mexico**

Mexico City, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Fiat Company of Italy will manufacture Fiat trucks and possibly tractors and automobiles in Mexico. Fiat vehicles will be the first of foreign manufacture to be made



in Mexico. Production plans call for a minimum of 1,000 Fiat cabin trucks in the first year and for extensive production of Diesel motors for trucks and tractors. Future savings to Mexico, on the basis of minimum production of 1,000 trucks annually, are estimated at between seven and nine million pesos.

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#### **Mexico Had Adverse Trade Balance in 1950**

Mexico City, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Mexico's imports exceeded exports by 54·2 million pesos, or nearly \$7 million in 1950. The value of goods imported in December constituted a record figure of 520·7 million pesos, reflecting heavy purchases of industrial machinery and some stock-piling of semi-finished goods and industrial materials. Exports in December were worth 484·5 million pesos, or slightly more than that in November, the previous record month. The balance of exports over imports in 1949 amounted to 95·8 million pesos.

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#### **Mexican Sugarcane Crop Affected by Frost**

Mexico City, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A severe frost, unprecedented in thirty years, has reduced the yield of the 1950-51 sugarcane crop of Mexico to an estimated 660,000 metric tons of sugar. Domestic requirements before the next harvest will not be less than 630,000 metric tons, but, since stocks are low, not all the difference will be available for export. The National Union of Sugar Producers, which is an association of growers and millers handling all sales abroad, states that the amount available for export will be between 20,000 and 25,000 metric tons.

Sugar is still under export licence, and until a commission that at present is in the field reports its findings, it is not likely that any export permits will be made available.

### **NETHERLANDS**

#### **Netherlands Receives ERP Funds to Finance Projects**

The Hague, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Agreement was reached in November by the United States and Netherlands Governments on the release of 342 million guilders (\$94 million) from Netherlands European Recovery Program counterpart funds. Two hundred and fifty million guilders of this sum (\$69 million) will be employed to finance projects already included in the 1950 budget such as: repair of war damage to agriculture—84 million guilders (\$23 million); farm reconstruction—32 million guilders (\$8·8 million); Zuyderzee and other land reclamation measures—53·2 million guilders (\$14·7 million); and non-agricultural projects, such as the construction of roads, bridges and dwellings—80·3 million guilders (\$22 million).

Of the remaining 92 million guilders (\$25 million), 50 million (\$14 million) will be devoted to a national scheme to combat bovine tuberculosis; 15 million guilders (\$4 million) to increase the number of grass drying installations; 10·5 million guilders (\$2·9 million) to silo construction, electric fencing and the encouragement of medicinal and aromatic herb cultivation; 10 million guilders (\$2·7 million) to enlarge the capacity of domestic waste recovery installations; 2 million guilders (\$550,000) to the Wageningen Agricultural University and 4·5 million guilders (\$1·2 million) to general research on soil productivity, with



particular emphasis to be placed upon the improvement of food value in fodder crops and research on the efficient utilization of feedstuffs by livestock. Some of the research projects will be directed towards improving the quality of fodder beets and the selection of a highly nutritious fodder potato.

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### **Tinplate Consumption in the Netherlands Restricted**

The Hague, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the world shortage of tin, the Netherlands Government has announced new restrictions, effective February 10, on the use of tinplate by manufacturers. The use of tinplate for non-essential purposes is prohibited. Purchases and deliveries of tinplate as well as its use and processing are subject to permit.

Permits to manufacture tin cans destined for the domestic market will be limited to the following commodities: Fuses for marine engines; essential oils, synthetic flavourings and compositions thereof; anti-freeze products in tins containing at least five litres; defence articles; automobile cleaners; fillings for fire extinguishers; printing inks; insecticides; latex glues in tins containing at least one litre; mineral oils in tins containing at least five litres; mineral fats in tins containing at least five kilos; organic colouring matters and intermediary products; lifeboat supplies; brake oil in tins containing at least five litres; soldering, welding and cleaning materials for the metal working industry; liquid paints, lacquers and varnishes in tins containing at least one kilo; white wax.

In no case will permits be issued if alternative packing materials can be used.

The severity of the new order may be gauged from the fact that no tinplate will be available for the packing of foodstuffs for domestic consumption. Holland's food canning industry, which has been gradually recovering since the war, will be gravely affected. However, the loss of canned goods to the Netherlands consumers will not be too great since they depend mainly on supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits.

Alternative materials, such as cartons, kegs and bottles, which already play a large part in Netherlands merchandising, increasingly will take the place of tin containers.

In general, the prohibitions on the use of tinplate will not apply to goods destined for export. Since every effort is being made to keep Netherlands exports at high levels, tinplate will be available, for the present, for important exports such as condensed milk and meat products.

Exports of canned products of foreign origin will not be affected by the new regulation.

In order to allow clearance of present stocks, the restrictions on tinplate, which became effective for manufacturers on February 10, will apply to wholesalers on March 10 and to retailers on May 10.

The general supply position of tinplate in the Netherlands is considered critical. Stocks on hand are very limited and the possibility of replenishing them has greatly decreased owing to the world supply position and Netherlands payments difficulties.

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### **Netherlands Trade with Austria No Longer on Compensation Basis**

The Hague, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade between Austria and the Netherlands will no longer be on a compensation basis after current compensation transactions have been settled. This agreement was reached as a result of trade talks held in The Hague between the Netherlands and Austria. The purpose of the talks, according to the official announcement,



was "to adapt the bilateral relationship between the Netherlands and Austria to the multilateral arrangements made within the Organization for European Economic Co-operation." The regulations agreed upon under the new trade treaty have been approved by the Netherlands and Austrian Governments and became effective February 21.

## **PORTUGAL**

### **Import Controls Relaxed in Portugal**

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 5 the news was published that an order had been dispatched from the Ministry of Economy exempting from import permit requirements all imports from O.E.E.C. countries up to the value of 2,500 Escudos (a little less than \$100). This is in the nature of an experiment and the period for such imports has been limited to March 31, 1951.

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### **Portugal to Import Macaroni Products from Italy**

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Import licences are to be granted for the importation of macaroni products from Italy, it was announced recently. However, as yet no indication has been given of the quantity to be imported. Macaroni was one of the products included in the last bilateral agreement with Italy.

There have been no imports of macaroni products from Italy for some years. However, small quantities were imported from other countries during 1948 and 1949, principally the United States, Canada and Australia, but these imports were never very great, the dollar values for the two years being \$175,000 and \$117,000 respectively, with approximately the same dollar value for imports during 1950. It is believed that even these small imports will disappear as soon as Portugal is in a position to obtain the proper wheat for local production, because the capacity of the Portuguese industry is sufficient to meet the existing local needs.

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### **Portuguese Exports of Port Wine Decreased**

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—During the year 1950, a decrease of approximately 2,000,000 litres was shown in the export of port wine. Great Britain, a traditional market for many years, imported 3,745,000 litres less in 1950 than in 1949. The big decrease to that market was offset somewhat by larger exports to other countries. Exports in 1950 were 22,913,000 litres, compared with 24,924,000 litres in 1949. The value of 1950 exports was approximately \$12,000,000 Canadian.

Canada retained her position as the twelfth largest importer of port wine, with a total of 141,000 litres for the year 1950.

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### **Portugal Continues Expansion of Merchant Fleet**

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The expansion of the Portuguese merchant fleet, which was started at the end of the war, has continued unabated during the past five years. To date 40 new vessels have been put in service. These vessels were built in various countries to the specifi-



cation of the Portuguese Government. Four of these vessels were constructed in Canada and are considered by many people to be the best delivered under the program.

It is hoped that in the very near future an additional vessel for mixed cargo and 58 passengers will be in operation. In addition, there are presently four other ships of this type under construction in Portugal, as well as two tankers, and another tanker is being constructed in Belgium. Belgium is also building a 22,000 ton liner designed to carry 1,300 passengers which is earmarked for the South American trade, and contracts have been placed in England for the construction of two passenger and cargo vessels of 7,000 tons each, which are destined to be used for the Portugal-India trade.

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#### **Telephone and Telegraph Services in Portugal to be Increased**

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Portuguese postal authorities have announced a long range program for the development and improvement of telephone and telegraphic communications. The program is to be carried out during the next five years, and is intended to improve and extend the provincial and rural telephone and telegraphic communications of the country.

The following breakdown gives an indication of the contemplated expenditure under this program: 26,000 new telephonic apparatus, Can.\$1,000,000; local lines, Can.\$3,000,000; local stations, Can.\$3,195,000; provincial lines (rural), Can.\$6,664,000; inter-urban lines, Can.\$10,366,000; inter-urban stations measuring and telegraphic apparatus, Can.\$1,528,000.

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#### **First Codfish Drying Plant Established in Portugal**

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A short time ago, the first plant for the artificial drying of codfish was inaugurated by the Empresa Comercial & Industrial de Pesca at Alcochete, on the Tagus river a few miles above Lisbon. This company is one of the more important engaged in cod fishing and curing, and already possesses a natural drying plant with a capacity of 240 tons each cure and refrigeration space for 3,600 tons of fresh fish.

The new artificial installation with a capacity for 45,000 lbs. of wet salt fish every 36 hours will not only increase materially the local production, but will enable curing to continue during periods of the year and inclement weather when natural drying is at a standstill. It is expected that another and probably larger drying plant will be in operation shortly in the same district.

### **SCOTLAND**

#### **Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn Cattle Sales Held in Scotland**

London, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn cattle sales were held in Perth, Scotland, in February. A total of 355 Aberdeen Angus bulls was sold for £114,272; an average of over £321, compared with an average of about £233 in 1950. The heifers averaged £152, compared with £116 the previous year. Twenty-eight bulls and 13 heifers were bought for export to Australia, New Zealand, the United States, the Argentine and Ireland for a total of about £22,000. In 1950, 38 bulls exported were valued at £36,700.



The sale of beef Shorthorn pedigree cattle realized a sum of £156,623, substantially greater than any previous aggregate since 1946. One hundred and seventy-two head were bought for export to Australia, Canada, the United States, South Africa and Argentina. In spite of uncertain currency regulations, the Argentine bought 51 bulls for about £30,000, the highest total to be exported to one country. The United States bought 18, Australia 16 and South Africa bought 3. Buyers from or for Canada took 25 bulls and 9 heifers. Two white heifers were bought for 435 guineas, for Miss Greer Garson, who last year purchased the foundation of her white Shorthorn herd at the Perth sale.

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#### **Large Turn Out of Dairy Cattle at Scottish Dairy Show**

Glasgow, February 22, 1951.—The third Scottish Dairy Show, sponsored jointly by the Corporation of Glasgow and the Glasgow Agricultural Society; was held February 13-17, in Kelvin Hall. Attendance over the five days was 37,800, or approximately 12,000 less than in 1950. The show had the biggest turn out of dairy cattle ever seen in Scotland under one roof, and the general level of quality was high. The numbers of each breed competing were, Friesians, 25; dairy Shorthorns, 39; Guernseys, 17; Jerseys, 19; Red Polls, 16; and Ayrshires, 107, a total of 223.

A new departure at this year's show was the bacon carcass competition. This venture was highly successful, there being 51 entries in all, and with more time for organization even better results are anticipated next year. It is understood among Scottish bacon producers that there is a likelihood of grading coming into force in the near future in which case greater attention will need to be paid to the bacon carcass, and it is felt that this competition may have given an indication of what is required by the industry and the public.

Among the articles displayed were milk bottling machines, cream separators, milking machines, sterilizers, coolers, ice cream cutting, dipping and wrapping machines, freezers, homogenizers, pasteurizers, veterinary preparations and appliances, weighing scales, refrigerators, churns, fertilizers, stainless steel tanks, pressure vessels, evaporators, refrigerators, sheep shearing machinery, barn and stable fittings and furnishings, agricultural implement, livestock and poultry feeds, tractors, horticultural implements, brooders, fattening cages and other poultry raising equipment.

Next year's show will again be held in the second full week in February (probably February 12-16). This means that the event will again clash with the Shorthorn Bull sales at Perth.

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#### **Scotland Receives Contracts for Ship Construction**

Glasgow, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Contracts announced for Clyde ship-builders in the past week have covered the building of 13 tankers with a carrying capacity of 243,000 tons, a passenger liner of 28,000 tons gross, and two cargo vessels of nearly 11,000 tons deadweight. Eight firms have shared in this work, the total value of which is estimated at approximately £17 million.

Other orders, placed since the beginning of the year, are for four tankers of 71,000 tons deadweight, two cargo vessels of 20,000 tons deadweight and two harbour craft, these vessels bringing two more shipyards into the new work, and adding another £5 million in value.

The gross tonnage of the new orders exceeds 260,000, with 17 vessels of more than 200,000 tons gross for British ownership, five tankers of 56,000 tons gross for Norway, and small craft for Australia and Brazil.



## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **German Car to be Built in South Africa**

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Heinkel Works, the German aircraft company, is to make cars and tractors in the Transvaal. Production is expected to start in nine months from machinery to be imported from Germany.

The car will be the six-cylinder Veritas and it is expected to cost about £425 ex factory and about £500 from the dealer. The whole car including the engine will be made in the local factory.

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### **Private Enterprise to Build Oil Refinery in South Africa**

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Standard Vacuum Refining Company of South Africa (Pty) Ltd., has announced the letting of contracts for the building of the first crude oil refinery to be erected in the Union. The plant, to be in operation late in 1953 or 1954, will incorporate "catalytic cracking" and will have a construction cost of approximately £4,500,000. It will be capable of handling approximately 125,000,000 gallons of crude oil per annum. With the plant in operation, the Standard Oil interests will replace much of the importation of refined petroleum with crude oil drawn from Persia and Indonesia.

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### **South African Coal Sales Established New Record**

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Total sales of South African coal during 1950 established a new record of 28·8 million tons, an increase of 1·2 million tons over the previous production record in 1949. The export figure for coal in 1950 was 2·7 million tons, an increase of 31 per cent over the 1949 total of 2 million. Though export tonnage was little more than one-tenth of the domestic consumption, the value of exports was considerably more than half the value of domestic sales, the figures being respectively £5·4 million and £8·5 million.

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### **South African Income From Mining Soars**

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's income from mining is approaching £200 million per annum, being £195·8 million in 1950 and £149·7 million in 1949. Gold continues to be the largest single factor, with a total value of £146·8 million in the year just ended as compared with £115·9 million in 1949. Coal values were higher at £14·8 million as compared with £10 million in 1949. Although final figures for diamond sales are not completed, the estimated value of production is £13 million as compared with approximately £10 million in 1949.

Production of other minerals showed a similar substantial rate of advance to £19·1 million (£13·5 million in 1949). Copper sales realized £5·6 million (£3·7 million in 1949); manganese ore £3·1 million (£2·4 million in 1949); platinum and platinum metals £2·1 million (£1·3 million in 1949). Other substantial revenue producers were blue asbestos £1·5 million, amosite asbestos £1·4 million, and chrome ore £1·4 million.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.0	47.4	56.0	190.9	773.0	636.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	11.9	40.4	34.3	118.1	338.4	365.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	1.6	2.7	13.1	25.2	29.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14.9	70.2	101.3	211.6	875.3	1,112.9
Iron and Products.....	5.6	16.3	19.6	60.1	292.9	251.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14.6	28.1	47.6	179.7	426.6	457.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.7	6.8	9.7	25.0	73.7	103.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	7.9	9.4	19.5	70.7	100.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	2.4	4.4	19.6	117.1	60.6
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	1,176	940	1,368	13,085	13,186	15,336
Vegetables.....	191	799	880	6,504	6,602	8,838
Wheat.....	8,922	23,157	19,228	89,394	435,158	325,614
Grains, other.....	1,009	2,493	4,750	12,892	64,272	53,235
Flour of Wheat.....	1,692	9,251	11,764	17,638	97,693	93,839
Farinaceous products, other.....	902	864	1,721	11,976	12,800	16,673
Sugar and products.....	49	96	267	2,015	5,170	6,222
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,056	2,534	4,246	10,942	34,589	43,507
Vegetable fats and oils.....	11	316	130	162	12,368	3,802
Rubber and products.....	1,164	782	1,628	14,905	25,780	12,153
Seeds.....	356	3,583	4,918	3,011	43,769	30,712
Tobacco.....	1,285	1,203	3,277	5,501	8,885	10,643
Vegetable products, other.....	236	1,357	1,861	2,871	12,735	16,775
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,049</b>	<b>47,375</b>	<b>56,032</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>773,007</b>	<b>636,898</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Hides and skins, raw.....	220	1,640	1,953			
Cattle.....	468	5,497	5,492	9,232	61,449	79,126
Other animals, living.....	123	572	580	1,409	7,430	5,446
Fish and fishery products.....	2,537	7,474	10,621	26,530	93,749	112,718
Furs and products.....	3,607	3,300	6,459	14,097	23,327	25,298
Leather and products.....	327	424	913	5,648	7,230	7,948
Bacon and hams.....	3,301	14,032	994	30,906	24,176	28,307
Meats, other.....	417	3,315	3,456	5,403	43,944	46,211
Cheese.....	63	138	192	11,874	16,257	16,552
Milk products, other.....	256	909	323	4,346	13,844	11,030
Eggs, shell and processed.....	12	1,841	1,188	498	20,903	6,338
Animal products, other.....	553	1,262	2,161	8,193	26,112	26,801
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,884</b>	<b>40,404</b>	<b>34,332</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>138,421</b>	<b>365,775</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	246	536	872	2,615	5,169	7,152
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8	97	154	103	1,796	2,005
Wool and products.....	106	297	808	1,326	5,395	6,298
Synthetic fibres and products.....	192	280	271	2,270	2,223	5,118
Textile products, other.....	382	433	618	6,741	10,635	9,001
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>25,217</b>	<b>29,573</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	2,487	10,486	23,967	35,887	160,420	290,847
Pulpwood.....	668	3,642	3,783	13,642	31,317	34,768
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,460	3,217	5,429	17,641	51,964	65,691
Wood pulp.....	2,150	13,341	23,995	27,731	170,675	208,556
Manufactured Wood, other.....	376	238	441	2,889	5,387	5,589
Newsprint paper.....	6,817	38,344	40,725	104,615	433,882	485,746
Paper, other.....	893	1,252	2,810	8,258	19,040	19,568
Books and printed matter.....	65	238	179	950	2,634	2,181
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,916</b>	<b>70,158</b>	<b>101,330</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>875,318</b>	<b>1,112,945</b>



**Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded**

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....		46	8	1	14,117	13,310
Ferro-alloys.....	157	1,040	2,177	1,306	19,182	17,075
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	605	988	1,597	2,566	4,957	21,331
Rolling mill products.....	82	1,036	608	4,769	15,548	7,121
Locomotive and parts.....		13	110	241	28,112	12,460
Farm machinery and implements.....	768	6,582	8,456	7,790	92,527	87,811
Hardware and cutlery.....	94	395	411	2,239	4,512	4,500
Machinery (except farm).....	987	1,303	2,726	9,783	31,840	25,644
Automobiles, freight.....	867	1,552	90	6,924	12,168	8,827
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,105	858	659	15,311	15,888	19,365
Automobile parts.....	375	764	928	2,679	10,752	12,036
Railway cars and parts.....	7	511	2	159	21,945	2,951
Iron products, other.....	519	1,262	1,837	6,371	21,316	18,677
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>16,349</b>	<b>19,607</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>292,864</b>	<b>251,109</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	752	4,297	10,252	23,744	93,998	106,867
Brass and products.....	94	134	192	1,089	4,279	3,362
Copper and products.....	3,951	7,113	6,635	53,315	86,623	87,587
Lead and products.....	943	1,316	3,924	8,983	42,187	38,199
Nickel.....	5,579	9,203	11,761	52,496	92,324	105,300
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,690	1,788	4,931	22,955	27,918	33,568
Zinc and products.....	1,045	2,309	7,389	9,816	55,862	58,893
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	321	615	1,173	4,114	12,293	11,089
Non-ferrous products, other.....	198	1,307	1,307	3,152	11,124	12,398
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,573</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>47,563</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>426,608</b>	<b>457,262</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	693	4,112	6,253	13,317	37,298	63,475
Coal and coal products.....	322	887	641	1,541	3,564	3,198
Petroleum and products.....	20	24	14	878	2,588	299
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	376	924	1,814	3,774	11,466	14,767
Non-metallic products, other.....	272	860	990	5,504	18,794	21,915
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>103,655</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	98	142	483	1,354	2,739	3,524
Medicinal preparations.....	91	408	485	1,566	3,885	4,298
Fertilizers.....	504	3,868	3,241	7,066	39,385	38,874
Paints and varnishes.....	74	335	311	910	3,604	4,025
Calcium compounds.....	35	83	205	488	1,875	1,445
Soda and sodium compounds.....	290	384	749	4,000	4,174	5,497
Chemical products, other.....	306	2,709	3,954	4,111	15,036	42,863
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>9,428</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>70,698</b>	<b>100,525</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	12	17	19	526	577	469
Films.....	241	94	346	3,527	2,875	2,253
Ships and vessels.....	50		1,343	218	41,159	22,133
Aircraft and parts.....	32	387	431	2,799	24,935	4,383
Electrical energy.....	435	325	405	4,183	4,844	6,102
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	157	253	442	2,133	5,210	3,753
Miscellaneous, other.....	216	341	304	3,630	19,527	7,180
Donations and gifts.....		370	292		7,053	3,495
Non-commercial articles.....	158	646	826	2,556	10,939	10,875
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>14,408</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>117,118</b>	<b>60,644</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18,049	47,375	56,032	190,897	773,007	636,898
Animals and Animal Products.....	11,884	40,404	34,332	118,136	338,421	365,775
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	933	1,643	2,724	13,055	25,217	29,573
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14,916	70,158	101,330	211,613	875,318	1,112,945
Iron and Products.....	5,565	16,349	19,607	60,139	292,864	251,109
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14,573	28,080	47,563	179,664	426,608	457,262
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,683	6,807	9,712	25,013	73,710	103,655
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,397	7,931	9,428	19,496	70,698	100,525
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,301	2,432	4,408	19,571	117,118	60,644
TOTAL.....	70,300	221,180	285,135	837,584	2,992,961	3,118,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13,075	21,705	15,286	107,281	340,980	228,795
Animals and Animal Products.....	7,002	15,724	2,164	73,176	72,422	53,346
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	266	41	100	3,425	1,407	1,139
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,785	2,676	8,227	38,846	84,770	40,687
Iron and Products.....	1,653	978	871	13,517	22,106	10,100
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	7,950	6,217	12,192	91,453	147,892	117,401
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	147	619	626	3,090	7,571	9,527
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	403	361	467	5,032	5,546	5,993
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	290	286	123	4,228	22,261	2,923
TOTAL.....	33,570	48,608	40,654	339,689	704,956	469,910
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,756	10,589	17,036	30,978	170,637	176,937
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,141	19,495	26,933	30,351	200,566	253,333
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	51	876	1,482	1,731	11,180	18,343
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	9,731	63,957	85,553	140,293	709,841	1,016,396
Iron and Products.....	394	8,053	12,556	4,149	108,735	136,445
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,614	17,512	27,973	33,924	196,892	267,043
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,079	5,092	7,283	11,931	52,249	73,983
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	550	4,175	6,413	7,844	33,359	58,499
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	728	1,109	1,719	9,259	19,999	20,009
TOTAL.....	20,043	130,859	186,948	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988

## Canadian Output and Shipments of Portland Cement Increased

Production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers reached all-time monthly high levels in 1950. The year's output amounted to 16,672,130 barrels as compared with the previous peak of 16,128,077 in 1949, and the shipments totalled 16,728,887 barrels against 15,906,610.

## British Urged to Enter Canadian Oilfield Equipment Market

Glasgow, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The time was opportune for an all-out effort on the part of British manufacturers to enter the Canadian and Alberta oilfield equipment market, Mr. R. A. McMullen, Agent-General for Alberta in the United Kingdom, told a meeting of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment. He described the rapid development of oil winning in Alberta and referred to expenditure on exploration and development in recent years. Production was expected to reach 45 million barrels in 1951 as compared with 7 million barrels in 1947.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### **British Manufacturers Returning to Trade Fair**

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—British manufacturers, recognizing the Canadian International Trade Fair as an ideal introduction to the markets of the Americas, and with an eye to Britain's drive for dollars, will again be going to Toronto in force for the 1951 fair to be held from May 28 to June 8. Many firms who previously exhibited applied for space as early as September, 1950, in order to secure the same stands. To date, applications received from United Kingdom manufacturers total well over 60,000 square feet and are expected to reach 70,000 square feet.

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### **Best of British Wool Cloths to be Displayed**

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Forty-five British firms displaying wool textiles in a composite exhibit organized by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Bradford, have agreed their cloths to be displayed at the fair should be selected strictly on a merit basis in a setting specially designed by one of the leading display artists in the United Kingdom. Incorporated in the display will be demonstrations of ancient and modern processing illustrating that, owing to Britain's heritage of craftsmanship, British wool cloths are the best in the world. The finished exhibit will surpass any display of British wool fabrics ever seen in Canada.

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### **British Association to Show Clocks and Watches**

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—One association making its debut at the 1951 Trade Fair is the British Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association Limited whose display will incorporate three British firms whose products represent approximately 70 per cent of the total United Kingdom output. A comprehensive collection of clocks and watches will be shown, including a range of traditional British strikes and chimes, long-case types of clocks and Cromwellian reproductions specially designed for the North American market in the form of eight-day clocks. There will also be an attractive display of mechanical alarm clocks which are available at competitive prices. In the synchronous electric field, there will be a large variety of domestic clocks including fully automatic alarm clocks and Westminster chimes in cases of period design. Industrial clocks will be represented by both mechanical and electric wall clocks of many designs. Visitors to the fair will have an opportunity of seeing the progress made by the United Kingdom in the manufacture of high-grade and popular watches of various types. Jewelled travelling clocks will also be displayed in a variety of attractive cases.



## **British Manufacturers of Scientific Instruments Book Space**

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to follow-up the successes attained at the 1950 fair, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association has reserved a large block of space. A wide range of instruments with industrial, medical, research and educational application will be displayed. Designs and techniques will be in keeping with the British tradition of accuracy and reliability.

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## **Tool Industry of Britain to Sponsor Large Exhibit**

London, February 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The British machine tool industry, whose record-size stand was one of the outstanding features of the 1950 trade fair, will have an exhibit covering half of a new building known as the Industry Building. This particular display will be the largest single exhibit in the fair and is made up of the member-firms of three associations, Machine Tool Trades Association, National Federation of Engineers' Tool Manufacturers and the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers. The main objective of this exhibit is to show that last year's effort to help serve the needs of Canada's industry in machine tools is being vigorously pursued, and that British machine tool makers, despite the demands of rearmament, are willing and able to deliver the goods.

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## **Materials Handling Equipment to be Displayed by Britain**

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A number of British manufacturers of industrial trucks are uniting together under the banner of the British Industrial Truck Equipment Group to display material handling equipment. This group also has reserved outside space for demonstration purposes where the equipment will be put to work on actual materials movement.

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## **Canadian Representative Named for Defence Production Board**

H. R. MacMillan, C.B.E., prominent Canadian industrialist, has been named Canadian Representative on the Defence Production Board of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in London. As the main function of the Defence Production Board is to seek better co-ordination of the production programs of the North Atlantic Treaty members, Mr. MacMillan's task will be to fit Canadian plans into the overall objectives of the organization.

Mr. MacMillan was Assistant Director of the Canadian Munitions Board in World War I, and held several important positions in the Department of Munitions and Supply in World War II, including Timber Controller, Chairman of the Wartime Requirements Board, member of the Wartime Production Board, and President of the Wartime Shipbuilding Limited, a Crown corporation responsible for the construction of cargo ships.

Until Mr. MacMillan's appointment, Mr. E. W. T. Gill, of the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been acting as Canadian Representative on the Defence Production Board. He will continue as Mr. MacMillan's alternate.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Italy Removes Import Controls on Certain Goods

Rome, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy established a list of goods (list "A") which may be imported without import licences when originating in countries with which no commodity trading agreements are in effect, including Canada and the United States, by virtue of an Italian decree of January 13, 1951, effective January 16.

Among the commodities concerned, the following may be of interest to Canada: wood pulp for paper-making; long asbestos fibres; textile fibres; iron and steel scrap; and scrap of aluminum, copper, nickel, zinc and their alloys.

While import licences are no longer required for these commodities, their importation is subject to a bank permit attesting that the importer is in possession of foreign exchange derived from export sales.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of goods not subject to licences is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa).

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## South Africa Relaxes Import Controls on Certain Textiles

Johannesburg, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Government Notices Nos. 344 and 346 issued today announce certain relaxations on the importation of textile piece-goods into the Union of South Africa. These take the form of special permits for textiles not exceeding specified prices, and an increase in the prices which determine whether these and some other textiles are included on the so-called prohibited list.

Providing South African importers have firm orders placed and confirmed by the suppliers, special permits will be issued to cover imports from either hard- or soft-currency countries of the following textiles when not exceeding the f.o.b. prices mentioned:

Kaffir sheeting not exceeding 9s. 6d. per square yard.

Woven or knitted cotton piece-goods containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton:

Containing 25 to 49 per cent of wool, and not exceeding 20s. per yard, other than upholstery material.

Corduroy of all grades not exceeding 13s. per yard.

Other piece-goods not exceeding 9s. 6d. per yard.

(Piece-goods containing 50 per cent of cotton and 50 per cent of rayon are deemed to be of rayon.)

Woven rayon piece-goods containing 50 per cent or more by weight of rayon:

Containing 25 to 49 per cent wool and not exceeding 20s. per yard.

Other, not exceeding 12s. per yard.

Woven or knitted woolen piece-goods:

Containing 100 per cent by weight of wool—no limitation as to price.

Other, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool, or hair, or wool and hair mixed—

(a) worsteds, not exceeding 27s. 6d. per yard.

(b) other (excluding worsteds) not exceeding 20s. per yard.

(Worsteds are defined as fabrics made from fibres which have been carded or prepared, combed and spun on worsted machinery, and which contain wool in the stated proportion.)

Woven silk piece-goods, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of silk, not exceeding 12s. per yard;

Woven piece-goods (other than of cotton, wool, hair, silk and rayon, and jute, hemp and hessian bagging and sacking), not exceeding 12s. per yard.

Other knitted piece-goods not exceeding 9s. 6d. per yard.



In the case of piece-goods exceeding 30 inches in width, yard means 36 by 30 inches, the f.o.b. price being calculated proportionately to the width.

The prohibited list (now referred to officially as the restricted list), which has been amended by increasing the f.o.b. prices of various goods, includes all the textiles listed above when exceeding prices ranging from 2 to 3 shillings higher than those for which special permits are available. (Piece-goods containing 100 per cent by weight of wool are not included on the restricted list.)

Textiles the prices of which fall between the maximum of the special permit list and the minimum of the restricted list may be imported under normal import permit.

#### Venezuela Increases Tariff Rates on Fish

Caracas, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—In an effort to protect the national sardine industry, Venezuela has authorized an increase in the duties on the following items of the Venezuelan Customs Tariff, to come into force March 1, 1951:

(The bolivar is worth about 31 cents Canadian at present; one kilogram equals 2.204 pounds.)

	Former Rate Bolivares (per kilogram gross)	New Rate Bolivares
Fishery products, dried, salted, preserved in salt or smoked:		
Herrings .....	1.20	2.00
Codfish .....	1.20	2.00
Sardines .....	0.28	2.00
Not elsewhere mentioned .....	1.20	2.00
Fishery products except dried, salted, preserved in salt or smoked:		
Herrings .....	1.20	2.00
Tuna .....	1.20	2.00
Codfish .....	1.20	2.00
Salmon .....	1.20	2.00
The Conventional rate 0.90 Bs., applicable in Canada, remains unchanged.		
Sardines, other than in olive oil .....	0.28	2.00
The Conventional rate, 0.28 Bs., applicable to Canada, remains unchanged.		
Sardines in olive oil .....	1.20	2.00

#### Turkey Establishes New Trade Regulations

Istanbul, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent decision by the Council of Ministers has effected certain changes and additions to the New Foreign Trade Regime of Turkey, effective September 1, 1950. (See *Foreign Trade*, October 28, 1950, Page 729). The new Turkish import and export regulations, on which Turkey's foreign trade was to be based, include five schedules of goods, three of which pertain to exports from Turkey and two, imports into Turkey, as follows:

Schedule I itemizes Turkish products which may be exported freely without licence to countries with which Turkey has a trade and payment agreement, or against payment in convertible currency (dollars, Swiss francs or sterling) or another currency approved by the Turkish Central Bank.

Schedule II covers Turkish goods which are subject to licence upon exportation. These include tobacco, chrome ore, copper, manganese ore, zinc-bearing lead ore, cooking fat and wool.



Schedule III contains Turkish products, which may be exported freely without licence, the foreign exchange earnings from which the exporters may, within a period of six months, use for imports for his own use. The decision of the Council of Ministers adds the following commodities of interest to Canadian importers to this schedule: Sponges; fig paste and paste of other fruit; low grade figs; defective hazelnuts; all types of alcoholic beverages.

Schedule IV divides permissible imports into four sections (A, B, C and D). Section A covers the articles which may be freely imported into Turkey from countries included in the European Economic Co-operation under the European Payments Union. Schedules B, C and D comprise imports from other countries according to their importance to the national economy.

Schedule V covers non-essential and luxury goods which may only be imported by the use of foreign exchange earned from the export of goods listed in Schedule III. Additions to Schedule V include: Eyeglasses complete with lenses; dolls; toys.

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#### **Glasgow Trade Office Being Closed**

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in Glasgow will be closed on March 31. Correspondence concerning trade with Scotland and Iceland, for which the Glasgow office was responsible, should be directed to the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, in London.

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#### **Canadian Automobile Production Set Record**

Nearly 100,000 more new cars rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian automobile plants in 1950 than in any previous year. The year's total was 390,836 as compared with 290,634 in 1949, the previous peak, a gain of 34 per cent. December's total was 30,738 as compared with 30,222 in November and 25,921 a year earlier.

The sharp increase in shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in 1950 was mainly due to a rise in passenger cars which advanced to 284,797 units from 192,458 in 1949. Truck shipments rose to 105,418 units from 97,680, and coaches and buses to 621 units from 496.

Of the passenger cars shipped in last year 260,653 were for sale in Canada and 24,144 for export, the former comparing with 175,647 and the latter with 16,811 in the preceding year. Among the commercial vehicles 96,874 were shipped for domestic sale as against 84,823, while shipments for export declined to 9,165 units from 13,353 in 1949.

#### **DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED**

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—K. G. RAMSAY, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yanında, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square, Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Verdes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations March 6	Nominal Quotations March 12
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2091	·2092
		Free	·2085	·0753	·0753
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		·0490	·0490
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3430	2·3430
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0208	·0209
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6100	·6102
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·5699	·0570
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2196	·2196
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0214	·0214
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5385	·5387
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1866	·1867
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0460
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0210	·0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1516	·1517
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0460
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0634	·0634
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0026	3·0035
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4183	·4184
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6376	2·6384
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0165	·0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2490	·2490
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0460
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2091	·2092
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5228	·5230
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1807	·1807
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0642	·0642
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2196	·2196
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9288
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9288
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9288	2·9288
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9288
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1211	·1211
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2752	·2752
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5545	·5546
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9288	2·9288
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2091	·2092
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1465	·1465
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3161	·3162
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0459
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0706	·0706
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5228	·5230
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0363	·0363
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3415	·3416
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0960	·0960
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2022	·2022
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2431	·2431
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3718	·3719
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9288
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9288
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0459
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6883	·6885
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3121	·3122
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition

European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy

Influence of Geography on Import Trade

Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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## **FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE**

OTTAWA

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.

KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1951



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# FOREIGN TRADE

. IX

OTTAWA, MARCH 24, 1951

No. 221





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*Published by authority of*

**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 24, 1951

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT—Halibut in cold storage.** In 1950, both Canada's Pacific and Atlantic coast fishermen exceeded previously known record catches of halibut, "king of the flatfishes". On the Atlantic Coast a 40-year record was more than doubled with a catch of 10,045,000 pounds. Pacific Coast fishermen, with landings totalling 18,773,000 pounds broke a 35-year record of 18,406,000 pounds. Canada's total halibut catch for 1950 was 28,818,000 pounds. Considerable interest has been created in world halibut production as a result of these increased catches and the recent halibut importations for Europe. Canadian exports of halibut in 1950 amounted to 16,543,800 pounds, valued at \$5,024,737, as compared with shipments in the previous year of 12,390,100 pounds, valued at \$2,994,862. The principal market for Canadian halibut is the United States, where it is sold in both fresh and frozen forms.

*National Film Board Photo.*

**Price 10 cents**



# Larger Favourable Trade Balance Recorded By Dominican Republic

*Exports increased by 14 per cent and imports fell by 13 per cent in 1950, giving largest favourable trade balance since record year of 1944—Canadian exports to the Republic increased, but imports dropped—Agricultural production in 1950 at same level as previous year.*

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana

(All figures quoted are in U.S. dollars)

**H**AVANA, January 17, 1951.—The year 1950 was a prosperous one for the Dominican Republic, and with present prices, 1951 promises to be even more so. For the nine months ended September 30, 1950, exports had increased by 14 per cent, while imports had fallen by around 13 per cent, giving the largest favourable balance of trade since the record set in 1944. The retail trade was dull during the summer, but Christmas buying and the start of what appears to be a record sugar crop were to reduce heavy stocks.

Agricultural production in 1950 was about the same as last year. Building and construction continued at a high level. Governmental action was taken with regard to expansion and development of salt and gypsum at Barahona. A three-million dollar bond issue was authorized, the proceeds to be used to pay off existing indebtedness and for the purchase of new plants and machinery. The currency of the Republic, the peso, has remained on a par with the United States dollar, and outstanding circulation has been fairly constant in the vicinity of \$19-20 million. Bank loans were at about the same level as the previous year, but bank deposits had increased. The tourist season was good, and it is hoped that a new record will be achieved in 1951. Airline summer fares have helped to maintain business during the off-season.

Heavy imports during the latter part of 1950, caused by stocking due to war fears, will tend to decrease the near-record favourable trade balance. Total exports for the period were \$68.1 million, compared to \$59.6 million in 1949, while imports were \$28.3 million and \$32.5 million, respectively. The principal gains in exports were in cacao, refined sugar, chocolate and coffee. Tobacco exports, however, dropped both in volume and value. Imports, on the other hand, had decreased in value for almost all the principal items.

## Canadian Exports to the Republic Increased

Great Britain and the United States remained the principal markets for the Republic's products, sharing almost equally more than 80 per cent of the total. The United States was by far the principal supplier, having about 70 per cent of the market, with Canada, Great Britain and the Dutch West Indies the other major suppliers, with less than 5 per cent each of the total. The principal exports were sugar, cacao, coffee and tobacco. The principal imports were machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel products and cotton goods.

The year 1950 saw an increase in Canada's exports to the Dominican Republic of almost one-third for the eleven months' period ending November 30, 1950. They increased from \$1.9 million in 1949 to \$2.7 million in 1950. On the other hand, Canadian imports from the Republic



for the ten months ended October 31, 1950, had dropped to \$875,000 from \$3.8 million in 1949. Smaller imports of sugar accounted for the sharp decrease. The principal exports from Canada were flour, fishery products, aluminum manufactures, and fertilizers, while the principal imports were sugar and coffee.

With weather conditions favourable and world prices high, agricultural output in 1951 is expected to exceed that of 1950 by a considerable margin.

*Sugar*—The 1949-50 sugar crop of 475,331 metric tons approximated that of last year. The total crop was again purchased by the British Ministry of Food. The price received was \$4.00 per hundredweight f.a.s., for the first 150,000 tons, while the balance was priced during the year by mutual agreement on the basis of world market prices. On this basis, the return received for the balance of the crop ranged from \$4.15 to \$4.70 per hundredweight. The new crop is expected to be a record one, as weather conditions have been most favourable. The British Ministry of Food has again contracted for the exportable surplus up to a total of 450,000 metric tons. The price for the first 100,000 tons will be \$4.00 per hundredweight with a premium for early delivery. The price for the balance will be based on the monthly average of daily spot quotations in New York.

#### **Cacao Exports Showed Striking Increase**

*Cacao*—Exports of cacao showed a striking increase over last year's low of \$7.5 million for the entire year 1949, being \$12.25 million for the first nine months of 1950. The small winter crop of 140,000 hundredweight is being readily marketed, while the spring crop is estimated at as high as 500,000 bags of 150 pounds each. With present prices, the value of exports in 1951 should be well over those of 1950.

*Coffee*—A smaller crop in 1950 than in 1949 resulted in reduced exports for the nine months ended September 30, 1950, of 6,241,000 kilos as against 6,853,000 kilos in 1949. Due to the sensational rise in prices, however, the value of exports had increased by nearly 50 per cent, amounting to \$5.6 million as against \$3.5 million, respectively. The United States continued to be the main market, although both Holland and Italy took substantial supplies in both years. The 1951 crop now being harvested is reported to be of good quality, but will be smaller in size. The present high price will result in a prosperous year for the industry.

*Tobacco*—The 1950 tobacco crop was of good size, but poor in quality, with only a small percentage of first grades. However, a strong demand from abroad, especially from Spain, resulted in increased prices, giving the industry a good year. Exports for the nine months ended September 30, 1950, amounted to 5,975,000 kilos, valued at \$1.8 million, as compared with 13,888,000 kilos valued at \$3.5 million during the summer period in 1949. Very heavy shipments went forward during the last few months of the year, so that year-end totals should show an increase in value from 1949. No estimates are available for the 1951 crop.

*Rice*—Rice is a basic food item in the Dominican Republic and exports form a very minor part of the total production, as it has not been possible to produce at competitive prices except under unusual circumstances. Production at the present time is running more or less in line with local consumption of 50,000 hundredweight a month. Exports for the whole of 1949 only amounted to 920,918 kilos, valued at \$186,684.

*Corn*—A large quantity of corn is produced in the Dominican Republic, but as it is an important food item for local consumption, not more than



one-third of the output is exported. However, for the nine months ending September 30, 1950, export shipments were valued at \$1.05 million, as against \$846,000 in the similar period of 1949. The principal market is Puerto Rico, and prices fluctuated around \$3.00 c.i.f. per hundredweight. The acreage planted for the coming winter crop is reported larger than in previous years.

#### **Extensive Banana Plantations Developed**

*Bananas*—An important source of food for domestic consumption, this crop is gradually gaining in importance for export. A large American corporation has developed extensive plantations and gives employment to over 2,000 workers, with annual disbursements exceeding \$2 million. Another concession was granted during the year to a Dominican company which will result in further development. Shipments during the nine months ended September 30, 1950, were valued at \$596,000, compared with \$776,000 for the same period in 1949.

*Livestock*—Exports of fresh meat, which are principally shipped daily by plane to Puerto Rico, amounted to \$1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 1950, almost the same figure as for the preceding year. This industry has been expanded and shows a considerable gain from 1947, when exports amounted to less than \$500,000.

Both public and private construction continued unabated at a high level during 1950. Amongst the projects completed were new roads, irrigation dams opening up over 10,000 acres of new land, a new hospital, bridges and water-works, as well as harbour improvements. In addition, a large number of private residences and apartment houses were completed, but the housing situation still remains tight.

High prices for its principal products assure the Dominican Republic of a prosperous year in 1951. The high level of economic activity will assure the continuation of substantial imports of all types. The tightening supply situation will undoubtedly exert a further inflationary influence, and the cost of living may reach a new peak in spite of government price controls.

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#### **Railway Being Built in New Zealand**

Wellington, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A railway is to be built by the New Zealand Government from Edgecumbe, on the Paeroa-Taneatua route, to Murupara, in order to facilitate early use of the exotic timbers now approaching an exploitable stage in the Kaingaroa State Forest. The new railway will cost about £3 million, including rolling stock, and will take between four and five years to build. It will serve an area of 200,000 acres of forest within 30 miles of Murupara, containing 550 million cubic feet of growing stock with a potential yield of 35 million cubic feet.

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#### **Krupp to Build New Pig-Iron Plant in South Africa**

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Fried, Krupp of Essen, Germany, are shortly to commence erection of a plant in the Eastern Transvaal for the production of pig-iron by the Krupp-Renn process. Capital expenditure will amount to approximately £1,380,000, and the capacity will be 140,000 tons of pig-iron per annum.

The use of low grade and titaniferous iron ore in conjunction with low quality coal gives an anticipated production cost of 81s. 4d. per ton f.o.r., Johannesburg, as against the present price of 150s. 6d. per ton.



# Production Of Greek Industries Increased During Past Year

*Industrial progress retarded by lack of private investment, unwillingness of foreign suppliers to grant short and medium-term credit, war damage to machinery, and devaluation—Industrial expansion encouraged by more liberal loan policy—Six-year power development program planned.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Seventh in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

**A**THENS.—Increases were recorded in all basic branches of Greek industry, with the exception of wearing apparel, during the past year. The same is true of all major sub-divisions, with the exception of copper manufactures, radiators, yeast, naval stores, hats and canned goods. Shipyards and ship repairing, carpets, and macaroni remained unchanged. The value of Greek industrial production has averaged 21·5 per cent of the country's national income since 1946, as compared with 16·5 per cent in 1938. This increase, however, may be attributed to a reduction in other elements of the national income, rather than to increased industrial output. Upwards of 140,000 workers are engaged in processing or secondary industries.

Generally speaking, industrial progress in Greece has been retarded by the lack of private investment due to insecurity, inadequate working capital and insufficient credit accommodation with high interest rates. At the same time, the necessity for close financing, at the expense of expansion, has been increased by the unwillingness of foreign suppliers to grant short and medium-term credit, while the banks demand a deposit on the opening of a letter of credit.

## Machinery and Equipment Imported from Abroad

Machinery and equipment have had to be replaced with imports from abroad, in spite of depleted foreign exchange reserves and long delays in delivery. Devaluation of the drachma in September, 1949, by 33·3 per cent in terms of the United States dollar and 23·8 per cent in terms of the pound sterling, increased prices of imported raw materials and industrial equipment, which, coupled with rising production costs and heavy taxes, raised domestic prices and rendered exportables non-competitive on world markets.

The most outstanding advances in production over the past year have been recorded for steel, machine shop and metal products, wire and wire nails, aluminum products, artificial fibres, cotton thread, seed oil, beer, glassware and sheet glass, dyestuffs and sulphur oil.

The cessation of guerrilla activities during the latter half of 1949, the return of refugees to their towns and villages, the removal of barriers confronting distribution and the resumption of production in stricken areas, have all tended gradually to increase purchasing power and stimulate consumption with a consequent increased demand for industrial products.



Industrial production was further stimulated by increased accessibility of raw materials from abroad. A high percentage of requirements from member countries of OEEC and their overseas dependencies were freed from quantitative restriction on December 31, 1949. At the same time, industrial machinery and equipment were in greater supply from all sources. Under war reparations during the fiscal year 1949-50 and the first quarter of 1950-51, industrial supplies to the equivalent of US\$6.2 million were obtained from Germany, and to the equivalent of US\$27.3 million from Italy, though the latter included a high percentage of rolling-stock and some consumer goods.

Recently, industrial expansion has been further encouraged by a more liberal loan policy. Outstanding short-term credits to industry by all banks, including the Bank of Greece, amounted to the equivalent of US\$30.9 million on September 30, 1950, as compared with US\$25.7 million on March 31, 1951, and US\$17.5 million as of December 31, 1948. At the same time, through United States financial assistance, long-term loans have been granted to private enterprise. As of June 30, 1950, 169 loans to manufacturing industries had been approved, totalling the equivalent of US\$26.6 million. Long-term financial assistance was extended primarily to increase production of cement, chemical fertilizers, sulphuric acid, diesel engines, water pumping units, iron castings, copper alloy and aluminum products, steel ships, concrete reinforcing bars and light-gauge steel sheets, electricity, textiles, rope and twine, paper, wooden products and flour.

The following weighted table prepared from information released by the Federation of Greek Industries sets forth industrial production for the calendar years 1948 and 1949 and the months of September, 1949 and 1950, as percentages of average production for the base year 1939 by basic branches of industry, and sub-divisions, as well as estimated demand currently satisfied by domestic production:

#### Greek Industrial Production

	Average per cent of 1939 production				Production as percentage of demand
	1948	1949	Sept. 1949	Sept. 1950	
Metallurgical .....	58	68	58	75	
Lead smelting and refining .....	58	68	58	75	
Metal working .....	54	62	61	94.5	30
Steel .....	108	135	100	220	
Shipyards and ship repairing .....	30	6	5	5	
Machine shops and metal construction .....	25	25	25	55	
Wire and wire nails .....	44	56	60	135	
Pipes and tubes .....	53	82	100	110	
Screws, bolts and nuts .....	43	57	55	90	
Aluminum manufactures .....	113	200	190	310	
Copper manufactures .....	103	138	155	135	
Enamel ware .....	50	77	75	115	
Radiators .....	22	58	75	70	
Heating stoves .....	56	48	75	110	
Agricultural implements .....	48	60	55	95	
Building material .....	72	82	86	113	95
Cement .....	81	92	93	114	
Lime .....	69	72	80	110	
Brick and roofing tiles .....	45	64	75	130	
Household and sanitary earthenware .....	66	88	80	125	
Tableware and faience .....	86	84	80	115	
Gypsum and whitening .....	80	108	130	160	
Floor tiles .....	31	34	45	65	
Textiles .....	70	79	82	123	80
Cotton spinning and weaving .....	73	83	87	115	
Wool spinning and weaving .....	68	74	75	120	
Silk spinning and weaving .....	74	83.5	80	105	
Rayon filament yarns .....	263	313	327	795	
Jute, hemp, flax spinning and weaving .....	51	37.5	45	65	
Carpets .....	17	10	10	10	
Cotton, wool and rayon knitted-wear .....	52	73	85	130	



# **Greek Industrial Production (Continued)**

	Average per cent of 1939 production				Production as percentage of demand
	1948	1949	Sept. 1949	Sept. 1950	
Textiles (cont'd.)					
Hosiery (cotton, wool and silk) .....	45	74	85	130	
Cotton and woollen underwear .....	56	77	90	125	
Cotton threads .....	84	67	60	140	
Foodstuffs .....	69	79	85	114.5	85
Flour milling .....	75	64	68	95	
Macaroni .....	47	95	105	105	
Alcohol .....	61	64	75	85	
Liquor .....	90	84.5	80	100	
Seed oil .....	36	52	5	110	
Oleomargarine .....	66	89	120	165	
Beer brewing .....	103	141	160	238	
Ice and refrigeration .....	114	125	180	310	
Yeast .....	104	140	140	120	
Canned goods .....	32	91	130	90	
Confectionery and starch .....	53	82.5	90	110	
Chemicals .....	60	77	76	106	75
Chemical fertilizers .....	61	87	97	103	
Acids and salts .....	67	86	82	94	
Glassware (except sheet glass) .....	78	91	40	122	
Sheet glass .....	46	96	80	165	
Dyestuffs .....	60	83	90	150	
Paints and varnishes .....	40	69	80	125	
Polishes .....	63	89	90	130	
Sulphur oil .....	55	66	0	100	
Soap .....	60	70.5	75	110	
Rubber goods .....	77	86	85	125	
Naval stores (resin and turpentine) .....	20	40	40	35	
Drugs and pharmaceuticals .....	145	191	210	260	
Asphalt and bitumen .....	30	28	35	40	
Tanning extracts .....	51	42.5	35	65	
Leather tanning .....	57	71	75	105	95
Paper .....	67	93.5	100	125	80
Wearing apparel .....	37	40	55	35	95
Hats .....	36	40.5	55	35	
Woodworking .....	34	50.5	60	95	100
Cigarettes .....	152	164	177	178	100
Electric appliances .....	66	110	115	180	
Electric household appliances .....	66	110	115	180	

(Note.—Estimates of satisfied demand for metallurgical products and electric household appliances have not been provided as lead and its products are mainly exported, and the local demand for household appliances is directly related to the availability of electric power, currently highly inadequate but production of which is to be greatly increased under a national electrification project now in the initial stages of development.)

Although Greece is not a highly industrialized nation, industry consists of numerous diversified operations, and suffers under such natural disadvantages as inadequate capital, the shortage of raw materials and lack of electric power. A long-term program of industrialization, if the industries created are to survive, must be developed in line with the country's natural resources and the availability of hydro and thermal-electric power. Provision has been made, under the government's reconstruction and rehabilitation program, for the creation of five new industries, consisting of steel, with an annual production of 120,000 metric tons; nitrogenous fertilizers, with an annual production of 35,000 metric tons; sodium carbonate and caustic soda, with an annual production of 25,000 metric tons, to be produced in conjunction with the annual production of 150,000 metric tons of sea salt; aluminum, with an annual production of 80,000 metric tons, and magnesite and products, with various rates of annual production.

## **Six-Year Power Development Program Planned**

Although Greek electric power production and distribution during September, 1950, reached 211 per cent of the average for 1939, the avail-



ability of electric power is considered entirely inadequate, particularly throughout provincial areas and in the light of the country's industrial rehabilitation and reconstruction program. In June, 1949, an expansion loan of US\$6 million was granted by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration to the Athens-Piraeus Electricity Company, a private company providing electric power to the capital area under franchise.

EBASCO Services Incorporated, a United States corporation employed to determine the power requirements of the country in terms of its potential power resources, recommended a six-year power development program designed to increase the installed capacity from 145,000 kilowatts in 1948 to 483,000 kilowatts by 1955, at an estimated cost of US\$206 millions.

On April 11, 1950, the Economic Co-operation Administration approved an electric power program for Greece, calling for the construction of three hydro-electric plants, one lignite-burning thermal-electric plant, a transmission and distribution system, and the development of two large lignite beds to supply fuel for the thermal-electric plant and industry. This program, when carried out, will represent an investment of an estimated US\$79 millions, and will involve procurement from the dollar area of approximately US\$19.4 millions worth of equipment. The system will be designed to form the basis of an inter-connected high tension network for the mainland of Greece.

Enabling legislation was passed by the Greek Parliament on July 27, 1950, authorizing the establishment of a public power corporation for the purpose of constructing and operating the hydro and thermal-electric plants and national transmission and distribution network. A contract was signed between the Greek Government and EBASCO Services Incorporated by which the United States company will act as technical adviser to the Greek Government on power development.

In August of this year, site preparation work was commenced on hydro-electric plants on the Ladhon River near Pidima Bridge, on the Vodas River at Agra, the Louros River at St. George Springs, and a thermal-electric power plant at Aliveri on the Island of Euboea. These plants, which have been designed to produce 50,000, 40,000, 5,000 and 68,000 kilowatts respectively, are to be completed in from two to three years.

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#### **Netherlands Barter Fish for Potassium with Russia**

The Hague, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Approximately 26,250 tons of potassium will be supplied by Russia in exchange for 40,000 barrels of salted herring. This barter transaction was concluded last December. A large quantity of the potassium has already arrived in the Netherlands.

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#### **Canadian Production of Salt Increased**

Production and shipments of common salt in the calendar year 1950 both were higher than in the preceding year. The year's output amounted to 799,902 tons as compared with 747,717 in 1949, and the shipments totalled 799,216 tons against 749,727. In December, 71,323 tons were produced as compared with 61,409 a year ago, while shipments aggregated 72,310 tons compared with 60,998 in December, 1949.



# Trade Notes

## FRANCE

### Coal Prices in France Will be Higher This Year

Paris, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—French industries and private citizens will pay more for their coal in 1951. Subsidies have been holding domestic coal prices level for the past year in the face of important increases in the international price-levels. Increases of from 10 to 15 per cent in the cost of imported coal and of 8 to 10 per cent in French coal are foreseen. The present price of anthracite for domestic use is approximately \$40 per metric ton.

French mines produced 52.5 million metric tons of coal during 1950. Imports totalled 8,871,748 tons, and Germany, the United States, Poland and the United Kingdom were the principal suppliers.

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### French Nationalized Automobile Company Had Record Year

Paris, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—France's nationalized automobile company, La Régie Nationale des Usines Renault, produced 40 per cent of the total production of cars and trucks in France during 1950. Production of passenger cars totalled 86,000 and trucks and tractors 56,000, a total production of 142,000 vehicles. This figure was more than double the production of 1948, and 20 per cent higher than that of 1949.

Vehicle exports numbered almost 46,000 units in 1950, 28,000 to foreign countries and 18,000 to French overseas territories. The principal markets were French North Africa, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden. Almost 1,500 small cars were sold in the United States.

The Renault passenger car has been a four-seater, 28 horse power sedan model of a strictly utilitarian design and finish. However, during 1951, two larger lines will be launched, one corresponding to the Austin and the other consisting of tropical and utility vehicles of approximately North American size.

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### France Expects to be Net Exporter of Sugar This Year

Paris, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—An abundant crop of sugar beets, with a high sugar-content, in 1950 is expected to make France a net exporter of sugar in the coming year. The export surplus of the French Union is expected to reach 300,000 metric tons. Last year France imported 100,000 tons from her colonies and 185,000 tons from abroad. Sugar consumption in Metropolitan France and French Africa is estimated at 1,175,000 tons. Metropolitan production is foreseen at 1,270,000 tons this year, with imports of colonial sugar amounting to 200,000 tons.

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### France Grants Discounts on Tourist Purchases with Canadian Dollars

Paris, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Canadian visitors to France can now get discounts, ranging up to 12 per cent, on their tourist purchases in France, if the goods bought are paid for with United States or Canadian dollar cheques or travellers' cheques. Articles which will be used in France are not included, nor are services performed or objets d'art and collections of such. These discounts were previously given only for payment in United States dollars.



### **British Minister Explains Food Price Policy**

London, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—In a reply, on February 19, to a question in the House of Commons inquiring why he refused to disclose the prices paid for food purchased by his Department, even when such prices have been revealed by the sellers, the Minister of Food stated, "It is generally not in the public interest to disclose prices currently being paid by my Department for purchases from overseas. The disclosure of this information may sometimes prejudice negotiations with different sources of supply; but I have never refused information about past prices unless it was clear that it would prejudice trading operations. Where sellers reveal prices currently being paid, I must reserve freedom to take whatever action is in our best interests. The information given by the sellers may be incomplete or misleading and may often have been put out in the hope of drawing official comment."

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### **Great Britain Studies Grain Drying and Storage Problem**

London, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of the increasing use of combine harvesters in Great Britain—it is estimated that 13,500 were in use during the 1950 harvest and that the number may reach 17,000 during 1951—a problem has arisen regarding the drying and storage of the grain. Accordingly a working party has been set up to consider the extent to which existing drying and storage facilities need be supplemented.

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### **Infra-Red Lamps Reduce Piglet Mortality in Great Britain**

London, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A number of farmers in the United Kingdom have installed infra-red lamps in their pig pens, and it is claimed these lamps have been instrumental in reducing the rate of mortality among piglets. Trials to date indicate an increase of 25 per cent in those surviving up to weaning age.

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### **Great Britain's Gambia Poultry Scheme Fails**

London, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The scheme to provide eggs and poultry from a corporation farm in Gambia was a failure, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated on February 28. The scheme had been approved by the corporation in May, 1948, with an initial provision of £500,000 capital, and advances of £825,000 had been issued to date. As late as April, 1949, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies had announced that the export of 20 million eggs by 1950 would be secured. To date, 38,620 eggs and 51,617 pounds of dressed poultry have been exported to the United Kingdom, and a further consignment of 7,000 pounds of poultry is in transit. Export of eggs has been discontinued. Production is running at the rate of 45,000 a month but is being disposed of locally. There is a stock of 50,000 birds which, because of outbreaks of fowl typhoid causing a loss of 30,000, is principally breeding stock.

The Gambia scheme, when it was launched, was based on the premise that all feeding stuffs could be produced locally, but it was found impossible to produce sufficient feeding stuffs to keep the scheme going. The Minister stated that the scheme will have to be considerably modified and a substantial proportion of the capital committed will be lost. The



Board, however, is still liable to repay to the government the full amount of the capital advanced, which will have to be met from profits from the Board's other schemes. The poultry and egg scheme was based on what is said to have been the advice of experts who, however, had no African precedents on which to go.

## GREECE

### Exports of Olive Oil from Greece Banned

Athens, February 3, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of this year's small crop of olive oil, which amounted to 38,000 metric tons, the Greek Ministry of Trade has issued a decision whereby the export of olive oil abroad under any method of settlement of its value has been banned as from January 25, 1951.

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### Greek Exports Increased

Athens, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Greek exports during the first half of the fiscal year 1950-51 (July to December, 1950) amounted to \$43·8 million, as compared with \$31·7 million during the corresponding period of 1949-50, or an increase of \$12·1 million. Exports to the dollar area amounted to \$8 million, while those to the sterling area amounted to \$12·4 million, those through clearing to \$22·5 million and through private barter to \$770,890.

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### Greece Has Received Substantial Aid from the United States

Athens, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Marshall Plan cumulative total of procurement authorizations granted to Greece from the beginning of Marshall Aid on April 3, 1948, until January 1, 1951, amounted to \$402·3 million. The cumulative total as at December 1, 1951, totalled \$387·7 million, which represents an increase of \$14·6 million during the month of December, 1950. These figures do not include \$1,500 million, furnished to Greece in other types of United States aid programs and military assistance. Greece continues to rank eighth in purchase authorizations received among the sixteen countries participating in the European recovery program.

Of the \$402·3 million of procurement authorizations for Greece, \$213·6 million have been allocated for food and agriculture; \$149·6 million for industrial commodities; \$4 million for technical services; \$0·3 million for ship disbursements; and \$34·9 million for ocean freight.

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### Greece Signs Trade Agreement with Western Germany

Athens, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A trade and payments agreement between Greece and Western Germany has been signed, which has retroactive effect from July 1, 1950, and will terminate on June 30, 1951. This agreement makes provision for the import from Germany of \$43 million worth of goods and for the export from Greece to Germany of goods of a value of \$12·5 million. The difference of \$30·5 million will be covered from Greek credits of the European Payments Union. Imports from Germany will include livestock and agricultural products, \$1,950,000; chemical products, \$5,130,000; textiles, \$3,080,000; iron and steel, \$9,325,000; electrical supplies, \$4,235,000; machines, \$11,000,000; and vehicles,



\$1,800,000. Exports from Greece, on the other hand, will include wines, \$1,500,000; currants, sultanias and figs, \$5,000,000; resin and turpentine, \$1,250,000; mineral ores, \$1,700,000; hides, \$1,000,000; and other commodities, principally tobacco.

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### **Lead and Zinc Mines in Greece Being Revitalized**

Athens, February 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Laurium mines, known since ancient days for their rich silver, lead and zinc ore deposits, and located about 25 miles south-east of Athens, are being revitalized. One of the two mining firms that operate in this region, known as Sociétés des Usines de Laurium (Greek Laurium), which originally started operations in 1864, has been for some time now under the control of Mediterranean Mines Inc., a New York firm closely associated with Ventures Ltd., of Canada.

Under the new management, two loans have been granted since 1949 out of Marshall Plan funds for the reorganization of these mines. A total of \$370,193 in foreign exchange has been granted for the purchase of up-to-date mining machinery from abroad, part of which has been purchased in Canada, and more than ten billion drachmas in local currency for the development and expansion of the mines and the construction of a concentration plant with a capacity of 250 tons daily. At the same time, research is being carried out on a wide scale to discover new deposits. In return for these loans, Greek Laurium will undertake to send shipments of lead and zinc to the United States stockpile of strategic materials over a period of three years.

It is expected that through these mining projects Greece's foreign exchange resources will be increased and additional employment in the Laurium mining district will be provided.

## **NEW ZEALAND**

### **New Zealand Subsidizes Domestic Butter Sales**

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Every pound of butter consumed in New Zealand is costing the government almost 6d. by way of subsidy. As the government intends to hold the retail price of butter in the meantime at the present level of 2s. per pound, any increase in the guaranteed price to the dairy farmer to cover his extra wage costs will mean a correspondingly higher subsidy.

The subsidy on butter was reduced in May last from 10d. to 4d. per pound, but a subsequent increase in the guaranteed price brought it up to a fraction under 6d. A table in the budget presented in the House of Representatives last August then estimated the annual total subsidy on butter at £950,000.

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### **New Zealand Company to Market Imported Fruits**

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The marketing of imported citrus fruits, bananas and pineapples is to be taken over from the Marketing Department by Fruit Distributors Limited. Initial shares were taken out by leading merchant firms, but every member of the New Zealand Fruit and Produce Merchants' and Auctioneers' Federation is to receive an allocation of shares, based on his volume of business. The company has a capital of £50,000.



## NORWAY

### Norwegian Whaleoil Sold Abroad

Oslo, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Of the Norwegian whaleoil production during the season 1950-51, which closes on March 9, sales amounting to 129,339 tons have already been effected, of which 88,000 tons have been sold abroad by the sales organization of the Norwegian whaling companies, while 41,339 tons have been reserved for the Norwegian market. The average price of the whaleoil sold abroad is slightly over £100 per ton.

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### Norwegian Government Budget Higher This Year

Oslo, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The total sum of the Norwegian Government Budget for the fiscal year 1951-52 amounts to 2,866·5 million kroner, which is about 141·2 million kroner higher than in 1950-51. The new budget shows a surplus of 474·8 million kroner as against 275 million kroner in the previous year. The sum representing government taxes is the same as in the previous budget, while the sum received from the ordinary taxes on capital and income has been increased by 100 million kroner, to 850 million kroner. The internal price subsidies have been reduced from 600 to 450 million kroner.

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### Norwegian Tourist Traffic Set Record Last Year

Oslo, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, there was a remarkable increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting Norway, the total figure for the year being 532,099, as compared with 390,054 in 1949, and 360,844 in 1948. In the prewar year 1939 the total number of foreign tourists only amounted to some 239,000. About two-thirds, or 341,652, of these tourists came from Sweden in 1950, while in 1949 the number of Swedish tourists totalled 226,539.

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### Employment of the Norwegian Merchant Fleet Lower Last Year

Oslo, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a table set up by the Norwegian Freight Control, the Norwegian merchant fleet was engaged in the following manner as of December 1, 1950:

*Dry Cargo Fleet*—Some 730,000 tons d.w. were engaged in the open freight market and about 2,055,000 tons d.w. on lines belonging to Norwegian companies, while some 1,178,000 tons d.w. were on time charter to foreign companies or fixed on consecutive voyages. About 85,000 tons were laid up or being fitted out at various shipyards.

*Tanker Fleet*—About 246,000 tons d.w. were fixed in the open market for one trip only, while about 3,252,000 tons d.w. were fixed on time charter or for several consecutive voyages.

In a comparison with the position as of December 1, 1949, it is stated that, while 51 per cent of the dry cargo fleet was engaged in liner trade in 1950, the percentage was 48 a year earlier. In 1950 the percentage of this fleet on time charter was 29 as compared with 33 per cent in 1949. In the open market 18 per cent was engaged in 1950, and 19 per cent in 1949.

As regards tankers, all those fixed for only three or four months on consecutive voyages are considered as free tankers, and the percentage of these as of December 1, 1950, was 11·6, a heavy drop from the previous year when this figure was 15·4 per cent.



## Norwegian Industrial Output High Last Year

Oslo, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Reports from various branches of trade and industry confirm that production in Norway has been very large during 1950. The preliminary index for industrial output was 141 (1938 equals 100) during the period January-November, as against 132 for the same period of 1949, while employment figures have gone up 2·8 per cent. The increase has been particularly marked in the export industries, where the index has risen 14 to 15 per cent, the wood industries and the electro-chemical industries topping the list. The production of wood pulp amounted to 483,000 tons in 1950, or 40,000 tons more than in 1949, while the export value of wood products totalled about 750 million kroner, which is 130 million kroner more than in 1949.

The largest Norwegian producer of artificial fertilizers, the Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, reports a record production of nitrate in 1950, amounting to some 150,000 tons, and representing an increase of 15 per cent as compared with 1949. It is estimated that in 1951 the total production will amount to 160,000 tons. This company is also planning a new factory for the production of artificial fertilizers at Herøya near Porsgrunn, the erection of which is expected to involve some 30 million kroner in building costs.

It is also reported that, from the beginning of 1951, the Christiania Portland Cementfabrik will be able to increase their annual production of cement by about 100,000 tons, bringing the annual figure up to about 350,000 tons. The total annual output of Norwegian cement works will then reach about 700,000 tons, double that of before the war.

The government has, however, planned reductions of investments in trade and industry which are expected to cause a decline in general activities and increase unemployment. According to official figures, it is expected that the total number of unemployed in Norway will reach 19,000 to 20,000 during the next few months. Otherwise the prospects for 1951 are quite good, a large part of the estimated output of the export industries for 1951 having already been sold.

## PAKISTAN

### Export Promotion Committee Established in Pakistan

Karachi, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—On the recommendation of the Foreign Trade Development Council, the Government of Pakistan has decided to set up an Export Promotion Committee to recommend measures for expansion of Pakistan's foreign trade. The committee will tend to concentrate on hides and skins, cotton seed, tea, sports goods, surgical instruments, fruits and handicraft. Cotton and Jute Boards and the Central Cotton and Jute Committee are already attending to the interests of the cotton and jute trade. For export trade, the committee will be concerned with potential markets, publicity and measures of assistance to traders such as export guarantee.

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### Pakistan to Receive Technical Assistance

Karachi, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Pakistan and the United States have signed an agreement under the "point four" program for technical assistance to under-developed countries. Under the agreement, Pakistan will receive technical assistance worth \$600,000. The United States will send technicians to Pakistan and Pakistan will send nationals to the United States for technical training.



Pakistan has already made known its requirements relating to technical personnel and training facilities. Now that the agreement has been signed, it is expected that the assistance will start flowing into Pakistan.

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### **India and Pakistan Sign Trade Agreement**

Karachi, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 26, an agreement was signed by India and Pakistan with respect to trade between the two countries. India will be able to procure jute, cotton, wheat and other food grains from Pakistan. Pakistan, in turn, will procure from India, at better prices than she can secure elsewhere, items such as coal, iron and steel products. Timber sleepers can again be obtained in India, which may affect sales of Canadian Douglas Fir creosoted sleepers from West Coast firms. Other items included in the agreement, which might also come from Canada, are paper, linseed oil, rubber tires and tubes. The period of this agreement will run until June 30, 1952.

(Editor's Note.—Details may be obtained upon request from the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.)

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### **Pakistan Increases Duty on Hurricane Lanterns**

Karachi, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Pakistan has, on the recommendation of the tariff commission, decided to impose with effect from February 16, 1951, an import duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on hurricane lanterns, in addition to the existing duty of 30 per cent.

The government also will allow full rebate of duty paid on raw materials consumed in the manufacture of hurricane lanterns. Special consideration is to be given to the licensing of raw materials used in the industry. Special shipping facilities are to be granted for the transport of hurricane lanterns to East Pakistan.

## **SCOTLAND**

### **New Building Materials Being Developed in Scotland**

Glasgow, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Peat may be used in future to help solve the housing problem in Scottish rural areas, if tests now being carried out in Skye are successful. This was announced by the secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Experiments conducted at the East Kilbride building research station had produced a new material called "peatcrete", which was composed of pulverized peat and cement. If tests of the new mixture were successful, peatcrete blocks would provide a useful addition to the non-traditional types of building material.

The first peatcrete building had been constructed in Skye by the Department of Agriculture and appeared to be standing up well to the weather. It promised to be an extremely valuable method of building in remote areas faced with the heavy cost of transporting materials from outside sources.

Diatomite mined on the island has also been mixed with cement to make a light-weight concrete with which experiments are being conducted at the East Kilbride Research Station. The damp Scottish climate is regarded as a severe test for new building materials.



## **Sale of Poultry in Scotland Controlled**

Glasgow, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective February 10, poultry shows and the holding of sales of store poultry and of day-old chicks in Scotland are prohibited by the Live Poultry (Scotland) Restrictions Order. Local authorities may supervise the holding of sales of poultry intended for immediate slaughter, but the slaughter of all poultry exposed for sale must be supervised by a local authority official.

Until recently, Scotland has remained comparatively immune from fowl pest, the incidence of which has become alarming in England and Wales where some 500,000 fowls have had to be destroyed. However, a number of scattered outbreaks in this country have threatened to spread, hence the action by the Ministry of Agriculture for Scotland.

The order also insists that bought-in poultry must remain on the premises for at least 28 days before they may be moved again and poultry dealers are forbidden to handle poultry or day-old chicks which have been moved from more than one farm.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South African Railways Show Surplus**

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Railways and Harbour budget for the year ending March 31, 1950, provides for a gross surplus of £8·1 million and an estimated net of £6·6 million on an overall income of £110·8 million. Deductions chargeable against the gross surplus include £1 million credited to the Railways Betterment Fund, and a payment in arrears for 1949 of £481,000 to the Pensions and Superannuation Fund.

In the surplus appears a non-recurrent revenue item of £1·3 million representing arrear payments for the conveyance of mail, and an adjustment of higher charges of rolling stock in terms of a new agreement with the Rhodesian Railways.

The last available costings for rail operation is for the period April-September, 1947, at which time the running cost per ton mile was ·562d. and with fixed charges of ·270d., giving a total ton mile cost of ·832d. In the same period the average ton mile rate was 1·076d. For the purpose of comparison, the ton mile operating cost for S.A.R. & H. road transport, based on 10-ton vehicle and 5-ton trailer, was 2·045d.

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### **Exports from South Africa Increased**

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A preliminary report issued by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise states that South Africa's export trade increased in 1950 by £91·4 million and that imports decreased by £7·8 million. Exports in 1950 amounted to £248·3 million, compared with £156·9 million in 1949. The total for imports was £307·5 million, compared with £315·3 million. During 1950, exports of semi-processed and processed gold amounted to £37·7 million. The value in 1949 was £10·5 million. Wool exports increased by £27·1 million. Diamond exports totalled £20·1 million, compared with £10·7 million in 1949. The Union's export trade, without gold, broke all records at nearly £286 million. Towards this, wool contributed £62 million, semi-processed and processed gold £37·6 million, fruit £10 million and hides and skins £9·3 million.



# Haiti Enjoyed Prosperous Year Owing To High Coffee Prices

*Both export and import totals were well above previous year, and government revenues showed substantial increase—Extensive deposits of rich copper ore have been reported in this country—New president has announced economic program to stimulate rural economy.*

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana

(Five gourdes equal U.S.\$1.00)

HAVANA, January 15, 1951.—Continued high prices for coffee and other agricultural products gave Haiti another relatively prosperous year in 1950. Weather conditions were good, although torrential rains which fell towards the end of the year are expected to affect the size of the present coffee crop. With both export and import totals well above last year, government revenues showed a substantial increase. Exports for the ten-month period ending July 31, 1950, were 167,000,000 gourdes, as compared with 135,000,000 gourdes for the similar period in 1949. Imports totalled 152,000,000 gourdes and 135,000,000 gourdes, respectively.

There was a little industrial development in the past year. A few small industries are being developed to take advantage of the "New Industries" law, which offers special concessions for the development of new industries. Among those projected are a bag factory, a cordage factory, a cement plant and a nail factory. A modern shoe factory, which opened early in 1949 for the manufacture of sisal sports shoes for export, has added a line of cheap leather shoes which are being sold through a chain of small shoe stores throughout the republic. Haiti's only modern textile mill is continuing to add looms and produce new materials. At the present time, it is producing denims, grey goods and sheeting, and all these products are finding a ready market. The small handicrafts industries are facing a dwindling market as unsatisfactory experience of foreign buyers has led to a loss of interest in these lines.

Allegedly extensive deposits of rich copper ore have been discovered in Haiti and are being worked by hand labour. Exploration is under way to determine if they are extensive enough to justify the importation of mining and concentrating machinery. It is also reported by those in charge that sizable outcroppings of iron ore have been found.

## Program Planned to Stimulate Rural Economy

The new President has announced an economic program to stimulate the rural economy by encouraging the planting of sisal, coffee, cacao and sugar cane. For this program two additional sugar mills will be required. Encouragement will be given to factories which are making castor oil, manioc flour, saffron and marine salt.

The government has shown interest in low-cost housing for slum clearance, and some development is expected in this field. Also proposed is a small merchant marine under the Haitian flag of two 2,000-ton vessels to ply between Haiti and east coast American ports. The basic laws of registration of vessels under the Haitian flag have recently been modified. With buoyant government revenues, some development of secondary industry, and imports and exports continuing at a high level, 1951 should be a relatively prosperous year for Haiti.



Weather conditions were generally favourable throughout the year, except at the end of the period, when torrential rains were thought to have had a deleterious effect on the coffee crop now being harvested.

*Coffee*—The 1949-50 crop has been estimated at 325,000 bags of 80 kilos, as compared with 316,000 bags during 1948-49. A value of approximately 110 million gourdes has been placed on this output, compared with 67 million gourdes for the previous crop. Estimates generally place the forthcoming crop at about the same figure as that of 1949-50. If present high prices are sustained, a record income should be earned from the coffee.

*Sisal*—Production of sisal of all types rose from 30,733,000 kilos in 1949 to 35,270,000 kilos in 1950. Of the total production, 28 million kilos had been exported up to July 31, as compared with 24 million kilos at July 31, 1949. In spite of the increase in exports, the income earned was at about the same level as the previous year, as a result of a falling-off in the world market price for sisal. With the opening of small new plantations encouraged by the government, and the new plantings that have taken place on the larger estates, it is expected that production will continue to expand.

*Sugar*—Particularly favourable climatic conditions resulted in a total production of sugar for the year of 56,412 short tons, the largest output since the early war years. Almost the entire exportable surplus went to the Netherlands instead of to the United Kingdom, the traditional purchaser. A new mill is being erected by Cuban interests in southern Haiti, with a production capacity of 18,000 tons. It is hoped to have this mill in operation for the 1951 grinding season.

#### **Drastic Fall in Banana Exports Recorded**

*Bananas*—There has been a drastic fall in Haiti's exports of bananas, from 7,302,000 stems in 1947 to only 891,000 stems for the first six months of 1949-50. Government intervention in a prosperous industry has been the cause of the substantial drop in output, and it is hoped that with the new regime some improvement may be made in conditions in the industry.

*Cacao*—In spite of the shrinkage in value, from four million gourdes to 2.5 million gourdes, the volume of Haiti's cacao exports was up from 1,193,000 kilos in 1948-49 to 1,244,000 kilos during the first six months of 1949-50. The recent steady price advance of cacao in the world market should result in substantially greater production as cacao is a peasant crop and production is stimulated by rising prices.

*Cotton*—Boll weevil infestation helped to cause a drop in the cotton crop to 1,720,000 kilos, the lowest in recent years. The establishment of a modern cotton textile mill in Haiti, which consumes a substantial part of the crop, has led to cotton becoming a minor export from Haiti. The dwindling production has had significant effects on supplies of edible oil, as the major part of this product that is consumed in Haiti is derived from cottonseed.

As mentioned previously, total imports and exports for the first ten months ending July 31, 1950, reached record levels. Principal exports were coffee, 96 million gourdes; sisal, 38.5 million gourdes; sugar, 10.5 million gourdes; bananas, 5.5 million gourdes; and cacao, 3.5 million gourdes. Principal imports were cotton textiles, wheat flour, iron and steel products, soap (exclusive of toilet soap), machinery and apparatus, and fish.



## **Export and Import Trade with Canada Increased**

Canadian exports to Haiti showed an increase of about 35 per cent for the ten months ended November 30, 1950. Exports for that period totalled \$2,264,000, as compared with a figure of \$1,496,000 for the same period in 1949. Principal exports were wheat flour, salted and smoked herring, pickled alewives, and salted and dried codfish, in that order.

Canadian imports from Haiti were almost double the previous year's figure for the ten months' period ending October 31, 1950, \$1,519,000 as compared with \$839,000 in 1949. Larger imports of sisal, coffee and bananas, the three principal imports, were responsible for the increase.

The new budget for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1951, is set at 105 million gourdes, the highest on record, and compares with the preceding budget of 73 million gourdes. Buoyant revenues, however, are expected to provide a substantial surplus. The budget deficit, as at July 31, 1950, amounted to a little over one million gourdes, as compared with over five million gourdes at July 31, 1949. The government expected to finish the fiscal year ending September 30, 1950, with a small surplus. The public debt as at July 31, 1950, including the above-mentioned budget deficit, was approximately 42.5 million gourdes, as compared with approximately 45.5 million gourdes as at July 31, 1949.

Continued high prices for Haitian agricultural exports, of which the principal one is coffee, would seem to indicate a favourable level of economic activity during the forthcoming year. Although the budget is at a record figure, revenues are expected to more than meet expenditures and to provide a substantial surplus for reduction of the national debt.

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## **South Africa Seeking Branch Plants**

Information concerning the establishment of branch plants in South Africa, together with the manufacture of products on a royalty or other basis, has been issued by the Directorate of Imports and Exports, in the Department of Commerce and Industries.

Canadian firms interested in obtaining information concerning the procedure governing the establishment of new industries in South Africa should communicate with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in Johannesburg.

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## **Sawn Lumber Output Increased East of the Rockies**

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies was two per cent higher in 1950 than in the preceding year, while in December output rose 23 per cent. In the year, increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while in December, the estimate for Manitoba showed the only decline from a year earlier.

Output for the calendar year 1950 amounted to 2,12,282,000 feet as compared with 2,554,40,000 in 1949, and in December stood at 111,425,000 feet as against 90,771,000 in the same month of 1949.

Estimated production for the year was as follows, totals for 1949 being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 13,844 (12,293) feet; Nova Scotia, 254,171 (228,41); New Brunswick, 237,906 (240,956); Quebec, 947,972 (1,026,399); Ontario, 746,418 (665,270); Manitoba, 50,827 (50,195); Saskatchewan, 53,772 (58,885); Alberta, 307,372 (272,001).



# Labour Force in New Zealand Fails to Meet Requirements

*While employment in industry has increased, there were advertised vacancies for 22,760 at the end of October, 1950—Labour disputes increased in number—Financial conditions improved due to high wool prices.*

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of four articles on economic conditions in New Zealand during 1950.)

WELLINGTON, January 29, 1951.—Employment in New Zealand industry, which averaged 307,917 males and 118,821 females in 1947, averaged 326,201 males and 123,909 females in 1949. The totals are probably slightly higher at the present due to immigration and to younger people joining the labour force. However, a considerable increase is required to do the work of the country. At the end of October, 1950, there were advertised vacancies for 13,956 males and 8,804 females or a combined total of 22,760. Judging from the advertisements in the daily papers, at least many times that number could be readily employed. Over-expansion of secondary industry, together with the short working day, have been mainly responsible. The competition for young people leaving school and high commencement wages is reducing the number of people available for skilled trades and those entering the professions.

The above figures do not cover farm workers, working proprietors, fisheries, lumbering and trapping. In 1936 there were some 163,000 persons engaged in farm work. It is estimated that this total has shrunk to less than 150,000 at the present time.

Labour disputes have added their weight to the loss of production. In 1949, there were 123 disputes involving 61,536 workers with a loss of 218,172 working days. The loss of working days was double the previous high for 1947 and more than treble that for 1948. To the end of September, 1950, there were 103 strikes, involving 65,492 workers with a loss of 141,250 working days, figures slightly below the first nine months of 1949. The two most serious strikes were by the waterside workers and railway workers.

## Ports Affected by Strikes

In September, 1950, a serious strike developed over payment of dirt money in connection with the unloading of lamp black. Work at all ports, with minor exceptions, ceased. The government maintained the position that disputes had to be settled by lawful constituted authority and not by direct action and strikes. The government introduced a resolution asking for endorsement of its action to declare a state of emergency. This was done, but a settlement was made by direct negotiation between the Watersider Workers' Union and the employers. Recently, the watersiders stopped handling coastal cargo in Auckland because of an objectionable smell arising from waste floating in the harbour. It floated away with the tide and unloading was resumed the next day.



As a result of difficulties on the waterfront, the government offered in August to establish a Royal Commission to inquire into every aspect of the waterfront industry. When the commission was formally set up, the Waterside Workers' Union refused to participate.

All New Zealand railways came to a standstill on December 23, 1950, over a wages' dispute. The strike lasted until December 31 when an agreement was reached between the government and the unions concerned. The strike was held over a recent wage increase granted to railwaymen by the Railways Industrial Tribunal. This wage increase was similar to that previously granted to other public servants. The railwaymen demanded a further increase of 6d. an hour for adults, and 3d. an hour for juveniles.

On December 30, after a series of talks between the railwaymen's and government representatives, a meeting was arranged between the government, the railwaymen's unions, and the Federation of Labour, at which an agreement was reached. It was announced that work would be resumed at midnight on Sunday, December 31, and the government and the railwaymen would examine the claims. When all the facts have been collected and considered, the government and the railwaymen will place their findings, in the normal constitutional way, before the railwaymen's own tribunal. The tribunal will issue an order that, in its opinion, is just and reasonable.

### **National Income Increasing**

Provisional estimate of the gross national product for the fiscal year 1949-50 is £536·9 million, as compared with £480 million in 1948 and £229·1 million in 1938-39. Because of inflationary pressures, high prices for wool and shortages of supplies, the gross national product will no doubt reach a higher level in 1950-51. A point, which has been much stressed in the recent Court of Arbitration regarding wage claims, is that wage earners are not receiving their share of the increased annual national output, and have submitted claims for increase from the average award rate of £8 per week. The Trade Union Congress seeks £3.10.0 a week and the Federation of Labour £2.18.6. Over the 12-year period, farming incomes increased by 184 per cent and wages and salaries by only 130 per cent. Whereas salary and wages made up 55·5 per cent of the national income in 1938-39, for the year 1949-50 they were down to 48·7 per cent.

While employers claimed in part that an increase in wages would be passed on to costs and thus raise the cost of living, the unions claimed first an equitable share of the national income of at least 54 per cent. They claimed that tying wages to the cost-of-living index did not give them a fair share in the increased productivity of the country.

Between December, 1949, and June, 1950, the cost of living in New Zealand, as measured by the consumer's price list, rose 3·4 per cent. This rise was due in part to the removal of subsidies. Between June, 1950, and September 30, 1950, prices rose again by 3·2 per cent. Prices continued to rise during the last quarter of the year, but no figures are available. However, part of New Zealand's difficulty is due to the higher prices which must be paid for imports. There are other factors, the result of local conditions, such as over-employment and the strong competition for workers; the shortage of materials, particularly in housebuilding; the extensive and increasing civil service; uneconomic industries and industries unable to utilize plant facilities due to labour shortages; and a relatively low volume of output per worker. Even the slow turn-round of ships adds to ultimate costs to the consumer. High prices for wool are adding to the problem of matching money to goods.



## **Improved Financial Conditions Due to Wool Prices**

On February 1, 1950, the Prime Minister gave a financial survey of the country, the main features of which were an estimated deficit for 1950-51 of £10 million to £12 million, a sterling deficit of £14 million with reserves perilously low and an actual dollar deficit of \$52 million. He said a £26 million new credit had been created. Early in December it was announced that, largely due to wool prices, the £10 to £12 million deficit would be wiped out and possibly a small surplus created. In the balance of payments, instead of a £14 million deficit, a surplus of £15 million to £20 million was now expected. Whereas in 1949 receipts were £160 million and expenditures, £165 million, they were estimated at £220 million and £201 million respectively, in 1950, thus creating a surplus of some £20 million.

The dollar position, which had a deficit of \$43 million in 1948 and \$52 million in 1949, might become a surplus of \$20 million in 1950. In spite of this favourable position, dollar expenditures are still under tight control.

At the end of March, 1950, the gross public debt in New Zealand currency was £670.1 million, about double that of 1939 and up from £641.2 at the end of March, 1949. A loan of £20 million to finance the large program of capital works was the major item adding to the public debt in 1950. The bulk of the debt is held in New Zealand, some £388.4 million by government departments and £176.7 by the public. The amount of debt held in London totalled £104.3 million with £600,000 in Australia.

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## **Chile to Sell Important Quantities of Cement**

Santiago, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile is to sell 500,000 sacks of cement monthly to South American countries. The "Melon" Factory has arranged these important sales which are distributed as follows: Argentina, 200,000 sacks; Bolivia, 200,000 sacks and Venezuela, 100,000 sacks.

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## **Greece Resumes Communication Services with Yugoslavia**

Athens, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 2, 1951, an agreement was signed in Athens between the Greek Government and the Yugoslav delegation covering the restoration of direct postal, telegraph and telephone communications between the two countries. It is stipulated therein that the co-operation in both the telecommunications and postal fields will be based on standing international agreements and regulations. According to this agreement, telephone and telegraph communications will be resumed within, at the latest, one month's time from date of signing of the agreement. The direct exchange of postal dispatches between the two countries has been timed to take place with the resumption of railway communications, which officially took place on February 15, 1951. For the time being, a freight railway service is to operate between the two countries until details of the international railway services are fixed. The Greek Ministry of Communications announced, furthermore, that mail for Europe, which was so far sent by sea, will henceforth be sent by rail, via Yugoslavia, ensuring earlier delivery.





## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE

### COLOMBO PLAN • UNITED NATIONS

Provision has been made, under the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, for the expenditure by Canada of \$400,000 in providing technical assistance for that area. Canada is also contributing \$850,000 to the program of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, whereby similar aid is provided for underdeveloped countries, including those in South and South-East Asia. The Technical Assistance Service, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, has been established as a co-ordinating unit, charged with the responsibility of procuring suitable trained personnel required by the countries concerned, and the placement in Canada of trainees.

Requests for technical assistance, received from the Bureau for Technical Co-operation in Colombo, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, in New York, will be published regularly in *Foreign Trade*. Individuals possessed of the necessary qualifications, and wishing to participate in this great co-operative venture, should communicate with the Director, Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from whom additional information may be obtained. Letters should be marked confidential.

**Geophysicists**—Two required by the Geophysical Section of the Geological Survey of India. One should be a specialist in seismic methods and the other in gravitational methods or specializing in electrical, magnetic and other methods. Duties will involve geophysical investigations in any part of India under the direction of the Director, Geological Survey of India. Ages, between 40 and 50 years. As the development of mineral resources has an important bearing on steel manufacture, synthetic oil production, etc., efforts are being made to strengthen the Department of Works, Mines and Power.

**Chemical Engineer**—Required to head Department of Chemical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Candidate should possess high academic qualifications in chemical technology, together with considerable research and teaching experience. Should have knowledge of design and operation of chemical pilot plants. No age limit is prescribed. Duties will involve instruction of personnel. This is the foremost research institution in India, and has well established post-graduate departments of aeronautical engineering, electrical communication engineering, metallurgical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical technology, and chemical engineering and chemical technology. Post of head of Chemical Technology Department has been vacant for some time.

**Designing Engineer**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the design of high tension transmission lines and tower structures. Age, 45 to 50 years. Duties will involve design of high tension transmission lines and tower structures, in connection with large hydro-electric projects. He will also be required to act in an advisory capacity on the design of transmission lines, and to train Indian engineers working with him.



**Electrical Engineer**—Required to head the Departments of Power Engineering and Electrical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Candidate should have a doctorate or master's degree in electrical engineering from a recognized university, 15 years' experience in a responsible position in a large power project, experience in guiding research and in the execution of large power projects. No age limit is prescribed. Duties will involve instruction of personnel. This is the foremost research institution in India, and has well established post-graduate departments of aeronautical engineering, electrical communication engineering, metallurgical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical technology, chemical engineering and chemical technology. Post of head of the Power Engineering and Electrical Technology Departments has been vacant for some time.

**Mechanical Engineer**—Required by Engineering College, Guindy, India, to organize new Department of Production Engineering, and to train students for their master's degree in production engineering. Candidate should have a basic degree in mechanical engineering, a doctor's degree in production and industrial engineering, five years' experience in a production workshop, five years' experience in an engineering institution, preparing students for a standard degree, and five years' experience in directing research, leading to a master's degree in a recognized university. No age limit is prescribed.

**Mechanical Engineer and Fuel Technologist**—Required by Central Electricity Commission, Simla, India. Candidate should have 15 years' experience in design, construction and operation of steam power stations, with steam pressure of 600 lbs. per square inch and above, and with units ranging from 30,000 kw. Age, above 45 years. Although there are several large power systems, both thermal and hydro-electric, in operation in India, there are no facilities for training Indian personnel in the design of power plants and ancillary equipment. Duties will involve instruction of personnel, to meet demands of large power development program.

**Master Electrician**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience as an electrician, and have held responsible positions in the field of electrical engineering. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of the operation and maintenance of electrical machinery employed on river valley projects, such as the construction of large concrete, earth and other types of dams, large power houses and transmission systems. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

**Master Mechanic**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience as a mechanic, and have held responsible positions in the field of mechanical engineering. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of the operation and maintenance of machines employed on river valley projects, such as the construction of large concrete, earth and other types of dams, large power houses and transmission systems, and the excavation of canals. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

**Drilling Engineer or Foreman**—Required by Geological Survey of India. Candidate should have experience in the operation of diamond, percussion



and rotary drilling plants, and the ability to supervise trainees. Age, between 40 and 50 years. Headquarters will be in Calcutta, though field duty in any part of India may be necessary. Period of stay, three years. Duties will involve drilling for metalliferous deposits, coal, etc., and in the instruction of trainees. As the development of India's mineral resources is of great importance, and has a direct bearing on such new projects as steel and synthetic oil production, it has been found necessary to strengthen the staff of the Geological Survey of India. Services required as early as possible.

**Drilling Engineer or Foreman**—Required by Geological Survey of India. Candidate should have experience in drilling oil wells. Age, between 40 and 50 years. Headquarters will be in Calcutta, though field duty in any part of India may be necessary. Period of stay, three years. Duties will involve drilling for oil. As the development of India's mineral resources is of great importance, and has a direct bearing on such projects as steel and synthetic oil production, it has been found necessary to strengthen the staff of the Geological Survey of India.

**Powerhouse Foreman**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the erection and maintenance of large hydro-electric power plants. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve erection and maintenance of diesel powerhouses for the supply of power on river valley projects, together with the erection and maintenance of large powerhouses, in connection with hydro-electric projects. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working with him.

**Workshop Foreman**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the management of large workshops, in the manufacture of gates for dams, spillways, canals, sluices, and in the manufacture of electrical transmission towers. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of large workshops required during construction of river valley projects, and the instruction of Indian personnel working under him.

**Instructor in Post and Telegraph Services**—Required by Post and Telegraph Department of Pakistan, for a training centre at Lyallpur, Punjab. Candidate should have experience in organizing educational institutions and practical knowledge of the requirements of such a training establishment, including the selection of demonstration equipment. Age, preferably over 45 years. Duration of appointment, six months. A training centre has been established in Pakistan for the instruction of all technical personnel in the Post and Telegraph Department. As the training methods are outmoded, and even the demonstration equipment is out of date, it has been decided to seek expert advice on the modernization of this establishment in the three fields of telecommunications, namely telegraphs, telephones and wireless. More than one candidate may be required to provide instruction in the three separate fields, if it is not possible to secure the services of one man to combine the duties. An appointee is required at an early date.

**Soil Specialist**—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in soil research, and have worked in responsible positions on large projects. Age, about 50 years. Duties will involve soil research, with particular reference to foundation engineering and earth dams, in connection with river valley projects. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.



**Captain Superintendent**—Required by the Director-General of Shipping to teach and train personnel for service in the Indian Mercantile Marine. Should possess a Master's Foreign-going Certificate, and five years' experience in training seamen ratings for the mercantile marine, three of which must have been spent in charge of such a training establishment. Age, between 35 and 50 years. It is proposed to establish two training ships at Visakhapatnam, with other training ships and/or shore training establishments on the West Coast of India. As there are no Indian officers qualified to take charge of these establishments, two candidates are being sought, one of whom is already being recruited in the United Kingdom. Period, three years. Wife and dependent children will be provided with free first class transportation to and from India once during the contract period, provided they remain for not less than one year.

**Lecturers in Marine Engineering**—Two required for proposed residential marine engineering college for period of three years from August, 1952, to train engineer officers for Indian Mercantile Marine. Should possess certificate of Extra First Class Engineer, of the United Kingdom Board of Trade or equivalent, and have at least five years' experience as teacher in marine engineering. Age, between 35 and 45 years. Duties will involve instruction of students, with workshop experience, for examination for certificates of competency as engineers. Salary and allowances will be fixed to bear relation to what candidate can normally expect in his own country, and will be paid by lending country. Place of residence, Calcutta or Bombay. Wife and dependent children will be provided with free first class transportation to and from India once during the contract period, provided they remain for not less than one year.

**Chief Technical Adviser to Director General of Civil Aviation**—Required for research and development of existing organization. Candidate should possess high academic qualifications, and several years' experience in aeronautical design, particularly relating to airworthiness of prototype aircraft. Age, between 40 and 50. Duties will involve the provision of advice and direction of aeronautical development. Appointment for three years, subject to period of probation of six months.

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### Norway Had Record Agricultural Crop Last Year

Oslo, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The total Norwegian crop of grain, potatoes, root crops, green forage and hay in 1950 proved, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, to be that of a record year, being estimated at 2,084 million forage units, or 23 million forage units more than in 1948, when the last record was reached. This high total is mainly due to the large hay crop which totalled 3·2 million tons, or 108·3 per cent of an average year.

The potato crop was also slightly larger than in the previous year, totalling 1·1 million tons, but owing to unfavourable weather conditions, a considerable amount of dry-rot occurred in the southern districts. The other root crops totalled 724,000 tons as against 647,000 tons in 1949.

The total crop of grain and peas amounted to 358,000 tons, the wheat crop being 94 per cent of an average year, while in most districts the crops of barley and oats reached 95 to 100 per cent of the average. The quality of the grain crops was, on the whole, poor in the southern districts, while in all the northern districts the quality was described as excellent.

The Norwegian State Grain Corporation imported 17,677 tons of wheat and 8,408 tons of rye from Canada in 1950.



# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	285.1

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	327.2

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0 +	+ 21.8 +	+ 51.0 +	+ 36.7 +	+ 33.0 +	+ 15.2 +	+ 11.8 -	+ 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3 +	+ 13.5 +	+ 37.7 +	+ 4.7 +	+ 28.1 +	+ 1.2 +	+ 1.4	
March.....	+ 13.0 +	+ 9.2 +	+ 40.0 +	+ 3.0 +	+ 33.9 -	+ 16.9 -	+ 5.7	
April.....	+ 4.0 +	+ 2.6 +	+ 19.5 -	+ 32.2 -	+ 11.6 -	+ 2.4 -	+ 21.2	
May.....	+ 10.6 +	+ 0.8 +	+ 34.6 +	+ 30.9 +	+ 62.4 +	+ 25.1 -	+ 0.6	
June.....	+ 13.8 +	+ 7.9 +	+ 11.1 +	+ 45.3 +	+ 3.0 +	+ 6.9 +	+ 9.3	
July.....	+ 17.9 +	+ 11.4 +	+ 29.6 +	+ 12.8 +	+ 28.4 +	+ 12.8 -	+ 2.7	
August.....	+ 20.3 +	+ 12.9 +	+ 82.8 +	+ 20.3 +	+ 20.0 +	+ 41.9 -	+ 6.6	
September.....	+ 18.3 +	+ 16.7 +	+ 15.8 +	+ 13.4 +	+ 64.4 +	+ 9.4 +	+ 3.1	
October.....	+ 23.8 +	+ 25.3 +	+ 20.2 -	+ 0.8 +	+ 66.0 +	+ 37.4 -	+ 1.7	
November.....	+ 26.2 +	+ 23.5 +	+ 37.0 +	+ 26.9 +	+ 58.2 +	+ 55.9 -	+ 31.5	
December.....	+ 30.3 +	+ 25.6 +	+ 32.4 +	+ 76.7 +	+ 87.3 +	+ 74.9 +	+ 27.2	
Total.....	+ 212.5 +	+ 171.2 +	+ 411.9 +	+ 237.8 +	+ 473.1 +	+ 261.2 -	+ 17.2 -	+ 38.4

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.



# Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	40.1

# Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	33.9

# Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6	
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3	+ 6.2



### Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	186.9

### Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	233.3

### Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	11.3 -	33.2 -	55.8 -	43.2 -	47.3 -	21.5 -	-43.0
February.....	- 7.5 -	13.8 -	27.1 -	67.1 -	40.4 -	40.6 -	12.8 -	
March.....	- 10.3 -	19.5 -	32.4 -	80.2 -	24.2 -	44.9 -	3.7 -	
April.....	- 8.4 -	12.8 -	41.9 -	91.6 -	48.0 -	65.1 -	22.9 -	
May.....	- 11.0 -	19.5 -	39.9 -	102.7 -	28.7 -	49.1 -	18.2 -	
June.....	- 10.5 -	16.5 -	38.5 -	90.5 -	43.5 -	61.3 -	8.4 -	
July.....	- 6.6 -	12.4 -	35.9 -	84.9 -	28.6 -	54.2 +	0.1 -	
August.....	- 4.5 -	9.4 -	45.6 -	71.6 -	20.3 -	26.6 -	2.5 -	
September.....	- 5.9 -	8.9 -	44.7 -	73.8 +	11.4 -	42.6 +	18.6 -	
October.....	- 8.0 -	9.7 -	39.4 -	86.2 -	9.7 -	17.8 -	0.9 -	
November.....	- 7.7 -	8.6 -	58.1 -	79.8 +	1.5 +	10.9 -	19.7 -	
December.....	- 0.7 -	3.7 -	60.1 -	33.9 -	9.9 +	10.7 +	12.0 -	
Total.....	- 87.0 -	146.0 -	496.7 -	918.1 -	283.6 -	427.8 -	80.0 -	-43.0





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### British Mechanical Handling Group to Display Equipment

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mechanical Handling Engineers Association is organizing a display of their member-firms at the fair. Boilers, conveyors, chemical plant, storage equipment, lockers, etc., will form part of the exhibit, the highlight of which will be a working model of an aerial ropeway.

### Graphic Arts Machinery from Britain to be Shown

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Manufacturers of British graphic arts machinery will be exhibiting at the fair, and space has been booked by member-firms of the Association of British Manufacturers of Printers Machinery. A wide range of machines will be shown, including an off-set press, a complete composing room lay-out, proof presses, vertical camera unit, numbering and perforating machines, disc ruling machines with suction feeder, three-knife trimmer, guillotine, paper conditioning machines, semi-automatic label cutting machine, loose-leaf printing machine and gold blocking press.

### British Group to Display High-Grade Footwear

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Footwear manufacturers in the United Kingdom will be exhibiting under the auspices of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Each of the firms participating has already found a market in North America for its high-grade footwear which is manufactured in American widths AAAA to C. Women's shoes, in fashion, walking and casual styles, will be displayed, together with all types of men's high-grade shoes.

### Replica of Old English Inn to be Erected at Fair

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—North Americans will enjoy the exhibit of a manufacturer of golden mead, honey ale, old English beer and stout. For their exhibit in the 1951 fair, this firm will erect a replica of the "Tudor Arms" an old English inn dating back to the 16th century. Visitors to the "Tudor Arms" will walk across cobblestones past the mounting step, horse trough and water pump to the door which is flanked on either side by a large bay window of bottle glass. Entering they will



find the cheerful atmosphere typical of these old inns and among the many quaint fitments will note the old-fashioned fireplace complete with its meat spit and seating.

#### **British Business Equipment Manufacturers Will Display at Fair**

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Britain's leading business equipment manufacturers will display steel office equipment, telecommunication equipment (including inter-office and factory telephone equipment), carbons, ribbons, stencils, staplers, tapes, pencils, storage equipment, etc., safe cabinet equipment, safes of all kinds, vault doors and steel rolling shutters specially designed to resist fire and theft.

#### **Output of Norwegian Fisheries Increased Last Year**

Oslo, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian fisheries show good results for 1950, on the whole, the total catch being estimated at 1,250,000 tons, or about 200,000 tons more than for 1949, having a total value of about 336 million kroner as against 290 million in 1949, and 336 million in 1948 which was a record year.

The brisling catch was not particularly large, resulting in a drop in the production figures of the canning industry. Only 270,000 cases of brisling were packed in 1950, as compared with 496,000 cases in 1949. In spite of this decrease in the production of canned brisling, the exports of canned fish and fish products as a whole reached record heights in 1950, totalling 35,532 tons as against 29,809 tons in 1949, and 33,809 tons in 1948 which showed the highest export figure since the war. The market for Norwegian canned fish products continues to be firm, and the demand is good.

**Norway—Packing brisling in canning factory at Stavanger. The brisling catch was not particularly large in 1950, resulting in a drop in the production figures of the canning industry. Only 270,000 cases of brisling were packed last year, as compared with 496,000 cases in 1949.**





# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## British Guiana Requests Certain Information on Invoices

Port-of-Spain, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, in a notice of March 9, advised importers and agents to request their principals to indicate clearly on all invoices covering commodities imported from Canada under the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan (a) the f.o.b. value, and (b) other charges, including freight and insurance.

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## New Zealand Announces Further Changes in Import Control

Wellington, March 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department has announced further details of import control on certain goods from dollar countries.

Consideration will be given to applications from regular motor vehicle importers for licences to import heavy-duty, multi-axle, dual drive trucks from Canada or the United States of America. An allocation for the importation of men's lace gumboots from Canada has been fixed at 100 per cent of similar imports in 1950. The existing allocation in respect to sausage skins and casings of animal origin from Canada and the United States has been increased to 150 per cent of 1950 licences.

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## Coffee Exchange Proposed for Belgium

Brussels, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian coffee exporters are reported to favour the establishment of a raw coffee exchange in Europe. In this connection, it has been pointed out that Antwerp would be an ideal site for such an exchange. Belgium is one of the principal consumers of coffee. Antwerp is an ideal storage and entrepôt centre for the whole of Europe, having good rail, canal and/or sea communications with the rest of the Continent. Moreover, there are five regular shipping lines operating between Antwerp and Brazil. Adequate storage facilities exist and the Belgian customs regulations provide, in effect, all the advantages of a "free port", since goods can be stored and processed there without payment of customs dues or other taxes. These are payable only if and when the goods actually enter into consumption in Belgium. Merchants and brokers thoroughly familiar with the coffee trade are located in Antwerp and adequate arbitration and financial facilities exist. Belgium is one of the few countries where foreign exchange transactions can be carried on with a minimum of difficulties.

## DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEN, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenberger-Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Can-tracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Can-tracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square, Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations March 12	Nominal Quotations March 19
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	-.2977	-.2092	-.2091
Australia.....	Schilling.....	Free	-.2085	-.0753	-.0753
Austria.....	Pound.....	Export	3-.2240	-.0490	-.0490
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-.0228	-.0209	-.0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-.0238	-.0174	-.0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-.8396	-.6102	-.6100
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-.0544	0570	-.0570
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-.3022	-.2196	-.2196
Chile.....	Peso.....		-.0233	-.0214	-.0214
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-.5128	-.5387	-.5385
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-.1800	-.1867	-.1865
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-.0000	1-.0450	1-.0456
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-.0200	-.0210	-.0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-.2084	-.1517	-.1516
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-.0000	1-.0460	1-.0456
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-.0740	-.0634	-.0634
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-.0035	3-.0026
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-.4000	-.4184	-.4183
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6384	2-6376
Finland.....	Markka.....		-.0062	-.0045	-.0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-.0037	-.0030	-.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-.0073	-.0060	-.0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-.0201	-.0166	-.0165
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-.3000	-.2480	-.2490
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-.0000	1-.0460	1-.0456
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-.2000	-.2092	-.2091
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-.5000	-.5230	-.5228
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-.2519	-.1807	-.1807
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-.1541	-.0642	-.0642
India.....	Rupee.....		-.3022	-.2196	-.2196
Iran.....	Rial.....		-.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-.0300	2-.9288	2-.9288
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-.0300	2-.9288	2-.9288
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-.0000	2-.9288	2-.9288
Italy.....	Lira.....		-.0017	-.0017	-.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-.0300	2-.9288	2-.9288
Japan.....	Yen.....		-.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-.1157	-.1211	-.1211
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-.3769	-.2752	-.2752
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-.5308	-.5546	-.5545
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-.0150	2-.9288	2-.9288
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-.2000	-.2092	-.2091
Norway.....	Krone.....		-.2015	-.1465	-.1465
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-.3022	-.3162	-.3161
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-.0000	1-.0459	1-.0456
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-.1538	-.0706	-.0706
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-.4975	-.5230	-.5228
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-.0400	-.0363	-.0363
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-.4702	-.3416	-.3415
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-.0916	-.0960	-.0960
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-.2783	-.2022	-.2022
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-.2336	-.2431	-.2431
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-.3571	-.3719	-.3718
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-.0300	2-.9288	2-.9288
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-.0300	2-.9288	2-.9288
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-.0000	1-.0459	1-.0456
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-.6583	-.6885	-.6883
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-.2985	-.3122	-.3121
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-.0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
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Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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OTTAWA

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.

KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1951



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# FOREIGN TRADE

I. IX

OTTAWA, MARCH 31, 1951

No. 222





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*Published by authority of*

**RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**M. W. MACKENZIE**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 31, 1951

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Vancouver and the entrance to Burrard Inlet, which is spanned by the Lion's Gate Bridge, in centre, sometimes called the First Narrows Bridge. The Second Narrows Bridge, at the eastern end of the harbour, will be repossessed today by its former owners. Ocean going arrivals and the foreign cargo tonnage handled by the National Harbours Board in 1950 were larger than in 1949. The respective ocean going arrivals were 1,154 and 1,052, and the tonnage figures 4,908,748 and 4,410,998. Of the latter, 2,878,318 tons were handled inwards and 2,388,337 tons outward, compared with 2,156,441 tons inward and 2,796,757 tons outward in 1949. The principal items of foreign cargo shipped were (1949 figures in brackets): Grain, 50,420,131 bushels (70,661,821); canned fish, 1,010,356 cases (847,721); flour, 2,401,246 barrels (1,715,234); apples, 893,773 boxes (66,938); lumber, 313,877,284 feet (235,736,390). The principal inward cargo consisted of petroleum, 1,220,065 tons (1,116,881).

*Photo by Photographic Survey Corporation Limited.*

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# Canadian Shipments of Fish to United States Show Increase

*M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), in New York, reviewed market for Canadian fish in the United States in an address before the Fisheries Council of Canada in Ottawa on March 21.*

CANADIAN exports of fish and fish products to the United States in 1950 had a value of \$80.9 million, which represents an increase over exports for the previous year. Fresh, frozen, smoked and live fish exported from Canada to the United States last year had a value of \$64 million, or 79 per cent of the total shipments from Canada to that market. Of the latter figure, the Pacific Coast area contributed fresh, frozen, smoked and live fish to the value of \$15 million; the Atlantic Coast area, \$32 million; and the inland area of Canada, \$17 million.

The above statistics were set forth by M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), in New York, during the course of an address before the Fisheries Council of Canada, delivered in Ottawa on March 21, 1951.

Salmon and halibut comprise the principal exports from the Pacific Coast area, said Mr. Bursey. They are among the higher priced varieties, and are consumed chiefly in the higher income areas, such as the Middle Atlantic, Mid-Western and Pacific States. Since salmon and halibut are produced in quantity in the United States and Alaska, the market usually fluctuates in price and demand, depending on production in the United States.

During 1950, the market for Canadian Pacific Coast salmon was exceptionally good, due chiefly to the decrease in United States production. Indications are that market conditions will continue favourable for the remainder of 1951.

During the course of last year, sales of Canadian Pacific Coast halibut maintained their customary high levels, at prices much higher than those of the previous year. However, during the latter part of 1950, and the first two months of 1951, appreciable quantities of frozen halibut were also imported from Iceland, Norway, Greenland, and Denmark; which countries had not in past years supplied this fish in quantity. In the period of June to December alone, for example, the quantity imported from these countries totalled over two million pounds. Prices, at which supplies from these sources have been sold, were as much as ten cents a pound less than the prices asked for supplies from the Canadian West Coast. This is quite a difference in price, and rumour has it that some of the countries mentioned are contemplating the possibility of exporting increased quantities to the United States during next season, subject, of course, to supplies being available. If this happens and the price level is the same as that of last season, it is felt that this competition may have some repercussion on Canadian sales—unless, of course, the total supplies from all producing areas are barely sufficient to take care of market demands.

Exports of inland freshwater varieties, such as whitefish, pickerel, trout, pike, sturgeon, etc., are marketed mainly in the Midwest and New York.



The market for these types of fish during 1950 was considered good, and it is felt that this favourable trend should continue without any appreciable change for the remainder of this year. Since, however, the greater proportion of sales, at present, consists of fresh, round or dressed fish, it is believed that a greater market could be developed for these inland varieties, if larger quantities were produced in frozen fillet form. Further, it would also be possible to ship to consuming areas, which are too far from production points to receive the fresh product.

**Canada—Fishing vessel, in from the Grand Banks, unloads her catch at the cold storage warehouse in Halifax. This has a storage capacity of 1,655,350 cubic feet and is equipped with freezing, storing and packing facilities.**

*Photo by National Film Board.*





In order to examine the trade in Atlantic Coast production, it might be well to break down the many varieties into the following three main groups:—

- (1) Shellfish,
- (2) Halibut, salmon, smelts, swordfish, herring, mackerel, etc.
- (3) Groundfish.

Group (1) consisting principally of lobsters (fresh, frozen, and alive) and clams is marketed mainly in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. During 1950, the demand was strong, and good prices prevailed. There is every reason to feel that this favourable market condition will continue throughout 1951.

The market during 1950 for most types included in group (2) followed a similar pattern to that of group (1), and salmon, in particular, would appear to offer the greatest sales prospects during 1951. Sales outlets for Eastern Canadian salmon are especially favourable, because of the fact that this fish is in great demand for smoking purposes.

The market for group (3), that is, groundfish, both dressed and filleted, was exceptionally good throughout 1950. United States imports of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets from Canada last year amounted to over 51 million pounds or 77 per cent of the total imported from all countries. These total imports from all countries represented an increase of 37 per cent over those of 1949.

#### **Exports of Groundfish to United States Could be Increased**

Of all types of Canadian production, the main groundfish varieties, such as cod, haddock, and ocean perch or rosefish in frozen fillet form, in Mr. Bursey's opinion, offer the greatest possibilities for a substantial increase in trade in the United States market.

At present, sales of Canadian groundfish fillets are confined chiefly to the traditional outlets, namely, New England, Middle Atlantic, and Mid-Western States. Presumably, the reason for this has been that Canadian producers have been able to dispose of their full export production in these regions with a minimum of sales effort. As is well known, the demand in these regions alone, already exceeds present available supply, quite apart from the new and increasing demand in other sections of the country. The rapid development of this situation will require positive action on the part of Canadian producers.

A recently concluded tour of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas was undertaken, in an effort to determine the sales possibilities of Canadian fish generally. Centres, such as Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, Jackson, and Little Rock, were visited, and discussions held with principal brokers and wholesale distributors.

A survey disclosed that the type of Canadian produced fish which can be most easily marketed in appreciable quantity in that area, is frozen groundfish fillets. Demand is increasing substantially each year, and the present approximate annual consumption is 11 million pounds, consisting chiefly of ocean perch, cod and haddock fillets. Only 10 per cent of this quantity was purchased last year from Canadian sources, the balance being supplied from Massachusetts, Icelandic, and Norwegian production. This is only one example of the sales possibilities, which it is felt exist in other states not hitherto supplied in quantity by Canadian production.



Because the combined production of frozen groundfish fillets of the United States and Canada has been unable to keep pace with total market demand, European producing countries, such as Iceland and Norway, which are most anxious for outlets in hard-currency areas, have been quick to take advantage of the situation and are supplying ever increasing quantities.

For example, total imports of groundfish fillets into the United States during 1950 increased 37 per cent over those of 1949. Although imports from Canada showed an increase of 20 per cent, imports from Iceland and Norway increased by about 300 per cent. This is indicative of the trend, and it will be realized why Canadian production must be geared quickly to meet this competitive threat from abroad.

Unfortunately, many Atlantic Coast producers are only, at present, in a position to supply cod, which is at times difficult to sell alone unless included with offers of haddock, ocean perch, and others of the groundfish group. If we are to supply the customer with his needs, it is obvious that our production must be more varied and not limited to any one particular type. In order to do this, considerable capital expenditure would be involved, but this is one of the facts which must be faced if we are to gain maximum benefits from the market.

### **Canadian Fish Has Reputation for High Quality**

As is well known, Canadian fish enjoys an enviable reputation for high quality. This is especially true of the frozen varieties and is due, in part, to our proximity to fishing grounds. This is a factor which is appreciated by United States importers, who realize that, because of the short time lapse between the catching and freezing of the fish, a high quality product is ensured.

In order to maintain our reputation in the face of increasing competition, we should, therefore, not relax our efforts to produce the highest possible quality. Every care should also be exercised to ensure that adequate means of transportation be utilized, so that no deterioration of quality occurs in transit to ultimate destination.

As regards packaging, it is obvious that nowadays a product must have sales appeal. Frozen fish fillets, for instance, should be packed in a container of a size most fitted to the housewife's needs and of a type appealing to the eye. At the same time, the package should be sturdy enough for convenient carrying and storing. The frozen fish, that is most readily bought by the American housewife, is that which is packaged in an attractively labelled, one-pound cardboard carton. This type of package lends itself to compact storing in the deep-freeze cabinets of the retail store and makes the best display. Moreover, it will not wilt in being transported from the store to the home and will fit cleanly and neatly into the home refrigerator. The more usual cellophane wrap is better suited to such purposes as institutional trade.

This review would be inadequate if it failed to refer to the recently imposed United States General Ceiling Price Regulation, which became effective on January 27 last, and established ceiling prices for all commodities and services (except those specifically exempt), upon the basis of prices in effect during the period from December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

As far as fish and fish products are concerned, the only exemptions from the Ceiling Price Regulation are fresh fish and seafood, cod oil, whale oil and sperm oil. As regards frozen fish, therefore, United States



importers cannot pay in excess of the maximum prices paid for imports during the "base period". As usual, when control regulations of this kind are implemented, they create at the inception some confusion, uncertainty, and hardship in some classes of trade.

#### **Amendments to Ceiling Price Regulation Recommended**

In order to allow for the special circumstances under which import trade is necessarily conducted, National Trade Associations and Councils have approached the Office of Price Stabilization recommending certain amendments to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Particularly stressed were the following:—

(1) The base period for imports should be from July 1, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, with the exception of seasonal goods which might require an earlier base period.

(2) Importers should be allowed to liquidate all existing commitments at contracted purchase and sale prices. Where a purchase, but no sale, was made before January 26, importers should be permitted to sell at cost plus normal markup, as established during the base period. Domestic buyers of such merchandise should be allowed to adjust their ceiling prices accordingly to cover resale of the goods.

(3) As for future transactions, importers should be permitted to sell at landed cost plus highest dollars-and-cents markup per unit during the base period for the same class of imported commodities sold, or, in the absence of sales, offered for sale regardless of the delivery date.

Up to the time of Mr. Bursey's departure from New York to come here, no amendment along the lines suggested had been announced by the Office of Price Stabilization. New York trade groups, however, particularly the National Council of American Importers Inc. and the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, were pressing for action, and it is generally hoped that some changes in the regulation will soon be made to minimize the burden on import firms.

#### **Marketing Picture Looks Bright**

The year 1950 can be regarded as having been a most successful one in the marketing of our fresh and frozen fish production in the United States. The general marketing picture for 1951 looks bright. With economic conditions in the United States continuing as they are, the outlook for the future shows great promise for increased trade. This is particularly true in the case of frozen groundfish fillets. We naturally want to take full advantage of the rapidly growing demand. Otherwise, we may find that we are losing an opportunity for much greater trade to overseas competitors. Moreover, sales representation should be adequate to cover all consuming areas.

The market recognizes that Canadian fish is of superior quality. This high quality should be maintained.

Packages should be as attractive as possible and of the one-pound consumer type for retail trade.

Present import prices cannot be increased beyond the limits of the General Price Control Regulations. It is hoped that relief for this situation is in the offing.

As will be seen, the situation regarding the marketing of fresh and frozen fish is one which must be kept under constant observation in the interest of the Canadian producer.



# Value of Belgian Congo Exports Rose Strikingly in Past Year

*Canadian exports to Congo increased by 62 per cent in value, and 38 per cent in volume—Imports, which declined early in 1950, rose in last months of year with the possibility of a scarcity of supplies from abroad—Tourist trade hindered by lack of good hotels.*

By W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**L**EOPOLDVILLE,—Economic conditions in the Belgian Congo during the latter part of 1950 could almost be described as a boom. Traditionally dependent upon the successful marketing of a relatively restricted list of raw materials, the Congo had practically no difficulty in disposing of any of these commodities, and at prices which increased as the year progressed. At the close of 1950 prices had declined very slightly from the high points reached earlier. From the Canadian point of view, the Congo continued to offer a probably unique combination of attractions—an ample supply of dollars, a non-discriminatory low tariff rate, and readily available import licences.

At the beginning of the year imports in general tended to decline from the high figures reached immediately after the war. In the last few months of the year, however, wars and rumours of wars led to increased orders, and efforts by many industrial concerns and merchants to increase their stocks as a hedge against a scarcity of supplies from abroad. Nevertheless, the colony's overall economic picture continued to be very sound as was reflected in the ease with which a substantial loan was floated in Switzerland. The government is naturally somewhat apprehensive of the colony's great dependence upon world markets for its livelihood, and industrialization continued at an accelerated pace, in spite of some protests from Belgian manufacturers who feared for their markets.

The celebrated \$1,000,000,000 Ten-Year Plan was getting under way at the close of 1950. Half of this amount is expected to come from private sources. The immediate emphasis was on improving and extending the transportation network over this vast and still largely undeveloped area.

The complete and detailed figures for the trade of the Belgian Congo will not be available for several months yet. In the meantime certain figures are available for eleven months of 1950 and these are reproduced in the tables which follow, along with those for the equivalent period of the previous year. These figures reflect in part only the excellent prices which prevailed during 1950 for the products exported from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.

The statistical values of exports are not based on the real prices received but on officially established prices which serve as a basis for the imposition of export taxes. These statistical values, therefore, do not reflect immediately, or completely, fluctuations in world market prices.

## Value of Coffee Exports More Than Doubled

The vegetable products exports show a particularly large rise, and the case of coffee is especially striking. While quantities shipped show only a moderate rise, values even at the official figure more than doubled. Wood, which consists of both lumber and plywood, showed a startling



rise in exports, not only in value shipped but also in weight. The figure for oil shipped consists mostly of palm oil. The Congo now supplies about one-quarter of the world exports of this commodity. The world price rises for palm oil occurred chiefly late in the year and are not as yet reflected in the official statistics of export values.

The largest single classification of vegetable exports from the Congo was fibres. The tonnage exported declined slightly, due to the opening up of a very large sack factory in Leopoldville in July, 1950. Prices received for fibres, which are chiefly of the Urena and Punga varieties, were strong throughout the year, but did not rise as sharply as those of most other Congolese products exported.

The figures for the export of minerals also show a rise, both in tonnage and value, but here again the value figures do not reflect in full the high prices received, and it is generally believed that the values or quantities of radio-active ores do not appear in these statistics. In view of the importance of mineral exports from the Congo the following more detailed figures of the composition of these shipments is worth studying. These figures were obtained from an unofficial source, but they can be reconciled with the totals of the official figures although a different system of break-down is followed.

#### Belgian Congo Mineral Exports

	First eleven months of 1950	
	('000 kilos)	('000,000 francs)
Copper .....	151,083.9	2,851.0
Tin .....	21,005.7	1,159.5
Ferrocobalt .....	8,085.4	646.6
Gold .....	10.9	541.3
Diamonds .....	2.3	464.8
Mineral zinc ore concentrated .....	111,760.1	175.5
Tungsten-wolfram .....	597.5	26.9
Tantalum .....	921.3	18.3
Manganese .....	11,193.7	10.5
Cadmium .....	32.2	6.1
Silver .....	0.9	0.9
Other mineral products .....	110.5	2.0

The International Tin Conference which broke up on November 21, 1950, without having reached an agreement has not interfered with the continuation of the sale of Congolese tin to the United States at prices satisfactory to the Congo. It was announced in January, 1951, that the United States authorities would no longer enforce the ceiling price of 103 cents per pound on this metal, at least until June 30, 1951. The reserves of tin in the Congo were not sufficiently large to justify greatly increased production at the present time, although new discoveries recently made may alter this situation. Copper reserves are enormous and increasing quantities shipped are reflected in the figures. These will rise still higher when additional electric power stations, now under construction or planned, are brought into use.

#### Exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi

	11 Months 1949		11 Months 1950	
	Metric Tons	'000 francs	Metric Tons	'000 francs
Animal Products				
Skins .....	1,232	50,685	1,567	70,349
Ivory .....	55	12,267	79	18,432
Other Animal Products .....	299	5,717	399	14,676
Total .....	1,517	68,669	2,035	103,457



# Exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi—Concluded

	11 Months 1949		11 Months 1950	
	Metric Tons	'000 francs	Metric Tons	'000 francs
<b>Vegetable Products</b>				
Peanuts .....	74	541	1,319	9,646
Wood .....	63,898	96,289	91,370	156,288
Cocoa .....	1,665	33,812	1,659	42,063
Coffee .....	28,480	506,653	28,766	1,071,077
Rubber .....	5,911	80,890	7,409	152,533
Copal .....	9,261	80,380	10,822	128,075
Fibres .....	58,193	1,457,905	57,778	1,655,765
Seeds .....	7,277	35,375	4,761	26,932
Beans .....	2,630	6,588	3	10
Oil .....	133,648	1,439,709	139,265	1,438,535
Corn .....	17,471	43,415	17,747	46,095
Cassava .....	11,965	27,386	9,949	22,593
Palm kernels .....	69,869	436,018	78,727	528,466
Pyrethrum derris .....	1,187	25,862	1,469	44,940
Cinchona .....	946	43,342	1,066	42,257
Rice .....	3,321	20,113	6,615	38,896
Oil-cakes .....	26,712	61,779	17,322	43,481
Other vegetable products .....	1,831	9,207	11,808	32,752
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>444,339</b>	<b>4,405,265</b>	<b>487,855</b>	<b>5,480,403</b>
<b>Mineral Products</b>				
Diamonds .....	2	423,159	2	464,776
Cobalt products .....	6,808	434,474	8,085	646,649
Copper .....	140,579	2,562,413	151,083	2,851,018
Tin .....	4,575	436,854	3,484	282,877
Ores .....	131,021	1,086,526	141,537	1,107,366
Gold .....	11	460,461	10	541,358
Cadmium (including platinum in 1949) .....	31	5,199	32	6,089
Other mineral products .....	154	2,048	568	5,931
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>283,181</b>	<b>5,409,669</b>	<b>304,801</b>	<b>5,906,064</b>
<b>Marketable Products</b>				
Soap .....	3,113	26,537	36	308
Sugar .....	2,663	10,742	8	38
Essential Oils .....	....	....	139	11,212
Edible Vegetable Fats .....	1,111	15,056	....	....
All otehr marketable products .....	14,361	132,370	12,511	132,065
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>750,285</b>	<b>10,068,309</b>	<b>807,338</b>	<b>11,633,537</b>

## Destinations of Belgian Congo Exports

	Millions of Francs (January-November)	
	1949	1950
Belgium .....	4,550	5,374
United Kingdom .....	967	1,168
United States .....	950	1,114
Germany .....	489	298
France .....	76	280
Union of South Africa .....	256	272
Italy .....	319	210
Sweden .....	158	115
French Equatorial Africa .....	81	93
Kenya and Uganda .....	27	44
Japan .....	13	44
Southern Rhodesia .....	36	38
Northern Rhodesia .....	68	36
Angola .....	26	19
CANADA .....	7	17

Among the Congo's markets Belgium, the mother country, took an ever larger percentage of the exports, more than 46 per cent. Germany took considerably less due, it is believed, to a restrictive quota on food-stuffs in the Belgo-German trade treaty. In July and August, 1950, most of the sterling area classified the Belgian franc and the Belgian Congo



franc as soft currency, thereby enabling Congolese exports to flow much more freely into that area. Canada rose from twenty-third to fifteenth place as a market for Congo exports, chiefly because of purchases of palm oil.

#### Imports from Canada Higher

As a supplier to the Belgian Congo, Canada also became more important, rising from seventeenth to fourteenth place, and selling 62 per cent more by value, and 38 per cent more by volume, than in the equivalent period of the previous year. This was accomplished at a time when the Congo's imports from all sources fell by about 10 per cent in volume and nearly 15 per cent in value. A detailed explanation of the reasons for Canada's improved position will have to await the issue of complete figures, but it can be said that two of the major elements were increased sales of wheat flour and canned fish (herring and sardines). Global imports of both flour and fish rose materially over the previous year in quantity as well as value, and Canada's share also increased relatively to those of other supplying nations.

Belgium is concerned about its declining position as a supplier to the Congo. She supplied only 36·6 per cent of Congo requirements in the period reviewed, compared with 38·5 per cent a year previously. Particular concern is expressed regarding the market for foodstuffs. The Association of Belgian Metal Goods Manufacturers opened an office in Leopoldville in 1950, after considerable recrimination in Belgium about foreign commercial penetration into their colony, which, under the Congo Basin Treaty, must grant equal tariff treatment to all suppliers.

Japan has been importing rice from the Congo and has been exporting silk brocade mufflers, imitation wax prints, some cotton goods and some charcoal irons to the Congo. The authorities in the Congo are concerned about dumping practices on the part of the Japanese and grant import licences with discretion, with a view especially to protecting the new local textile industry. Compared with the previous year, therefore, Japan lost out as a supplier.

In general, imports, even in terms of value, declined from the previous year. The greatest declines were in cloth and machinery. This reflects the termination of the replenishing of stocks after the last world war, and accounts for the hesitation with which 1950 began. Orders began to be placed again in large volume only following the deterioration in the international situation in Korea. By that time deliveries were becoming slow again in many lines. A notable exception is milk. The very small cans of condensed milk which the natives can afford and like were not available in sufficient quantity until fairly recently, and 1950 was the first postwar year in which they were successfully relaunched on the market.

#### Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Imports

	Thousands of Francs (January-November)	
	1949	1950
Cereals .....	60,447	79,769
Milk .....	37,805	70,390
Vegetables .....	41,106	52,890
Fish, molluscs and crustaceans .....	150,290	194,762
Meats .....	85,281	77,570
All kinds of edible products not specifically tariffed .....	220,640	244,021
Wines of all kinds originating from fermentation of grapes .....	45,091	53,885
Coal .....	125,646	93,743
Limes and cements .....	88,329	95,723
Mineral oil .....	283,121	306,745
Travellers' luggage .....	86,694	97,879
Paints, dyes and varnishes .....	61,012	62,510



## Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Imports—Concluded

	Thousands of Francs (January-November)	
	1949	1950
Usual packing materials .....	238,922	248,011
Clothing, lingerie and wearing apparel .....	361,588	252,601
Mechanical machines and tools .....	96,759	94,025
Other mechanical machines and tools .....	1,909,598	1,445,103
Medicines and pharmaceutical products .....	134,232	91,569
Haberdashery and hardware .....	323,460	317,894
Metals and objects of metal .....	1,170,911	853,372
Furniture of all kinds .....	79,705	68,740
Ships, boats and parts .....	315,412	225,106
Paper of all kinds .....	57,153	47,310
Leather, hides, skins and products .....	46,945	55,590
Chemical products (except pharmaceutical products, insecticides) chemical fertilizers .....	83,897	73,747
Manufactured tobacco .....	89,975	86,432
Fabrics .....	1,236,657	726,593
Vehicles and spare parts .....	1,262,190	1,262,094
Manufactured products not specifically named .....	853,611	875,673
Total .....	9,546,837	8,154,647

## Belgian Congo Imports By Countries

	Millions of Francs (January-November)	
	1949	1950
Belgium .....	3,673	2,986
United States .....	2,661	2,125
United Kingdom .....	1,001	754
Union of South Africa .....	345	328
Japan .....	270	170
Germany .....	99	155
Netherlands .....	164	154
Switzerland .....	175	146
France .....	98	142
Iran .....	101	135
Italy .....	73	116
Angola .....	114	98
Southern Rhodesia .....	84	89
CANADA .....	55	89

## Tourist Trade Increasing But Still Disappointing

The tourist trade is increasing but is still disappointing. It is believed that about 25 American tourists arrive per week in the Congo. While this is a great increase over prewar figures, it is felt that the lack of good hotels is holding back this trade, which might easily be quadrupled if proper accommodation existed.

The International Trade Fair, held in Elisabethville in 1950, was such a success that it has been decided to hold a similar and larger exhibition at Leopoldville, the capital of the colony, in August, 1951, under official Belgian and Belgian Congo Government patronage. It is reported that Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Portugal and South Africa will exhibit at the fair, although it is not certain in all cases that these will be official exhibits. The Belgian Association of Manufacturers of Metal Goods will have a very large exhibit and will represent the spearhead of a concerted Belgian attempt to gain an even larger share of the Congo market.

## Canadian Output of Wire Nails and Fencing Reduced

Canadian production of wire nails and wire fencing both were lower in 1950 than in 1949. The output of iron and steel wire nails in 1950 totalled 85,426 tons, as against 89,671 in the preceding year. Production of wire fencing in 1950 was lower at 20,456 tons, compared with 22,871 in 1949. Output of steel wire rose in 1950 to 340,031 tons from 325,505 in 1949.



# Economy of Great Britain Greatly Improved During the Past Year

*Benefits of devaluation of pound sterling now obvious—Gold and dollar reserves increased—Exports to North American markets higher—Marshall Aid payments being suspended—Inflation gathered momentum—Coal stocks greatly reduced—Rise in price of imports disconcerting.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**L**ONDON.—As compared with 1949, the past year was one of unprecedented economic progress for the United Kingdom and for the sterling area as a whole. In most every field, the improvement was more pronounced than had been forecast a year before.

The pound sterling was devalued in September, 1949, and though a generally satisfactory trend was evident by the end of that year, the true course was still in doubt. By the end of 1950, however, the improvement was so marked in so many directions that confidence in the pound sterling and in the ability of the United Kingdom to surmount her postwar economic difficulties was widely admitted.

In the year following devaluation of the pound, the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area were doubled, rising from \$1,425 million at the end of the third quarter of 1949 to \$2,756 million a year later. By the year's end they stood at \$3,300 million. Transactions with OEEC countries produced not only a balance, but a cumulative surplus of £170 million. This striking improvement in the United Kingdom's dollar outlook was due to numerous influences. Prior to devaluation, many overseas debtors withheld payment to the United Kingdom in anticipation of cheaper sterling, which payments were made thereafter. Dollar savings were also significant during the year, not only by the United Kingdom but by all the members of the sterling area. The target of a 25 per cent reduction on dollar expenditures in 1949 was well achieved.

## Exports to North American Markets Increased

Exports to North American markets, which averaged \$38·7 million a month in the last quarter of 1949, were at the rate of \$70·2 million a month in the corresponding period of 1950. In fact, the outlook was so encouraging that, by mid-December, it was agreed with United States authorities that Marshall Aid payments to the United Kingdom would be suspended, two years earlier than originally planned. Two basic reasons were advanced for this step: (1) Success of the sterling area in closing the dollar gap; and (2) Additional burdens on the United States economy inherent in the defence program, including Mutual Defence Aid.

## United Kingdom Marshall Aid Receipts

	Marshall Aid Payments to the U.K.	Gold & Dollar + or —
	(\$ millions)	
1948 1st half .....	89	—1029
2nd half .....	598	— 681
1949 1st half .....	625	— 962
2nd half .....	507	— 570
1950 1st half .....	437	+ 220
2nd half .....	175	+ 187*
(* 3rd quarter only).		



### Source of Marshall Aid Supplies\*

	United States	Canada	Other	Total
		(\$ '000,000)		
Food .....	164	545	115	824
Tobacco .....	141	..	..	141
Raw Materials				
iron and steel .....	29	18	..	47
non-ferrous metals .....	58	224	23	305
other .....	325	105	25	455
Equipment .....	134	5	..	139
Oil products .....	97	..	166	263
	948	897	329	2,174

\* To June, 1950.

It was recognized that part of the improvement in the United Kingdom was due to external factors which might be temporary. Marshall Aid, therefore, was "suspended" and not "terminated".

The United Kingdom received a total of \$2,694,300,000 in the form of Marshall Aid. In addition, \$74 million was spent on freights and bunkers.

### Industrial Production Increased

The index of industrial production, which stood at 131 in December, 1949, reached 150 by October, 1950. The budgetary position at the year's end was unexpectedly favourable. Compared with actual expenditure in 1949-50, there was a saving in above-the-line expenditure of roughly £150 million in spite of higher estimated costs. Inflation, though gathering momentum toward the year's end, had been reasonably well held. Weekly wage rates rose by about 4 per cent on the average in 1950, when some 7,350,000 workers received increases amounting to about \$6,060,000 a week. This compares with increases of 4 per cent in 1948 and about 1½ per cent in 1949. Net United Kingdom exports at £2,170 million in 1950 were 21 per cent above the 1949 level. In terms of volume, the rise is estimated at about 15 per cent, the balance being due to higher prices. The adverse visible trade balance, which was £430 million in 1949, fell to £347·9 million in 1950.

Thus in many fields there was solid achievement and cause for satisfaction. Nevertheless there were numerous adverse factors in the picture, which tempered optimism and induced caution in accepting the advances as permanent, or even indicative of the course of things to come.

### Inflation Gathered Momentum

Inflation gathered momentum in the United Kingdom throughout the year, and was a disturbing prospect for 1951. The higher prices within the country itself and of the manufactured goods and raw materials which have to be imported were having disrupting influences on the whole economy and were becoming more marked as the year ended. Between June and December, tungsten, to take an example of one of the extreme cases, had risen from 127/- a unit to 400/-; tin from just under £800 a ton to over £1,100; rubber, which had already more than doubled, from around 3/8d. a pound to 4/7d. a pound; cotton from 35c to 44c a pound. Even commodities which had been relatively stable throughout the year commenced to move upward toward the end.

Despite the general increase in raw material prices, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of a number of basic items for which the United Kingdom is almost 100 per cent dependent upon imports. By the year's end, stocks of virtually all the base metals were below the safety level. An allocation scheme for zinc had to be introduced, and similar schemes were in prospect for copper, sulphur, cotton and other essential items.



## **Coal Crisis Threatened as Stocks Become Depleted**

The threat of a coal crisis overshadowed everything at the year's end. Stocks of coal distributed throughout Britain declined at the rate of 500,000 tons a week during December. Power stations, where the most acute shortages existed, were reduced to slightly over three weeks' supply with little prospect of improvement in sight. Coal stocks in the United Kingdom are built up during the summer months while consumption exceeds production during the winter. It is vital, therefore, that stocks at the beginning of winter should be ample to see the country through until demand tapers off with the warmer weather in spring. Coal supplies in November were lower than for any year since the major coal crisis of 1946-47. Stocks were 2·8 million tons below the level of a year earlier, and it was apparent that some cut in supplies to industry would be necessary irrespective of weather conditions for the remainder of the winter. A prolonged cold spell could involve a disastrous cut in coal deliveries and a complete interruption of all productions.

## **Cost of Imports Increasing**

The rise in the price of the country's imports in terms of the price of its exports is disconcerting in that a larger volume of exports thereby become necessary to pay for a given volume of imports. In November, for example, the cost of raw material imports into the United Kingdom rose by 6 per cent in comparison with October. Compared with the position immediately preceding devaluation, import prices in November, 1950, showed a rise of some 34 per cent, whereas export prices in the same period rose only 11 per cent. Thus, on the basis of a total trade turnover of £2,000 million in each direction before devaluation, an increase in the volume of exports of approximately £400 million is needed to deal with the deterioration in the terms of trade in that interval. In mid-December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that the terms of trade were running against the United Kingdom to an extent that would require an increase in exports of £300 million in 1951 in order to counteract the fall in the purchasing power of the United Kingdom's exports.

In the face of these unfavourable elements and the uncertainty as to how damaging they might become in 1951, the government's policy with regard to a liberalization of imports from dollar sources was restrained and cautious. Uncertainties arising from developments in Korea and the obligations of re-armament were also much in mind.

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## **Argentine Livestock Selling at Record Prices**

Buenos Aires, March 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the beginning of the year, cattle prices at Liniers market have been constantly rising and each week have broken previous records. From an average of slightly under a peso per kilo liveweight in early February, prices in early March had reached the following level: chiller quality steers of 500 kilos, 1·156 pesos per kilo; light steers, 440-450 kilos, 1·264 pesos; and fat young steers, 1·30 pesos per kilo.

Other classes of livestock have also been commanding constantly rising prices. In mid-February, 80 wethers sold for 80 pesos per head (with wool), as compared with from 45 to 60 the previous week. A troop of 47 hogs averaging 147 kilos each reached a price of 2·57 pesos per kilo on March 7, as compared with a maximum of 2·18 during the first half of January.



# Export Credits Insurance Corporation Gave Coverage to Eighty Countries

*Shipments made in 1950 under policies of Corporation were valued at \$33,025,438—Forty-one claims paid during past year, amounting to \$66,203, compared with 137 claims amounting to \$515,201, in 1949—Recoveries of \$327,004 obtained during year.*

SHIPMENTS made in 1950 under policies of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation were valued at \$33,025,438, compared with \$35,841,184 in 1949. As indicated in the annual report of this Corporation, "the pattern of Canada's external trade during 1950 showed marked changes from previous years, which was not without effect on the Corporation's activities. While the volume of Canada's overall exports was maintained, and indeed slightly increased in 1950, exports to the United States, which are seldom insured through the Corporation, rose substantially to offset a decline of 26 per cent in exports to other destinations. However, the volume of exports insured by the Corporation during 1950 was only 8 per cent less than in 1949."

There were 167 policies current on December 31, 1950, covering exports of a wide variety of products. Of these, 159 were issued to exporters of general commodities, covering all their sales during a twelve-month period, and 8 were specific policies, covering individual contracts of sale of capital goods. One policy was issued to Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, in accordance with provisions of the Act, whereby the exporter was authorized to ship up to a maximum of \$5 million worth of capital goods to Brazil over a twelve-month period. No shipments were made under the policy during the year it was in force, and the right to ship thereunder expired on January 31, 1951.

The aggregate liability assumed by the Corporation under the 167 policies was \$26,042,454, to which should be added liabilities of \$6,352,000 from policies issued in previous years, which have now expired. The total of \$32,394,454 compares with \$43,118,505 on December 31, 1949. The maximum liability of the Corporation under the Act is limited to \$100 million.

## Number of Claims Reduced

Forty-one claims were paid during 1950, amounting to \$66,203, as compared with 137 claims amounting to \$515,201 in 1949. Recoveries of \$327,004 were obtained during the year, of which \$29,330 was applicable to claims paid in 1950. The claims experience of the Corporation to December 31, 1950, analysed according to the risk insured, is as follows:

Nature of Claim	Claims Paid	Recoveries	Irre- coverable Losses	Net Outstanding
Insolvency .....	\$ 21,925	\$ 11,606	\$ 3,433	\$ 6,886
Overdue Accounts .....	184,223	11,388	4,925	167,910
Exchange Transfer Difficulties ..	470,777	440,507	378	29,892
Other .....	27,267	5,574	2,922	18,771
	<u>\$704,192</u>	<u>\$469,075</u>	<u>\$11,658</u>	<u>\$223,459</u>

Disregarding the interest earned on the capital provided by the government, the excess of premium income over all expenses and losses amounted to \$266,864 for the 5½ years during which the Corporation has been functioning, as set forth in the following statement. This net credit to the underwriting reserve has been earned on export sales totalling \$127,840,793.



# Statement of Operations

Premiums paid in 5½ years .....			\$ 889,565
Deduct:			
Operating expenses .....		\$387,585	
Claims paid .....	\$704,192		
Less recoveries .....	469,076	235,116	
			\$ 622,701
Surplus on operations in 5½ years, excluding interest on investments .....			\$ 266,864
Interest on investments .....			\$1,136,142
Balance at credit of underwriting reserve as at December 31, 1950 .....			\$1,403,006

## Shipments to Eighty Destinations Covered

Some indication of the wide coverage provided by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation during the past year is obtained from the following table, which shows that policies were underwritten for shipments amounting to \$7,050,971 to 21 Commonwealth countries, and for shipments amounting to \$25,974,467 to 59 foreign destinations.

### Destinations for which Risks were Underwritten (1950)

Country	Amount
Commonwealth Countries	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	\$ 46,886
Australia .....	694,098
Bermuda .....	23,615
British East Africa .....	12,170
British Guiana .....	7,928
British Honduras .....	6,026
British West Africa .....	868
British West Indies .....	284,619
Ceylon .....	33,989
Cyprus .....	1,984
Fiji .....	3,443
Hong Kong .....	166,836
India .....	418,519
Ireland .....	86,373
Malaya .....	33,894
Mauritius .....	166
New Zealand .....	383,951
Pakistan .....	3,704
Rhodesia .....	1,832
South Africa .....	1,654,405
United Kingdom .....	3,185,665
Total Commonwealth Countries .....	\$ 7,050,971
Foreign Countries	
Argentina .....	1,449,684
Austria .....	37,406
Bahrein Island .....	1,649
Belgian Congo .....	221,823
Belgium .....	1,011,870
Bolivia .....	57,101
Brazil .....	1,823,105
Chile .....	566,058
China .....	100
Colombia .....	938,326
Costa Rica .....	115,050
Cuba .....	1,440,952
Czechoslovakia .....	2,000,000
Denmark .....	95,615
Dominican Republic .....	459,840
Ecuador .....	115,165
Egypt .....	64,832
El Salvador .....	72,888
Finland .....	11,181
France .....	2,188,793
French Africa .....	657,195
German Federal Republic .....	866
Greece .....	288,663
Guatemala .....	178,559
Haiti .....	151,884



## Destinations for which Risks were Underwritten (1950)

Country	Amount
Honduras .....	18,636
Hungary .....	274
Iceland .....	8,110
Iran .....	185,519
Iraq .....	13,958
Israel .....	380,912
Italy .....	249,478
Kuwait .....	364
Lebanon .....	138,327
Madagascar .....	91,446
Mexico .....	1,491,341
Netherlands .....	265,953
Netherlands Antilles .....	36,272
Netherlands Guiana .....	14,805
Nicaragua .....	50,716
Norway .....	85,617
Panama .....	74,073
Paraguay .....	6,257
Peru .....	452,809
Philippines .....	108,071
Portugal .....	756,389
Portuguese Africa .....	64,039
Puerto Rico .....	93,974
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	1,442
Samoa .....	6,307
Spain .....	2,052
Sweden .....	424,082
Switzerland .....	195,896
Syria .....	56,461
Thailand .....	67,002
Turkey .....	2,742,647
United States .....	1,210,976
Uruguay .....	525,620
Venezuela .....	2,206,037
<b>Total Foreign Countries .....</b>	<b>\$25,974,467</b>
<b>Total All Countries .....</b>	<b>\$33,025,438</b>

### Canadian Importers and Traders Association to Hold Conference

The Canadian Importers and Traders Association will hold its annual conference on April 5 at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto.

### Australian Meat Production Reduced

Melbourne, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian production of meat, excluding offal which is not included with the carcass, during 1950, is estimated at approximately 1,002,700 tons (bone-in weight). This is 49,500 tons or 4·7 per cent less than output during 1949, and 26,200 tons or 2·7 per cent greater than the average annual production during the three prewar years ended 1938-39. Meat production in 1950 was 54,100 tons, or 5·1 per cent below the wartime peak of 1,056,800 tons attained in 1942-43.

The preliminary statistics indicate that production of beef and veal in 1950 totalled 622,700 tons, this being 29,300 tons or 4·9 per cent higher than in 1949 and 53,600 tons or 9·4 per cent above the average for the last three prewar years. However, production of lamb in 1950, estimated at 120,500 tons, represented a sharp decline of 43,200 tons or 26·4 per cent from production in 1949. Estimated mutton production also declined by 13·8 per cent, from 204,600 tons in 1949 to 176,300 tons in 1950, which is 25,100 tons or 12·5 per cent below the prewar average of 201,400 tons. Total pigmeat production declined from the previous year, and is now about 6 per cent below the prewar level.



# South African Economic Activity Showed Upswing in Past Year

*Policy of stringent import and exchange control has played important role in curing economic ills—Recovery aided by devaluation of pound as well as unprecedented demand for base minerals, diamonds and wool—Favourable balance of trade achieved.*

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**J**OHANNESBURG, February 19, 1951.—Economic activity in South Africa showed an encouraging upswing in 1950 over that in 1949. Nearly every index of activity for commerce, industry and external trade has risen during the year. South Africa's policy of stringent import and exchange control has played an important role in curing South Africa's economic ills. As the Union enters a period of economic convalescence, it can be expected that the medicine of controls and restrictions will be administered in ever diminishing doses. At the same time, fortuitous circumstances have aided South Africa in her economic difficulties. The full year's effect of devaluation of the South African pound has played a most substantial role in bringing about an economic recovery. External influences have created an unprecedented demand for South Africa's base minerals, diamonds and wool. South Africa can look forward with confidence to 1951 as a year likely to equal or even surpass the "boom" conditions of 1946 and 1947.

Although the value of imports into the Union decreased by nearly £8 million in 1950, as compared with 1949, the value of its exports increased by more than £91 million over the same period. The total external trade for South Africa during 1950, excluding gold, was more than £593 million.

Generally, raw materials and capital equipment were imported during 1950 in quantities equal to or greater than those in the preceding year. Motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, textiles, apparel, yarns and most items of a consumer character showed a sharp decline in 1950 compared with the quantities imported in 1949. It is apparent that stocks of consumer goods have been seriously depleted during the past eighteen months, and have declined to subnormal levels.

## **Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings Increased**

The Union's gold holdings and foreign exchange reserves increased by more than sixty per cent during 1950, from a total of £104 million at December 31, 1949, to £167 million at December 29, 1950. Gold coin and bullion increased from £45 million to £70 million (both figures on the basis of 248s. per oz. fine) and foreign exchange holdings from £59 million to £97 million.

The principal reasons for the increase in South Africa's holdings of gold and foreign exchange in order of importance are: Increased exports in 1950 over 1949, which also brought higher prices than during the previous year; the gold-mining industry, whose product sold at an enhanced price for the full year, owing to devaluation; and restriction of imports.



For the first time in many years South Africa achieved a favourable balance of trade in 1950. From the latest provisional figures available, the balances of trade (including gold, whether exported or not) for 1949 and 1950 are as follows:

	1949	1950
	('000,000)	
Exports (Commodities) .....	£ 154	£ 221
Gold Production * .....	114.9	142
	268.9	363
Imports .....	315	303
Balance .....	— 46.1	+ 60

\* Bullion and processed and semi-processed gold.

During 1950 the Union also attracted appreciably more foreign capital than during the previous year. The total net influx during the first nine months of 1950 is estimated by the South African Reserve Bank at approximately £ 50 million, as compared with roughly £ 9 million during the corresponding period of 1949. Of the £ 50 million, a total of £ 12 million took the form of government loans, leaving a credit balance of approximately £ 38 million in private account.

While no statistics are available, it is estimated that payment for “invisibles” such as freight, insurance, interest and dividends, South African tourism abroad, etc. equalled the net inflow of capital into the Union during 1950.

#### Commodity Prices Continued Upward Trend

Wholesale prices continued their upward movement during 1950, and by October, 1950, the index had increased by nearly ten per cent over the average index for 1949. Similarly, retail prices also continued to increase and by November, 1950, the index for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries had risen by more than six per cent over the average index for 1949.

#### South African Price Indexes

(Base 1938 = 1,000)

	Wholesale			Retail		
	All Groups	Union Goods	Imported Goods	(Weighted average of the nine principal urban areas of the Union)		
				Food only	Food, Fuel Light and Rent	Food, Fuel Light, Rent and Sundries
Average						
1939 .....	976	962	1,000	993	999	999
1941 .....	1,191	1,077	1,379	1,099	1,055	1,082
1943 .....	1,453	1,337	1,643	1,316	1,214	1,244
1945 .....	1,526	1,436	1,673	1,406	1,286	1,322
1947 .....	1,638	1,556	1,774	1,520	1,362	1,397
1949 .....	1,847	1,648	2,175	1,612	1,427	1,532
1950						
January .....	1,888	1,658	2,268	1,627	1,441	1,548
February .....	1,899	1,652	2,309	1,642	1,449	1,555
March .....	1,900	1,653	2,308	1,668	1,463	1,564
April .....	1,910	1,653	2,331	1,677	1,468	1,572
May .....	1,951	1,702	2,358	1,727	1,495	1,592
June .....	1,989	1,732	2,411	1,771	1,519	1,610
July .....	1,997	1,743	2,415	1,733	1,499	1,598
August .....	2,003	1,743	2,432	1,702	1,482	1,587
September .....	2,023	1,752	2,463	1,705	1,483	1,590
October .....	2,022	1,746	2,477	1,722	1,527	1,620
November .....	*	*	*	1,728	1,531	1,625

\* Not available.

While the wholesale price of imported goods increased in the ten months of 1950 by 14 per cent over the 1949 index, the wholesale price of goods manufactured in the Union increased by 6 per cent over the same period.



The quantity of money in circulation in the Union, which had increased from £348·1 million at the end of September, 1949, to £411·3 million by the end of June, 1950, declined to £400·8 million in July, but thereafter resumed its upward movement to stand at £418·7 million at October 31, 1950.

The index of bank debits (base 1938 = 100), which had declined slightly from an average of 354 in the first quarter of 1950 to 352 in the second quarter, increased to about 380 in the third quarter. This increase took place in spite of a further decline in stockmarket activity and results from further improvements, in the pecuniary sense, registered in most of the other principal branches of economic activity in the Union. The index for the value of imports (base 1938 = 100), for example, rose from 295 in the second quarter to 359 in the third quarter; exports (excluding gold products) from 488 to 649; property transactions from 348 to 377; railway earnings from 253 to 290, and retail sales in Johannesburg (base 1948 = 100) from 91 to 93 respectively.

A total of £141,614,576 was realized during 1950 from sales of gold produced in South Africa. This was made up of £139,491,029 in ordinary working revenue and £2,123,547 from sales of gold at enhanced prices compared with £110,617,436 and £1,066,286 respectively in 1949.

Thirteen mines are already established in the 30-mile by 10-mile strip of land in the Orange Free State, and two are expected to be in production early in 1951. Conservative estimates place the value of the gold to be recovered from this area at £3,350 million.

A persistent shortage of native labour throughout 1950 handicapped to some extent the gold-mining industry's efforts to increase milling rates. The advantages of devaluation, however, permitted the mining of lower-grade ores, and the quantity of ore milled increased from 56,881,550 tons in 1949 to 59,515,200 tons in 1950, compared with the industry's record of 67,255,450 tons milled in 1941. The number of natives employed by the mines on the Witwatersrand declined progressively from 313,538 in March, 1950, to 271,231 in December, 1950, compared with a labour force of 299,340 in December, 1949.

As gold mines in the Orange Free State come into production during 1951 and 1952, and the demands for labour become more insistent in that area, it can be expected that increasing difficulty will be encountered on the Witwatersrand to maintain the native labour force at the present level.

One of the most important events in the mining and industrial field in South Africa during 1950 was the announcement that the Union had concluded an agreement in connection with the sale of uranium to the United States and to the United Kingdom. This agreement is the result of research extending over a considerable period by the three countries with a view to solving the problem of the economic reclamation of uranium from the Union's gold-bearing ore.

### **Gold Ore is Major Source of Uranium**

The Union's gold ore is one of the world's principal known sources of uranium. The ore contains only a very small percentage of uranium but, in view of the very large quantities of ore mined, the potential production of uranium is reasonably large.

Initially, uranium will be produced at only four mines, but if circumstances warrant, other mines will commence production. The uranium will be sold by the mines to the South African Council for Atomic Power. It is anticipated that installations at the mines will start operations within two or three years.



Sales of diamonds in 1950 reached the highest figure for 31 years. Net sales through the central selling organization made on behalf of South African and other producers, totalled £50,967,041 compared with £28,444,186 in 1949 and £38,058,843 in 1948.

Because of stockpiling and for other reasons, and the deterioration in the Far Eastern outlook, demand was insistent throughout the year. Sales of industrial diamonds surpassed the record level achieved in 1948. The breakdown between sales of gem and industrial diamonds for 1948 and 1950 is as follows:

	1948	1950
Industrial diamonds .....	£11,316,916	£12,609,343
Gem diamonds .....	26,741,927	38,357,698
	<hr/> £38,058,843	<hr/> £50,967,041

### Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council to Meet in the Philippines

Manila, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The fourth meeting of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council will be held in the Philippines in the fall of 1952.

### Turkish Cotton Prices Reach Peak

Istanbul, February 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Turkey produced an estimated 497,800 bales of ginned cotton in 1950, or approximately 99,500 metric tons. In view of the greater acreage planted to cotton last year than in 1949, when the crop totalled 95,000 tons, the production in 1950 is disappointing. The reduction is attributed to adverse weather conditions.

On August 1, 1950, the price of cotton was 236 piastres per kilo. By October 18, the price had reached 336 piastres and by December 9, the figure was 450 piastres. On January 31, 1951, a kilo of cotton was selling for 600 piastres and transactions have taken place since that date at even higher figures. One of the reasons for the rapid rise is the short crop in the United States and the system of foreign country allocations which has been implemented. European consumers, therefore, are bidding against one another to obtain minimum supplies.

It has been reported that, by December 31, a total of 45,000 tons had been exported. Since that date, however, considerable sales have been made to foreign buyers, and now there is a good deal of alarm among the local cotton mills and other consumers that there will not be sufficient supplies to keep local mills operating during 1951. It remains to be seen whether the Ministry of Economy and Commerce will take restrictive action to limit exports and ensure adequate supplies for the textile industry of Turkey.

The principal buying country has been Germany, which has purchased over 25,000 tons. The United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan have together purchased 15,000 tons and, in addition, 4,000 tons are accounted for by Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Syria, Poland and Hungary.

The success of cotton growing in Turkey during the last two years, augmented by this year's remarkable prosperity to growers and particularly to exporters, has given an impetus to the whole trade. It is reliably estimated that, with increased acreage, better seed and more concentrated cultivation, the cotton crop in 1951, given normal weather conditions, will approach 200,000 tons, nearly double the production of 1950.



# Activity in Australian Opal Industry Revived Greatly in Postwar Years

*United States servicemen's interest in opals one of main reasons for renewed production—Spectacular rise in value of production to nearly £77,000 in 1946—Over 50 per cent of opal exports in past 21 years went to the United States.*

By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One Australian pound equals \$2.34 Canadian.)

**S**YDNEY, February 22, 1951—A marked improvement in the Australian opal industry, dormant for some time, occurred in the immediate postwar years. One of the main reasons for the renewed production in this industry was the interest taken in the opal by United States servicemen stationed in Australia during the war years.

The estimated value of opals produced in Australia from 1890 to 1949 is £2,296,950 of which £193,657 came from Queensland, £1,645,468 from New South Wales and £457,825 from South Australia. Maximum recorded value of production was in 1902, when £147,000 worth was produced. The industry reached its lowest ebb about 1932 when the value of production was less than £5,000. The general level of production remained fairly low until 1946 when there was a spectacular rise in value to nearly £77,000.

Exports of opals from Australia during the twenty-one years ending June 30, 1949, totalled £392,468, of which £202,732 or over 50 per cent went to the United States. Other countries which bought Australian opals during that period are, in order of importance, the United Kingdom, Germany, Ceylon, New Zealand, India, Netherlands and Japan. Most of the opals exported are in the uncut or rough form.

Finished opals reach the domestic market in two forms, either as solid stones in rings, brooches, pendants and other forms of jewellery or as doublets. A doublet is essentially a fragment of common material, such as coloured glass or opal potch, on which a veneer of opal has been mounted. The effect is pleasing and many people claim that the doublet is preferable to the solid stone because the depth of colour seems to be improved by the base material. The advantage of the doublet is the lower cost compared with that of the solid stone, but it may be less durable owing to the danger of parting. Most articles of jewellery containing opal are of the type used for occasional wear, as the stone does not stand up to the constant use usually given to rings. The stone needs repolishing from time to time if its original beauty is to be retained.

## Good Quality Opals are in Short Supply and Prices are High

Statistics relating to the production of opal are incomplete, and it is impossible to estimate the value of opal sold within Australia at the present time. The market is sensitive to fluctuations in the prosperity of the community as the stone is purely a luxury item and has no commercial use other than as a gemstone. There is a shortage of good quality opal and buyers have been prepared to pay very high prices in order to get any material with which to carry on business.

Production is falling again because many men are leaving the opal fields for more secure and well-paid employment elsewhere, and unless there is a fortuitous discovery of some easily won opal, it is unlikely that



these men will return to opal mining while present conditions apply. If and when they do so, the quantity of opal produced may rise but the value will fall, as buyers will then be reluctant to pay the present high prices.

The earliest discovery of precious opal in Australia is understood to have been at a locality near Angaston, South Australia, about the year 1849. The first precisely recorded discovery of precious opal was in 1872 at two localities in Queensland, Listowel Downs, northeast of Adavale, and Springsure, but there are no records of any commercial production prior to 1890. The Listowel Downs discovery was the forerunner of many others in a region 250 miles wide and 550 miles long, extending from Hungerford in the South to Kynuna in the north. The earliest discovery in New South Wales was on Rocky Bridge Creek near its junction with the Abercrombie River, in the Trunkey district, some time prior to 1877, but the most significant finds were made in the 1880's when opal was recorded at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs.

#### **White Cliffs Is Oldest Opal Field**

The establishment of a township at White Cliffs about 1890 marked the start of opal production as an industry, and the White Cliffs area is the oldest of the recognized fields in Australia. The Opalton field in Queensland was proclaimed in 1896 and the Paroo fields in 1897 but neither of these achieved the economic importance of White Cliffs or Lightning Ridge. Some precious opal was produced at Tintenbar, near Lismore, New South Wales, following the discovery at that locality in 1901, and good quality stones were found at Coolgardie, Western Australia, in 1904. There is no record of the quantity produced at this or other localities in Western Australia, but it is believed to be small. Commercial production was commenced at Lightning Ridge, New South Wales, about 1905.

The next important discovery was in 1915 when opal was found at Stuart's Range in northern South Australia. The field developed from this discovery was called Coober Pedy and production of opal in this field has been irregular, but continuous until the present time. The Grawin portion of the Lightning Ridge field in New South Wales was opened in 1926. The most recent discovery which led to the establishment of a field was in 1930, when opal was found at Andamooka Station to the west of Lake Torrens, South Australia. A marked revival was experienced at Coober Pedy in 1946, following the discovery of a rich patch of opal in a hitherto unprospected area about eight miles from the centre of the field.

It is estimated that 93 per cent of opal produced in Australia during 1948 came from Coober Pedy and Andamooka in South Australia, the remainder coming from Lightning Ridge and Grawin in New South Wales and near Quilpie in Queensland.

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#### **Santiago Water Works to be Improved**

Santiago, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Santiago Water-Works Company has been authorized by government decree to contract a loan for 100 million pesos through an issue of bonds, or other form of credit. The bonds, the interest on which must not exceed 7 per cent, will be placed through the Public Debt Amortization Fund at not less than 84 per cent of their nominal value. Proceeds are to be utilized for works urgently required in connection with the water supply.



# Business Conditions in Southern Rhodesia Greatly Improved at End of Last Year

*Imports for first eleven months of 1950 reached record figure of £53·9 million, an increase of 8 per cent over same period last year —Increase of 22·2 per cent in exports, valued at £45·4 million, generally accounted for by heavier tobacco shipments, expansion in exports to South Africa, and higher prices for gold, asbestos and chrome ore.*

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**J**OHANNESBURG, February 26, 1951.—Business conditions in Southern Rhodesia during the latter half of 1950 showed a marked improvement over the first six months and are now reported as good, some retailers achieving record sales.

External trade statistics now available for the first eleven months of 1950 show that imports for that period reached the record figure of £53·9 million, which represents an increase of over 8 per cent over the similar period in 1949. Exports valued at £45·4 million show an even greater increase, 22·2 per cent. This substantially improved export return is generally accounted for by heavier shipments of tobacco, a general expansion in exports to South Africa (particularly of goods in the textiles class) and higher prices for gold, asbestos and chrome ore. The result is an adverse trade balance of approximately £8 million as compared with £15 million a year ago.

Tobacco, gold and asbestos (in order of importance) together accounted for over 70 per cent of the total exports. The main increase took place in exports to the Union.

With few exceptions, all classes of imports showed increases during 1950. Notable items included fibres, yarns, textiles, apparel, foodstuffs (mainly wheat and malt), oils, waxes, leather, rubber and manufactures, metals, machinery, etc. Increased purchases of motor vehicles, railway material, telephone equipment and industrial machinery also contributed to the higher level of imports.

As in previous years, the United Kingdom both as a customer of and a supplier to the Colony was outstanding, supplying 47·8 per cent of the imports (50·3 in 1949), and taking the same percentage of the exports. Second in importance on both sides of the account is the Union of South Africa whose trade relations with all African territories have greatly expanded during these last few years. Imports from the United States decreased from 9 per cent in 1949 to 2 per cent in 1950.

## Good Rainfall Has Improved Agricultural Conditions

Agricultural conditions have shown satisfactory improvement during recent months as the result of good rains. Water supplies have increased and cattle losses through drought are not as heavy as previously expected. This timely rainfall augured well for the main tobacco plantings, but during February there has been no rain at all and grave fears are held for the whole crop.

Tobacco exports for the first seven months of 1950 totalled 71·8 million lbs., 17 million pounds more than for the corresponding period in 1949. The principal destinations of flue cured exports, which comprise 99 per cent of the crop, were the United Kingdom, 52·1 million pounds; Australia, 5·4 million pounds; Egypt, 3·4; Denmark, 3·3, and South Africa, 1·2.



Mineral production for the first ten months of the year is valued at £11·4 million, an increase of £2·2 million over the corresponding figure for 1949. The minerals produced are gold, asbestos, chrome ore, coal and mica.

**Vancouver Post Office Receiving Shortpaid Air Mail from Eastern Canada**

Shortpaid air mail for transpacific destinations is being received by the Canadian Post Office in Vancouver from points in Eastern Canada. The addressees are taxed for the collection of double the deficient postage, as required by international regulations. This shortpaid air mail is then forwarded to its destination by air in the same way as fully prepaid air correspondence. Since the postage due on the letters is collected and retained by the postal administration at their destination, a loss is sustained by the Canadian Post Office, which is providing a service for which it is not being paid in full.

Shortpaid air mail for other destinations is also being received.

Prospective mailers are being reminded by the Post Office Department that the 15 cents per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. rate applies only to Great Britain and European countries, while the rate to Africa, Asia and Oceania is 25 cents per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Canada Air Letters are 15 cents each.

**Prices at Oslo Fur Auctions Slightly Higher**

Oslo, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Some 50,000 pelts were offered for sale at the Oslo Fur Auction held from February 26 to March 3—the third of the 1950-51 season—which, as usual, was attended by a great number of foreign buyers from Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the United States.

On the whole, the quality of the various kinds of fox skins was slightly poorer than in the case of those offered at the January auction, but prices went up about 5 per cent. There was great competition among the buyers for the few white foxes offered. The quality of the standard minks was about the same as in January, although there were slightly more females. The males went up about 5 per cent, while the females fetched prices some 10 to 12 per cent higher than last time. The silver-blues were practically unchanged in price, but the better types of pastels went up 15 to 20 per cent.

The offerings and sales were as follows, a two per cent commission being included in the prices:—

	Offered	Percentage Sold
Silver fox .....	24,500	82
Blue fox .....	13,000	80
Platinum fox .....	1,650	53
White fox .....	275	97
Standard mink I and II .....	8,000	96
Silverblu mink .....	1,000	97
Pastel mink .....	400	79

The next auction, which will probably be the last of the season, will be held from April 16 to 22, when it is anticipated that between 20,000 and 30,000 pelts will be put up for sale. Before the commencement of the season, it was estimated that the total production of fox and mink would be 215,000 to 220,000 skins. The total number, however, will not exceed 200,000, as the production of silver fox and mink is somewhat smaller than anticipated.



# Australian Exports of Merchandise Increased Over Fifty Per Cent

*Shipments valued at £388.8 million in first six months of fiscal year commencing July 1, 1950, as compared with £257.2 million in previous fiscal year—Imports valued at £334.1 million—Favourable overseas trade balance amounted to £54.7 million.*

**By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada**

(Editor's Note.—One Australian pound to October 3, 1950, was fixed at \$2.4640 from then on it varied between \$2.3296 and \$2.3688 to the end of 1950.)

**S**YDNEY, February 22, 1951.—Australian exports of merchandise for the first six months of the current fiscal year commencing July 1, 1950, increased by £131.6 million or 51.2 per cent. Total value of exports amounted to £388.8 million, compared with £257.2 million during the first six months of 1949-50. Imports of merchandise were valued at £334.1 million, which gave Australia a favourable overseas trade balance of £54.7 million, compared with £17 million for the same period of the previous year. The higher value of exports was due mainly to increased exports of wool and sheepskins also wheat and flour, the increases amounting to £112.5 million and £10.3 million. Imports of merchandise were £93.9 million higher than for the same period of 1949, which totalled £240.2 million, metals and manufactures accounting for £26 million of the increase.

Total value of exports, including bullion and specie, amounted to £389.7 million, as compared with total imports of £335.7 million, which gave a total favourable balance of trade of £54 million as against £16.6 million in the first six months of 1949-50.

## **Favourable Trade Balance Recorded with North America**

Australia had a favourable balance of £7.4 million with North America, compared with an unfavourable balance of £7.2 million for the corresponding period last year, exports totalling £40.2 million and imports £32.8 million. Of these totals, exports to Canada amounted to £6.7 million and imports from Canada £7.8 million. Wool exports to Canada were valued at £1.6 million for scoured and washed wool, tops, noils and waste, and £507,000 for greasy wool.

No details are available as to imports from various countries, except according to statistical classifications of commodities. Increased totals were shown in each classification, the total value of metals and machinery increasing to £135.7 million as against £97.4 million in the corresponding period of 1949-50. The next largest was yarns, textiles and apparel with £60.3 million (£51.8 million), followed by oils, fats and waxes with a total of £32,022,000 (£22.6 million). A sharp increase was shown in the value of imports of rubber and rubber goods, the total of £10.2 million being more than double that of imports during the first six months of the previous year, £4.2 million. Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers imported also showed a marked increase to £9.3 million (£6 million).

With regard to exports, the largest, of course, occurred under the heading of animal substances, not foodstuffs, with a total value of £240.7 million (£126.7 million), wool exports accounting for £228.6 million (£119.4 million), followed by foodstuffs of vegetable origin totalling £75.4 million (£65.4 million) the chief item being wheat with a value of £36.1 million (£26.2 million).



# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### **Chile Signs Agreement for Development of Fishing Industry**

Santiago, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An important agreement was signed on March 15 between the Minister of Economy and Commerce and the representative of the Foodstuffs and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. This agreement stipulates the contracting of an expert in fishing biology to study the fisheries wealth of Chile, especially on the coast between Valparaíso and Talcahuano. The expert will give special attention to the hake (merluza), one of the most important fish in the region mentioned, the studies being directed towards regulating the fishing of that species on the basis of a sustained yield, avoiding at the same time any danger of a reduction in the species.

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### **Chilean Forest Wealth to be Developed**

Santiago, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement in connection with the forest industry is being studied with the representative of the United Nations Foodstuffs and Agricultural Organization. It is proposed that the Organization lend the services of five forest experts to Chile for a period of one year. It is proposed that these technicians cover the following branches of forest work:—Defence against desert grounds; chemical utilization of lumber; preservation of woods and forests; forestry and nurseries, and erosion and preservation of all natural resources.

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### **Italian Company Tenders on Trolley-Buses for Chile**

Santiago, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that a proposal for the supply of 417 trolley-buses has been received from the Fiat Company of Italy at a slightly lower price than the one quoted by the French Company.

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### **Chile Accelerates the Import Permit Procedure**

Santiago, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council is studying a manner of facilitating delivery of merchandise arriving in Chile by authorizing customs to stamp the necessary documents. This formality at present is effected by the Foreign Trade Council in Santiago with consequent delays. It has been agreed in principle to accord this treatment to merchandise imported under Group A.1, this is to say, all free imports.

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### **Chilean Rice Crop Hit by Low Temperatures**

Santiago, March 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Rice Producers' Association claims that the rice yield may be considered as 95 per cent lost in the Province of Nuble, 80 per cent in Linares and 60 per cent in Talca. This is due to low temperatures during the development periods which have produced a plant phenomenon known as "vanazón". The government will be requested to grant long-term credits through the fiscal and semi-fiscal institutions at special rates of interest, and also when fixing prices, to do so on the basis of the effective yield.



### **Chile to Pay for Argentine Wheat from Copper Exports**

Santiago, March 6, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that negotiations have been concluded with the Argentine Government, whereby annual imports of wheat will be paid by proceeds from the exports of Chilean copper. It is stated that these arrangements will save the country about U.S.\$25 million annually.

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### **Tanker for Chile Being Constructed in Belgium**

Santiago, March 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract is reported to have been signed with a Belgian firm for the construction of a tanker of 16,500 tons. The vessel must be completed and delivered within a term of 16 months. The cost, of about U.S.\$2,850,000, is to be paid by the three petroleum companies working in Chile. The Shell-Mex (Chile) Limited and the Standard Oil Company will pay 50 per cent of the value in equal shares, while the balance will be paid by the Chilean Petroleum Company (Copec). It has been suggested that the vessel should be designated *Manantiales*, the name of the district where Chilean petroleum is produced.

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### **Chile Authorizes Certain Free Imports of Textiles**

Santiago, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Foreign Trade Council has agreed to allow the free import of certain special types of textiles, including poplin and material for the manufacture of neckties. This authorization, which only applies to countries with which compensation treaties are in force—namely France, Spain, Belgium and Germany—has been issued at the request of local manufacturers who are short of material.

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## **HONG KONG**

### **Singapore Halts Re-Exports to Hong Kong**

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective February 28, 1951, the Government of Singapore has halted the re-export to Hong Kong of all goods from hard-currency countries. A backflow of trade from Singapore quickly developed when Hong Kong merchants realized that United States export controls on goods moving direct to Hong Kong were more severe than on goods moving via Hong Kong to Singapore on through bills of lading. The move by the Government of Singapore thus closes the loophole whereby Hong Kong traders could still obtain North American goods and tranship them to Communist China in contravention of export control policy in America.

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### **Chinese Government Places Trade On Link-Barter Basis**

Hong Kong, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Partly due to the shortage of foreign exchange, and the difficulties of supply in view of overseas export controls, the Central People's Government of China is conducting the country's international trade on what is called the link-barter basis.

Under this scheme, the values of all exports from China must be counter-balanced by the values of all imports into China. Potential Chinese export commodities have been listed and graded in accordance with their estimated importance to overseas purchasers. Desirable import items have been similarly classified in regard to their significance to China. As a general rule, only goods considered of equivalent impor-



tance may be coupled in the barter transactions. A feature of any barter deal is that the import into China must be completed before the Chinese product may be exported.

Merchants must submit details of all proposed barter transactions to one of the designated foreign trade bureaus where prices, delivery, qualities, quantities, etc. are most thoroughly investigated. Subsequent to approval, the import half of the deal is completed and the trader then uses his "export credit", carefully controlled by permit.

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### **Chinese People's Government Centralizes Trade Control**

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central People's Government of China, at Peking, has further centralized its control over international trade. Whereas until recently the various subordinate foreign trade bureaus located in the important cities of Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wuhan, Tientsin, Port Arthur and Dairen had operated under the regional governments of the districts in which they were situated (such as the South China, East China, Central China, or North China Military Administrative Commissions, etc.), now such bureaus have been placed directly under the Ministry of Trade in Peking, to which alone they are responsible.

This move should make uniform regulations regarding international trade, and remove certain anomalies and differences which have heretofore existed between administrative regions.

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### **Newspaper Prices in Hong Kong Increased**

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective March 1, 1951, prices of all newspapers in Hong Kong were raised due to the greatly increased price of newsprint and higher wage rates awarded to the operating unions. The English language newspapers will now be sold for 30 cents (Hong Kong currency) per copy, an increase of fifty per cent on the old price.

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### **Two Warehouse Companies in Hong Kong Discuss Amalgamation**

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Discussions with regard to a possible merger are now proceeding between the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited, and the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company Limited. These firms are the two largest warehouse enterprises in the Colony, the former having a gross storage capacity of 765,000 measured tons, the latter 140,000 measured tons, representing slightly more than half of the total warehouse space available in Hong Kong.

If discussions are satisfactorily concluded, the two companies will be operated as one concern, the China Provident shareholders receiving as consideration for the sale of their undertaking, shares in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited.

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### **Large Chinese Shipping Enterprise Reorganized**

Hong Kong, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—According to reports from Canton, the state-owned China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, perhaps the largest shipping enterprise in the country, has been reorgan-



ized into the Chinese People's Shipping Company, with head office in Peking. The line consists largely of river vessels, river barges, and coasters.

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### **Rice Production in Taiwan Sets Record**

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Rice production in Taiwan during 1950 established a new record with output totalling 1,410,000 metric tons. Of this quantity, 235,000 metric tons were surplus to the island's own requirements. The Nationalist Government of China has been encouraging rice production to the utmost, and has now set an even larger target for the year 1951, of 1,510,000 metric tons. It is well realized that the key factor in the size of the rice crop is the supply of chemical fertilizers obtainable and the government is investigating every possible source.

## **JAMAICA**

### **Jamaican Labour Unions Join Forces to Get Higher Wages**

Kingston, March 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the Trade Union Council, the two most powerful labour unions in Jamaica, have joined forces after being bitter rivals since their formation. They now present a united front to the Sugar Manufacturers Association in their demands for increased wages in the sugar estates.

The increases sought total approximately £1,000,000 which is in excess of the total per ton increase recently granted for export supplies of raw sugar by Great Britain.

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### **Airport Facilities in Jamaica Unable to Handle Traffic**

Kingston, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The large volume of air traffic passing through Kingston airport has reached such dimensions that the runways are no longer considered adequate to meet the demand. The local government has decided either to extend and strengthen the runways or to build a new airport at a more convenient location.

The small airport at Montego Bay on the North Shore is to be extended and strengthened to meet requirements of large aircraft whose passengers are requesting to land direct at this popular tourist resort.

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### **Jamaican Sugar Estates Closed by Strikes**

Kingston, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Six of the largest sugar estates are now closed because of labour strikes due to the refusal of the unions to accept the 10 per cent increase in wages offered by the sugar manufacturers. Labour has refused to agree and is holding out for an increase of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.

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## **NETHERLANDS**

### **Netherlands Merchant Fleet Larger than Before the War**

The Hague, March 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands merchant fleet has reached an all-time high of 1,170 vessels of 3,082,287 gross registered tons. Approximately half the fleet was destroyed during World War II. The present tonnage exceeds by 228,000 tons that of September 1, 1939.



Ships of over 500 gross registered tons are at present seven fewer than in 1939. Vessels below 500 tons number 584, compared with 536 in 1939.

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### **Netherlands Unemployment Figures Lower**

The Hague, March 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Unemployment figures in the Netherlands for February, 1951, dropped from 110,905 to 99,045 registered unemployed. This decline is attributed to increased seasonal development. The figure is more favourable than that of February, 1950, when 101,762 unemployed were registered with the labour bureau. The improvement was shown mainly by the building trade and in agriculture.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Hydro-Electric Power Plant Being Constructed in the Philippines**

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian)

Manila, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Power Corporation of the Philippines has announced the completion of plans for the construction of a hydro-electric plant in Loboc, Bohol, utilizing the power of the Tontonan Falls. The proposed hydro-electric plant will have a generating unit of 450 kilowatt capacity, sufficient to meet the immediate needs of six municipalities in Bohol. The cost of construction is estimated at 515,000 pesos. It is expected that 330,000 pesos of this amount, allocated for machinery and equipment, will come from the special fund for small hydro-electric projects under the pending inter-aid program of the United States Economic Co-operation Administration. The balance of 185,000 pesos will be provided by the National Power Corporation.

Being one of the most promising sites for the development of hydro-electric power in the Philippines, the Tontonan Falls project has been given high priority in the National Power Corporation's six-year hydro-power program, aimed at helping in the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

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### **Highway Facilities in the Philippines to be Repaired**

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian)

Manila, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of six million pesos has been released from the Motor Vehicle Fund for the reconditioning of highway facilities in various parts of the Philippines. It is proposed to distribute this amount as follows: 3.5 million pesos for repair and maintenance of national roads; 1.4 million pesos for provincial and city roads and the balance of 1.1 million pesos will be used for discretionary expenses in the repair of other roads.

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### **Philippines Release Foreign Exchange to Purchase Raw Materials**

Manila, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Monetary Board of the Central Bank of the Philippines has authorized the release of an additional \$12 million for foreign exchange allocations to the Import Control Board, specifically for the purchase of raw materials used in essential industries. In addition, the Import Control Board will receive \$200,000 for the importation of poultry feed.



## **Caustic Soda and Chlorine Plant to Open in Philippines**

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian)

Manila, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Superior Gas and Equipment Company has announced that a 200,000-peso concrete building is being erected to house the first caustic soda and chlorine plant in the Philippines. It is expected that production will start in July of this year. Most of the machinery to be used in the new plant will come from the United States. The five-ton caustic soda and chlorine plant will occupy an area of 5,000 square metres.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **Natal Has Record Sugar Crop**

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Natal sugar industry has broken all records in its current season in spite of the drought of the past year. Total production is expected to reach a total of 680,000 tons, as compared with the previous record of 614,000 tons produced in the 1944-45 season. This increased production has been influenced by the large increase in local consumption, not only direct but by secondary industries such as confectioners, fruit canners, bottlers, and manufacturers of fruit drinks.

The industry has contracted to export 30,000 tons to Rhodesia this year. By arrangement with the Union Government, about 10,000 tons of sugar is to be taken from surplus and made available to manufacturers in the Union which make fondant for export to the United Kingdom. It is expected that the total surplus available for export this year should not materially differ from that of last year, when Rhodesia received 20,000 tons and the United Kingdom approximately 50,000 tons.

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### **Tractor Factory to Commence Operation in South Africa**

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A British firm of light farm tractor manufacturers, which sold between 7,000 and 8,000 tractors to Union farmers and 30,000 tractor implements since 1948, is planning to produce all the required tractor implements in South Africa. The tractors and implements will be assembled from parts made under licence by a number of South African engineering firms.

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### **South African Exports Increased in January**

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary statistics issued by the South African Department of Customs and Excise indicate that the year 1951 has started well for the trade of South Africa. Exports for January totalling in value £ 27,633,373, were up by more than £ 11,000,000 over the figure for January, 1950; imports at £ 34,943,272 have risen by more than £ 10·5 million, thus illustrating the effect of the relaxation of import restrictions.

Wool was the largest single article of export during January and accounted for more than £ 10 million, over one-third of the total exports and £ 5,268,000 more than in January, 1950.



# Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	8.9	26.1	33.9	119.3	307.5	404.2
America.....	0.8	1.5	2.4	22.5	63.1	67.5
Africa.....	0.4	1.1	0.6	4.8	20.2	31.3
Asia.....	1.9	6.1	15.7	23.5	59.1	87.7
Oceania.....	1.0	2.0	3.3	16.0	44.3	54.9
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>645.6</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	32.3	154.6	233.5	425.0	1,954.1	2,133.0
Latin America.....	0.8	12.4	22.0	16.0	192.0	213.5
Europe.....	2.8	5.1	9.5	39.9	84.4	103.3
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.8	3.1	6.2	10.5	36.5	78.8
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>271.3</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>2,267.0</b>	<b>2,528.6</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>211.9</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	8,864	26,138	33,923	119,292	307,450	404,213
Ireland.....				27	71	(b)
Gibraltar.....		1	3			2
Malta.....				2	22	20
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>8,864</b>	<b>26,139</b>	<b>33,926</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>307,543</b>	<b>404,235</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	158			2,194	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	1	4	4	69	144	87
Barbados.....	43	80	87	2,132	7,080	10,057
Jamaica.....	138	271	194	6,192	16,577	19,080
Trinidad and Tobago.....	34	101	283	2,352	14,575	15,205
Bahamas.....		103	122		818	532
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	64	9	12	2,383	297	395
British Honduras.....	1	3	132	102	295	445
British Guiana.....	327	938	1,577	7,113	22,355	21,735
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>63,059</b>	<b>67,536</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		5			59	51
Union of South Africa.....	210	176	217	1,991	3,862	4,964
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		2	5	3	798	401
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		436	67	631	6,709	8,999
Nigeria.....	15			362	2,593	1,486
Sierra Leone.....				11	10	294
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	1	1	27	25	53
British East Africa.....	206	500	330	1,735	6,094	15,067
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>31,315</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	807	3,258	4,291	8,181	26,233	37,262
Pakistan.....		42	78		1,193	1,706
Ceylon.....	247	1,308	3,024	3,679	11,635	17,604
Aden.....	1			9	884	12
Federation of Malaya.....	757	1,409	8,121	10,278	16,187	28,852
Other British East Indies.....	10			127	21	47
Hong Kong.....	96	122	152	785	2,989	2,203
TOTAL ASIA.....	1,931	6,139	15,666	23,463	59,142	87,686
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	562	1,455	1,436	9,044	27,429	32,803
New Zealand.....	236	98	453	4,562	8,910	11,855
Fiji.....	162	402	1,415	2,394	7,997	10,194
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	960	1,955	3,304	16,016	44,336	54,852
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	12,956	36,862	55,930	186,099	494,229	645,624
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	32,330	154,473	233,315	424,731	1,951,860	2,130,476
Alaska.....	9	58	31	102	1,218	976
American Virgin Islands.....		3	3		14	12
Hawaii.....	7	26	139	145	361	495
Puerto Rico.....		14	49	6	523	931
United States Oceania.....					85	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	32,346	154,574	233,537	424,984	1,954,061	2,133,005
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	175	383	558	2,149	3,324	10,913
Bolivia.....	2		1	8	2,049	2,442
Brazil.....	45	1,724	2,667	769	21,163	28,178
Chile.....		3	284	179	598	1,353
Colombia.....	75	841	1,435	6,903	12,588	13,342
Costa Rica.....		173	446	76	2,119	3,378
Cuba.....	23	216	509	440	6,562	4,134
Dominican Republic.....		28	149		3,822	1,180
Ecuador.....	1	32	228	28	1,137	1,473
El Salvador.....		46	39	17	1,054	848
Guatemala.....	6	253	541	85	5,743	5,781
Haiti (Republic of).....		91	258	62	1,026	1,769
Honduras.....		187	236	38	6,986	5,621
Mexico.....	32	1,711	2,271	576	25,494	32,974
Nicaragua.....		1	6		179	339
Panama.....		509	151	16	2,572	5,478
Paraguay.....	9	53	43	59	374	350
Peru.....	442	61	846	3,005	2,465	3,961
Uruguay.....		71	834	137	1,069	2,770
Venezuela.....		5,975	10,526	1,469	91,697	87,264
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	810	12,358	22,028	16,016	192,021	213,548
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....	20	36	429	83	382	964
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	379	1,106	2,077	6,181	19,022	22,795
Bulgaria.....					1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	222	359	386	2,528	6,401	6,036
Denmark.....	8	64	76	174	1,893	1,406
Estonia.....	4	1	1	20	11	30
Finland.....	3	2	1	68	45	217
France.....	315	705	1,220	6,105	13,309	14,669



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1933	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.						
Germany.....	671	303	1,004	9,930	7,134	11,026
Greece.....	3	16	17	29	135	203
Hungary.....	17	1	20	161	76	36
Iceland.....		10	1	3	52	233
Ireland.....	193	562	741	(a)	(a)	148
Italy.....		3	101	2,631	9,048	9,373
Latvia.....				15	4	3
Lithuania.....					2	
Netherlands.....	153	258	490	3,756	6,688	8,896
Norway.....	41	53	121	733	1,212	1,405
Poland.....	7	17	69	261	183	357
Portugal.....	10	120	94	272	1,351	1,698
Azores and Madeira.....	13	47	18	179	554	387
Roumania.....	2		1	44	3	19
Spain.....	110	217	852	793	2,427	3,558
Sweden.....	211	209	598	2,114	3,474	5,145
Switzerland.....	369	967	1,162	3,488	10,902	14,464
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	3	2		257	11	80
Yugoslavia.....	4		12	64	45	122
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,758	5,058	9,491	39,891	84,365	103,274
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					3	109
Arabia.....		1,434	1,551		12,127	28,115
Belgian Congo.....			6	1	703	1,481
Burma*.....	9			273	32	
China.....	147	298	237	2,466	3,347	5,299
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	58	3	68	547	155	659
Ethiopia.....		11		2	49	31
French Africa.....		5	3	65	17	543
French East Indies.....	48			218		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		5		1	417	476
French West Indies.....				1	123	
Madagascar.....			9	36	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	5		2	10	12	17
Iran.....	2	4	60	84	288	192
Iraq.....	23	7	840	303	1,418	1,201
Israel*.....	4	76	77	131	504	490
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						2
Japan.....	435	367	888	4,643	5,551	12,087
Korea.....				1	1	35
Liberia.....				38	7	
Morocco.....	3	2	5	69	142	704
Indonesia.....	22	76	78	786	1,454	728
Surinam.....					326	228
Netherlands Antilles.....		415	1,226		3,713	17,336
Philippine Islands.....	82	179	870	386	4,203	6,425
Portuguese Africa.....			10	1	212	109
Portuguese Asia.....				2		
Siam (Thailand).....		50	55	10	72	1,181
Canary Islands.....	1		2	14	11	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	4	4	31	13	429	62
Turkey.....	16	149	184	251	1,207	1,280
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	846	3,085	6,202	10,460	36,532	78,804
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	36,764	175,076	271,261	491,353	2,266,978	2,528,629
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	49,720	211,938	327,190	677,451	2,761,207	3,174,253

\* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1933. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Britain Re-Imposes Marking Requirements on Agricultural Products

London, March 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Agricultural Departments in the United Kingdom and the Ministry of Food have made a joint announcement that imported currants, sultanas, raisins, bacon and ham, poultry, meat, and butter will require to be marked with an indication of origin as from May 25th, 1951. From that date, Orders under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, which were suspended May 25, 1950, for twelve months, will again become operative, requiring an indication of the country of origin to be applied in prescribed manner to the foregoing products.

(Editor's Note.—Other agricultural products which have been the subject of compulsory marking orders under the 1926 Act are fresh apples, eggs, oat products, tomatoes, margarine, malt products, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, and honey).

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## Canadian Export Permit Regulations Amended

Effective March 8, 1951, the following changes and additions have been made in the list of goods for which export permits are required:  
*Schedule I* (All countries, including the United States).

Delete from Group 3—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.  
Nylon filament and staple.

*Schedule II* (All countries, excluding the United States).

Delete from Group 6—Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.

Molybdenum ores and concentrates, Tin ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs, foil, tubes, alloys, dross and scrap.

*Schedule I* (All countries, including the United States).

Add to Group 3—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.

Nylon yarn, tops, staple fibre, waste, monofilament and bands.

Add to Group 6—Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.

Molybdenum ores, concentrates, compounds, alloys, other forms.

Tin ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs, foil, tubes, alloys, dross, scrap.

*Schedule II* (All countries, excluding the United States).

Add to Group 1—Agricultural and Vegetable Products.

Rubber—crude and synthetic.

Add to Group 3—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.

Cord-tire and fuel-cell fabrics.

Orlon yarn.

Viscose high tenacity tire cord and yarn.

Wool noils and waste, mill waste (garnetted, picked and carded included).

Wool rags, all types, new and old.

Wool tops, (tops of hair included).

Wool yarns.

Add to Group 4—Wood and Wood Products.

Woodpulp—sulphite, sulphate, soda and screenings.

Add to Group 5—Iron and Steel (including Alloy Steel) and their Products.

Bolts, machine screws, nuts, rivets and washers.

Jacks, 10 tons and over.

Stampings, iron and steel.

Steel shot.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Continued*

Add to Group 7—Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals and their Products.

Animal dips containing turpentine (including pine oil).

Camphor, natural and synthetic.

Ester gums.

Household and industrial fumigants, deodorants, germicides and similar preparations containing turpentine (including pine oil).

Methyl chloride.

Methylene chloride.

Naval stores gums and rosins:

Gum rosin.

Wood rosin.

Gum spirits of turpentine.

Wood turpentine.

Other terpene hydrocarbons derived from naval stores.

Pine oil.

Tar and pitch of wood.

Tall oil, crude and refined.

Tin compounds.

Add to Group 8—Arms, Ammunition, Implements or Munitions of War: Military, Naval or Air Stores.

Military apparel of all types, including insignia, and footwear.  
(New and used).

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### **Dominican Republic Establishes Import Control**

Havana, Cuba, March 19.—(FTS)—The Dominican Republic issued a decree on February 9 establishing a system of import control. The main provisions of this decree are the following: Importers must obtain prior import permits called "Import Recommendations" which will be issued by the Director General of Import and Export Control. Applications for permits covering imports over US\$100.00 will require a \$4.00 Internal Revenue stamp. The Director General shall ascertain the import tonnage available each month from all foreign countries; adjust total imports to the available tonnage; distribute import recommendations so as to cover maximum import needs; give preference to most essential imports; and for each import branch of trade give preference to at least three most important and recognized importers. Unconditional preference may be given to manufacturers importing articles for their own industries and for the national industry which will assist in filling shortages of certain imports. Import recommendations will be refused to importers who sell imports at excessive prices or are found guilty of speculation. The re-export of any imported article shall require a permit issued by the Director General.

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### **Mexico Removes Many Items from Import Licensing Control**

Mexico City, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 22 it was announced by the Mexican Minister of Economy that the importation of a wide variety of foreign goods which had been subject to import licence since July, 1947, would be allowed without licence.

The resolution removes from import licence requirements many luxury goods including preserved meats; salted, smoked or preserved fish; furs; wallets and handbags; dried fruit and nuts and fruit preserved in syrup or



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

alcohol; birdseed; billiard tables, armchairs, and wooden furniture; porcelain and earthenware; jewellery; mechanical toys; carpets and rugs; velvets; shirts, ties, collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, men's and women's hosiery, clothing accessories; blankets; drapes; pillows and cushions; boots and shoes, rubbers; men's and women's hats and caps; playing cards, calendars and catalogues; washing machines weighing over 220 lbs.; television sets without cabinets and television spare parts; and automobile wheels with tires and tubes.

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### Canadian Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers Higher

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production were higher in 1950 than in 1949. Sales amounted to \$88,106,793, against \$78,777,468 in 1949.

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### United Kingdom Exports Declined in February

London, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of United Kingdom goods in February were valued provisionally at £175·4 million, as compared with £214·4 million in January. The monthly average value of United Kingdom exports during the first two months of the year, compared with the last quarter of 1950, therefore, shows a drop of £6 million. It is not possible to judge to what extent the February dock strikes contributed to this decline.

Imports in February were worth £247·8 million. This was £50·2 million below the January figure, but £30·9 million above the monthly average in 1950.

With re-exports in February valued at £7·8 million, the excess of imports over total exports for January and February together was £139·5 million, a rate of £69·8 million a month compared with an average of £29 million in 1950.

Exports to the United States in February were valued at £10·2 million (\$28·5 million). The daily rate of exports, although below the high figure reached in the fourth quarter, exceeded that in January by 4 per cent. The rate of export in January and February together was 18 per cent below the fourth quarter.

The value of exports to Canada in February was £7·8 million (equivalent to United States \$21·8 million), a decrease of 8 per cent in the daily rate compared with January, bringing the rate of exports to Canada in January and February to 30 per cent below that in the fourth quarter.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

#### Area Trade Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)

Commonwealth—R. Campbell Smith (2144)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)

France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

### International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

### Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

### Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

### Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (6435)

News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)



## Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

**Commodity Section**—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)



# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

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## **Paper Mill to be Established in South Africa**

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Pulp and Paper Industries Limited recently adopted a scheme for financing a new mill to be built near the Tugela River. Authority was given to raise £1 million in debentures from the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited. The capital of the company is also to be increased.

The output of the company's existing factory at Enstra near Johannesburg is being nearly doubled. The buildings for this expansion are well advanced and the first shipment of the 72-inch specialty machine has been received. The manufacture of the 120-inch machine is proceeding satisfactorily overseas. Before the end of 1952, the Enstra plant should be able to supply virtually the whole of the Union's present requirements of bleached printing and writing papers and certain specialty grades.

The establishment of a pulp and paper mill on the Natal coast to meet the large requirements of the local packaging industry, as well as the paper trade generally, has been under consideration for some time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian .....		Kenya .....	Johannesburg
Sudan .....	Cairo	Korea .....	Tokyo
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Leeward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Libya .....	Rome
Austria .....	Berne	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Azores .....	Lisbon	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Balearic Islands .....	Madrid	Malta .....	Rome
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bermuda .....	New York	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Antilles .....	Caracas
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	New Zealand .....	Wellington
British Honduras .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nigeria .....	London
Burma .....	Bombay	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	Northern Ireland .....	Belfast
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Norway .....	Oslo
Chile .....	Santiago	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
China .....	Shanghai	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cuba .....	Havana	Peru .....	Lima
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Philippine Islands .....	Manila
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portuguese E. Africa .....	Johannesburg
Dominican Republic .....	Havana	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
East Anglia .....	London	Sarawak .....	Singapore
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
Egypt .....	Cairo	Scotland .....	London
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Sierra Leone .....	London
England .....	London and Liverpool	Singapore .....	Singapore
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Falkland Islands .....	Buenos Aires	South China .....	Hong Kong
Federat'n of Malaya .....	Singapore	South-West Africa .....	Cape Town
Fiji .....	Wellington	Southern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
Finland .....	Stockholm	Spain .....	Madrid
France .....	Paris	Spanish Morocco .....	Madrid
French Eq. Africa .....	Leopoldville	Sudan .....	Cairo
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Sweden .....	Stockholm
French Morocco .....	Paris	Switzerland .....	Berne
French West Indies .....	Port-of-Spain	Syria .....	Cairo
Gambia .....	London	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Gold Coast .....	London	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greece .....	Athens	Thailand (Siam) .....	Singapore
Greenland .....	Oslo	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Tunisia .....	Paris
Haiti .....	Havana	Turkey .....	Istanbul
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan .....	Cairo	Uganda .....	Johannesburg
Hawaii .....	San Francisco	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	United Kingdom .....	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Hungary .....	Berne	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Iceland .....	London	Venezuela .....	Caracas
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Wales .....	Liverpool
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Western Samoa .....	Wellington
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Windward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Iraq (Mesopotamia) .....	Cairo		
Ireland .....	Dublin		



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenberger-Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston* — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo* — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road, Karachi, 3. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square, Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

## Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

## Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

## Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

## Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

## Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

## British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

## Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

## China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

## Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

## Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

## Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

## Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

## Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

## Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

## Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

## El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

## Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

## France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PAcific 8858.

## Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

## Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

## Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

## India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

## Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

## Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

## Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.



# Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

## Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

## Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

## Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

## New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

## Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

## Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

## Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

## Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

## Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

## Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

## Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

## Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

## Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

## Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

## United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4025.

Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

## United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

## Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

## Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

## Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations March 19	Nominal Quotations March 24
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2091	·2098
		Free	·2085	·0753	·0755
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		·0490	·0491
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3430	2·3499
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0208	·0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0174	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6100	·6120
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0570	·0571
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2196	·2203
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0214	·0215
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5385	·5403
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1866	·1873
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0491
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0210	·0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1516	·1521
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0491
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0634	·0636
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0026	3·0124
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4183	·4196
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6376	2·6463
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0045	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0165	·0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2490	·2498
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0490
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2091	·2098
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5228	·5245
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1807	·1813
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0642	·0644
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2196	·2203
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9375
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9375
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9288	2·9375
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9375
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1211	·1215
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2752	·2761
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5545	·5563
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9288	2·9375
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2091	·2098
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1465	·1470
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3161	·3171
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0491
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0706	·0708
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5228	·5245
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0363	·0364
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3415	·3427
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0960	·0963
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2022	·2028
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2431	·2431
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3718	·3730
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9375
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9288	2·9375
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0456	1·0491
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6883	·6906
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3121	·3131
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
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Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

## **FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE**

OTTAWA

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1951



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# FOREIGN TRADE

I. IX

OTTAWA, APRIL 7, 1951

No. 223





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*Published by authority of*

**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**W. F. BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 7, 1951

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Pulp logs being loaded aboard the *S.S. Lawrendoc* at Buctouche, N.B., for Three Rivers, Que. With the spring break-up, a steady flow of pulp logs will be moving to paper mills for processing and stockpiling. The production of chemical and mechanical pulp totalled 3·3 million tons and 4·9 million tons in 1950, as compared with 2·9 million tons of chemical pulp and 4·8 million tons of mechanical pulp in 1949. A total of 1·5 million tons of chemical pulp and 234,000 tons of mechanical pulp were exported in 1950, as compared with 1·3 million tons and 208,000 tons, respectively, in 1949. Newsprint production in the current year is expected to total 5·4 million tons, as compared with 5·2 million tons in 1950, 5·1 million tons in 1949, and the prewar average of 3·3 million tons. Canadian exports of newsprint for 1951 are estimated at 4·8 million tons, as compared with 4·9 million tons in 1950, and the prewar average of 3·1 million tons.

*National Film Board Photo.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Jamaica Has Reduced Trading Deficit With the Dollar Area

*Reduction from \$40 million in 1947 to only \$54,000 in 1950 revealed—Sugar sales to Canada, valued at \$11 million in 1950, largely responsible for improvement—If Jamaica received dollars instead of sterling for sugar, her favourable balance would be over \$10 million.*

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**K**INGSTON, February 28, 1951.—Jamaica has made considerable progress during the last three years in reducing her trading deficit with the dollar area. Whereas this amounted to \$39,700,000 in 1947, to \$20,587,000 in 1948 and to \$10,683,000 in 1949, the deficit in 1950 was further reduced to only \$54,000, due in large measure to the revenue derived from sugar sales to Canada. These sugar shipments to Canada in 1950 totalled 122,171 tons, valued at \$10,812,132, compared with 54,814 tons, valued at \$4,316,601, in 1948. The Jamaican sugar crop is purchased by the United Kingdom in sterling, payment in dollars being received for that portion sold to Canada. Thus, if Jamaica received dollars instead of sterling, her trade with dollar countries in 1949 would have been in balance and well over \$10 million in her favour in 1950. With large additional dollar earnings from tourist traffic, it is evident that Jamaica has contributed substantial sums to the dollar pool of the sterling area in the last two years. Despite this fact, import restrictions limited purchases from Canada and the United States to basic necessities during the past year.

The following preliminary figures issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Kingston reveal that the value of Jamaica's imports have tripled in the ten years ending in 1949. Although the sterling value of purchases from Canada in 1949 was actually higher than in 1939, the relative position of Canada as a source of supply has deteriorated substantially from the peak of 1947, whereas that of the United Kingdom has improved materially. This condition is due, of course, to the severe restrictions on imports from hard-currency countries, imposed on account of exchange difficulties, limiting purchases to highly essential requirements not available from soft-currency sources.

## Imports Into Jamaica

	c.i.f. value £'s		000's omitted		6 months	
	1939	1947	1949	1950		
Total .....	6,507	18,943	19,226	9,770		
United Kingdom .....	1,848	3,796	8,669	4,171		
Canada .....	1,471	5,410	2,483	1,064		
United States .....	1,121	6,378	3,174	1,400		

## Domestic Exports from Jamaica

	f.o.b. value £'s		000's omitted		6 months	
	1939	1947	1949	1950		
Total .....	4,630	9,939	11,843	7,750		
United Kingdom .....	2,925	7,873	7,411	4,633		
Canada .....	1,096	1,254	3,137	2,021		
United States .....	260	275	415	411		



The next important sources of supply during the first half of 1950 were: Netherlands Antilles, £ 479,000; Trinidad, £ 377,000; India, £ 288,000; Japan, £ 273,000; New Zealand, £ 232,000; and Australia, £ 215,000.

### Exports from Canada Expected to Increase

It is expected that the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which went into effect on January 1, 1951, will result in an increase in exports from Canada to Jamaica this year of approximately \$1,500,000. However, it has yet to be proved that there are buyers at current Canadian prices, in the face of sterling devaluation and Canadian dollar appreciation, of commodities now available that have been off the market for some time.

If statistics for the second half of 1950 reveal that the value of Jamaica's exports during the first half of the year has been maintained, the total for 1950 will be more than three times that for 1939. The United Kingdom was the principal customer, but it is noted that Canada has increased her purchases substantially, and that the balance of trade is in favour of Jamaica. Great Britain takes most of this colony's exportable surpluses, with the exception of sugar, which accounts for the largest part of Canada's imports from Jamaica. The next principal customers of this colony for the first half of 1950 were: Netherlands, £ 132,000; Germany, £ 87,000; Bahamas, £ 69,000; and New Zealand, £ 57,000. The following table indicates the principal exports during the first half of 1950, and the countries to which shipments were made:

### Principal Exports, by Countries

(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £f.o.b.
Annotto: (lbs.) .....	627,902	38,284
United Kingdom .....	16,885	1,075
Canada .....	11,200	580
New Zealand .....	78,400	4,376
United States .....	467,297	29,141
Denmark .....	22,400	1,008
France .....	7,200	495
Holland .....	13,320	927
Sweden .....	11,200	682
Bananas: (stems) .....	2,068,657	691,463
United Kingdom .....	2,068,637	691,462
Citrus Juice: (gals.) .....	829,426	337,735
United Kingdom .....	597,904	268,118
Canada .....	216,895	62,254
Other Countries .....	14,627	7,363
Citrus Pulp: (lbs.) .....	34,320	1,520
United Kingdom .....	3,648	117
Canada .....	4,440	192
Bahamas .....	2,621	114
Trinidad .....	16,080	769
United States .....	2,487	105
Cocoa—Raw (lbs.) .....	1,778,165	146,246
Canada .....	1,185,000	94,675
Germany .....	296,707	25,386
Holland .....	246,875	21,808
Italy .....	49,583	4,377
Coffee—Raw (lbs.) .....	1,445,954	132,373
United Kingdom .....	1,131,520	82,605
Canada .....	25,872	2,587
Barbados .....	20,800	1,723
Germany .....	31,200	5,950
Holland .....	169,087	32,925
Dutch West Indies .....	37,000	3,238
Other Countries .....	30,475	3,345
Dyewood Extracts: (cwt.) .....	12,209	62,749
United Kingdom .....	8,242	47,502
Australia .....	2,749	9,946
France .....	1,061	3,935
Other Countries .....	157	1,366



**Principal Exports, by Countries—Continued**  
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £f.o.b.
Ginger: (lbs.) .....	2,351,824	303,459
United Kingdom .....	667,315	86,802
Canada .....	248,088	29,422
Australia .....	49,921	5,806
United States .....	1,192,871	154,893
Germany .....	47,563	6,751
Holland .....	31,827	5,148
Other Countries .....	114,239	14,637
Goatskins: (lbs.) .....	89,169	29,523
United States .....	89,169	29,523
Grapefruit: (boxes) .....	91,641	77,034
United Kingdom .....	81,759	67,689
Canada .....	4,800	4,800
New Zealand .....	4,596	4,136
Honey: (lbs.) .....	584,606	16,634
United Kingdom .....	582,388	16,480
Dutch West Indies .....	1,290	94
Tomato Juice: (lbs.) .....	415,669	16,471
United Kingdom .....	359,625	14,672
British Honduras .....	26,825	890
Trinidad .....	10,000	250
Lime Oil: (lbs.) .....	21,100	39,578
United Kingdom .....	15,300	27,680
Canada .....	4,000	8,000
Australia .....	1,300	2,898
United States .....	500	1,000
Oranges: (boxes) .....	113,119	106,158
United Kingdom .....	71,593	64,432
New Zealand .....	39,400	39,400
Dutch West Indies .....	1,803	2,006
Orange Oil: (lbs.) .....	34,822	12,689
United Kingdom .....	22,800	6,431
Australia .....	6,750	3,606
United States .....	4,950	2,460
Pimento: (lbs.) .....	1,714,431	100,600
United Kingdom .....	779,809	36,201
Canada .....	277,580	24,757
New Zealand .....	14,560	1,001
United States .....	460,820	28,280
Denmark .....	55,820	3,287
France .....	22,342	1,399
Holland .....	33,600	1,710
Dominican Rep. ....	29,260	1,976
Other Countries .....	40,640	1,989
Rum in Bulk: (gals.) .....	1,113,200	686,254
United Kingdom .....	923,284	559,475
Canada .....	27,607	20,053
Newfoundland .....	20,399	12,916
United States .....	38,590	35,233
Germany .....	35,880	23,774
Holland .....	19,707	11,488
Switzerland .....	34,253	15,013
Other Countries .....	13,480	8,302
Rum, in Cartons: (gals.) .....	78,259	101,134
United Kingdom .....	18,743	26,443
Canada .....	19,758	31,012
Bahamas .....	1,848	2,746
United States .....	8,227	12,518
Germany .....	23,850	20,319
Panama .....	1,080	1,344
Other Countries .....	4,753	6,752
Sugar Refined: (tons) .....	1,937	73,903
Bahamas .....	1,355	25,630
Bermuda .....	400	15,244
Other Countries .....	182	5,029
Sugar Unrefined: (tons) .....	140,709	3,683,655
United Kingdom .....	78,474	2,003,431
Canada .....	62,094	1,676,549
Tobacco Cigars: (No.) .....	6,857,500	243,164
United Kingdom .....	5,016,364	204,490
Australia .....	472,020	14,704
Bahamas .....	265,195	2,875
Bermuda .....	145,860	2,018
South Africa .....	55,975	2,667
Panama .....	536,940	7,186
Other Countries .....	365,146	9,224



## Principal Exports, by Countries—Concluded

(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £f.o.b.
Tomatoes, fresh: (lbs.) .....	9,544,299	200,229
United Kingdom .....	3,270,349	88,752
Canada .....	2,182,000	41,444
United States .....	4,021,605	67,683
Dutch West Indies .....	38,880	1,560

The following table, for the first half of 1950, indicates that the only items sold by Canada to Jamaica in any volume were fishery products, flour and leaf tobacco. Some meats, paper products, agricultural machinery and automobile parts were included. No further imports of evaporated milk may be expected, as the local condensery commenced production early this year and there is a surplus of sweetened condensed milk.

## Principal Imports, by Countries

(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £c.i.f.
Meats, fresh: (lb.) .....	329,349	20,997
Canada .....	7,135	1,720
Australia .....	142,991	9,300
New Zealand .....	179,223	9,977
*Meat, salted, dried or smoked: (lb.) .....	925,365	78,747
Canada .....	153,272	8,792
Australia .....	357,630	34,600
New Zealand .....	161,553	13,320
United States .....	173,317	8,896
Denmark .....	52,476	10,314
Other Countries .....	27,117	2,825
Meat, in airtight containers: (lb.) .....	1,154,086	112,280
United Kingdom .....	15,184	1,584
Australia .....	968,675	92,367
New Zealand .....	155,328	14,818
Denmark .....	8,383	1,583
Other Countries .....	6,516	1,928
Milk, evaporated (lb.) .....	343,324	14,887
Canada .....	343,324	14,887
Codfish, dried: (lb.) .....	3,484,127	202,166
Canada .....	916,444	55,908
Newfoundland .....	2,558,528	145,758
Other Countries .....	9,155	500
Herring, pickled (lb.) .....	1,842,171	46,347
Canada .....	1,619,930	41,507
Newfoundland .....	196,875	4,184
Other Countries .....	25,366	656
Mackerel, pickled (lb.) .....	2,705,567	90,515
Canada .....	2,300,850	77,855
Norway .....	283,517	8,494
Other Countries .....	121,200	4,166
Canned Fish: (lb.) .....	644,657	47,364
United Kingdom .....	443,903	29,440
Canada .....	126,412	12,411
Br. South Africa .....	58,778	3,840
Other Countries .....	15,564	1,673
Butter: (lb.) .....	1,048,715	135,747
Australia .....	29,471	4,016
New Zealand .....	1,014,440	130,532
United States .....	4,804	1,199
Cheese: (lb.) .....	755,143	70,974
Australia .....	367,348	35,674
New Zealand .....	366,860	32,847
Denmark .....	12,027	1,157
Holland .....	8,711	1,259
Rice: (lb.) .....	10,509,114	266,505
Burma .....	2,217,154	47,839
United States .....	892,060	21,846
Ecuador .....	7,399,900	196,820
Flour: (Bags 196 lbs.) .....	285,418	784,049
Canada .....	147,378	474,923
United States .....	137,982	308,804
Tobacco Leaf: (lb.) .....	607,753	170,562
United Kingdom .....	2,503	1,514
Canada .....	580,571	125,720
Cuba .....	24,679	43,328



**Principal Imports, by Countries—Continued**  
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £c.i.f.
Soap: Polishing (lb.) .....	229,424	5,825
United Kingdom .....	229,424	5,825
Soap: Toilet (lb.) .....	39,481	7,059
United Kingdom .....	39,274	7,037
Canada .....	207	22
Wood: Douglas Fir, Pitch Pine, White Pine: (ft.)	3,487,331	149,061
Bahamas .....	309,154	13,983
Br. Honduras .....	1,894,764	79,119
United States .....	910,480	41,187
Nicaragua .....	372,933	14,772
Printing Paper: (lb.) .....	3,329,004	68,157
United Kingdom .....	233,187	9,474
Canada .....	102,740	2,524
Czechoslovakia .....	61,264	2,099
Holland .....	590,218	10,525
Norway .....	2,175,719	38,748
Sweden .....	132,493	3,552
Other Countries .....	28,383	1,235
Paper: Wrapping (lb.) .....	1,467,925	27,954
United Kingdom .....	291,879	6,359
United States .....	52,051	3,599
Holland .....	991,314	14,662
Norway .....	95,616	1,918
Other Countries .....	127,065	1,055
Paper: Bags, Boxes, Cartons (£) .....		107,331
United Kingdom .....		64,894
Canada .....		16,796
Holland .....		19,524
Sweden .....		5,428
Rayon Piece-Goods: (yds.) .....	3,334,290	345,355
United Kingdom .....	2,055,015	229,571
Italy .....	211,960	36,138
Japan .....	922,548	64,371
Other Countries .....	144,767	15,295
Woolen Piece-Goods: (yds.) .....	127,635	62,602
United Kingdom .....	93,418	60,095
India .....	33,200	2,203
Cotton Piece-Goods: (yds.) .....	8,023,834	531,843
United Kingdom .....	2,908,511	238,631
India .....	1,608,656	87,650
Japan .....	3,390,360	185,289
Other Countries .....	116,307	20,273
Boots, shoes and Slippers: (prs.) .....	362,855	167,853
United Kingdom .....	238,584	140,653
Hong Kong .....	112,274	23,889
Other Countries .....	11,997	13,311
Coal: (tons) .....	8,904	34,839
British South Africa .....	8,901	34,788
Natural Asphalt: (tons) .....	1,764	21,192
Trinidad .....	1,695	19,891
Other Countries .....	69	1,301
Aviation Spirit: (gals.) .....	1,990,821	126,853
Trinidad .....	252,900	18,006
Dutch West Indies .....	1,737,921	108,847
Motor Spirit: (gals.) .....	7,304,921	331,370
Trinidad .....	6,880,957	311,159
Dutch West Indies .....	417,039	19,221
Kerosene Oil: (gals.) .....	1,561,864	56,048
United States .....	347,661	15,502
Dutch West Indies .....	1,214,203	40,546
Fuel Oils—All Kinds: (tons) .....	1,610,020	350,848
United States .....	347,661	15,502
Dutch West Indies .....	1,262,359	335,346
Oils Lubricating: (gals.) .....	226,909	61,271
United Kingdom .....	53,194	17,754
United States .....	166,287	42,643
Salt—Fine and Coarse: (lbs.) .....	11,250,807	40,325
United Kingdom .....	6,925,727	29,707
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	4,325,069	10,603
Cement: (lbs.) .....	58,415,042	179,107
United Kingdom .....	58,392,608	178,969
Agricultural Machinery: (£) .....		106,452
United Kingdom .....		17,904
Canada .....		2,593
United States .....		83,359
Other Countries .....		2,595



# Principal Imports, by Countries—Concluded

(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £c.i.f.
Sugar Machinery: (£) .....		52,197
United Kingdom .....		45,529
United States .....		6,638
Other Kinds of Industrial Machinery: (£) .....		540,135
United Kingdom .....		141,748
United States .....		350,243
Other Countries .....		48,144
Motor Cars: (No.) .....	440	158,288
United Kingdom .....	428	152,683
United States .....	7	2,870
France .....	5	2,735
Motor Trucks: (No.) .....	197	118,786
United Kingdom .....	196	118,636
Tires of Cars: (No.) .....	14,432	54,065
United Kingdom .....	13,952	51,701
British South Africa .....	424	2,103
Tires of Trucks: (No.) .....	7,137	83,806
United Kingdom .....	7,033	82,206
British South Africa .....	424	2,103
Parts of Motor Vehicles: (£) .....		104,294
United Kingdom .....		53,206
Canada .....		12,277
United States .....		39,916
* Under this Meat heading, is included:		
Pickled Pork: (lb.) .....		
Canada .....	150,800	8,251
United States .....	172,400	8,676
Pickled Beef: (lb.) .....		
Australia .....	173,600	8,607
New Zealand .....	98,249	4,771

## United States Freezes Assets of Communist China

Washington, March 29, 1951.—Effective December 17, 1950, the Treasury Department froze all assets in the United States owned by Communist China and by North Korea. After that date, transactions involving bank accounts, credits and other assets in the United States owned by Communist China and by North Korea, or by nationals of those two countries, are forbidden, unless licensed by the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In so far as shipments of Chinese products from Hong Kong are concerned, it is believed that banks in New York will open letters of credit provided the beneficiary can certify that no national of Communist China has had an interest in the merchandise since December 17, 1950; and also provided the beneficiary is not a national or a firm organized under the laws of Communist China or with its main place of business in Continental China, or owned chiefly by Chinese nationals, and that neither records of the bank nor the importer contains anything showing such facts concerning the beneficiary. These controls do not apply to Formosa, or to South Korea.

In response to questions by American importers, the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department has stated that the Foreign Assets Control Regulations are applicable to indirect importations from China and North Korea, as well as to direct importations from those areas. Accordingly, a Foreign Assets Control licence is required in connection with any importation through a third country, including countries contiguous to the United States, if the merchandise being imported left China on or after December 17, 1950, or if on or after that date, a person in China (except Formosa) or North Korea or a firm owned or controlled from those areas or any other designated national had an interest in the merchandise.



# Steel Production in Great Britain Greatly Increased in Past Year

*Overall industrial output higher—Rate of increase will be difficult to maintain in 1951—Output of steel ingots and castings reached all-time record of 16,293,000 tons—Little fundamental progress made in solving coal production problems—Electric power production failed to keep up with the increasing demand.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON,—British industrial production in 1950 showed an increase over 1949 of approximately 9 per cent. This compares with an increase in 1949 over 1948 of about 7·5 per cent. The figure of 9 per cent would have been even better had mining performance been more satisfactory. The index for mining and quarrying, for example, which stood at 119 in October, 1949, was only 120 a year later. This was substantially below the accompanying increase in demand. On the other hand, the index for manufacturing industries for the same period rose from 138 to 156; metals, engineering and vehicles production, from 143 to 155; textiles and clothing, from 136 to 149; food, drink and tobacco, from 111 to 113; paper and printing, from 148 to 172; building and contracting, from 134 to 141; and gas, electricity and water, from 101 to 122.

## Shortages of Raw Materials Will Affect Production

This rate of increase in production will be difficult to maintain in 1951. Shortages of vital raw materials are bound to make themselves felt while disorganization, arising from conversion from civilian to defence projects, will be a factor. It is also possible that labour problems will interfere with production more in 1951 than they did in 1950.

The steel industry has been one of the bright spots in the United Kingdom's postwar recovery picture. In 1950 the output of ingots and castings reached an all-time record of 16,293,000 tons, a figure well in excess of the 15,750,000 to 16,000,000 tons contemplated in the economic survey for 1950. This represents an increase of about 40 per cent over the average steel production in the United Kingdom for the period 1935-39. The following table reveals that progress has been continuous since the close of the war except in 1947, when it was interrupted by the fuel crisis:

United Kingdom Production of Ingots and Castings

	Actual	"Economic Survey" Target (Thousand tons)
1935-39 .....	11,649	....
1946 .....	12,695	....
1947 .....	12,725	12,500
1948 .....	14,877	14,000-14,500
1949 .....	15,553	15,250-15,500
1950 .....	16,293	15,750-16,000

Total consumption of steel by British industry in 1950 was in the neighbourhood of 14·7 million ingot tons. Of this quantity, three-quarters was required for home users and the remainder for indirect export in the form of manufactured goods of all kinds.



## Disposal of United Kingdom Steel Production

	Exports Direct	Home Exports Indirect	Market Use Home	Usage Total	Change* Stock
	(million ingot tons)				
1935-39 .....	2.3	1.1	9.5	12.9	..
1946 .....	2.5	1.6	10.1	14.2	..
1947 .....	2.0	2.1	10.3	14.4	-0.1
1948 .....	2.1	2.3	10.4	15.3	-0.5
1949 .....	2.5	3.2	10.9	16.6	-0.3
1950† .....	3.0	3.6	11.1	17.7	-0.3

\* Consumers' and merchants'.

† Estimated on basis of incomplete figures.

## Performance of Steel Industry Aids Export Program

The encouraging performance of the steel industry has enabled it to make a major contribution to the country's export program. While total British exports in 1950 were running about 70 per cent above the 1938 figure, the steel using industries increased their exports by over 189 per cent.

Steel nationalization was one of the bitterest political controversies in the United Kingdom throughout the year. Protagonists of private enterprise have stressed the very satisfactory course of United Kingdom steel production in the postwar period. In addition to the overall increase in output, the productivity per head in steel smelting and rolling plants in the United Kingdom has risen from 107 in 1945, to 140 in 1950 (1938=103). This has been mainly responsible for production exceeding estimates in the economic survey. Iron and steel prices have risen by 38 per cent since the war and are now 90 per cent above the 1938 level. This compares with a rise in wholesale prices in general (excluding the iron and steel group) of 211 per cent in the same period. Steel in the United Kingdom, therefore, is cheap not only in comparison with the general British price level, but with prices quoted by other steel making countries. For most grades the United Kingdom was able to undersell France, Belgium and Luxembourg in 1950, export prices being roughly 40 per cent below export prices from the United States.

## Little Progress Made in Solving Coal Production Problems

Despite nationalization of the coal industry shortly after the end of the war, the United Kingdom has made little fundamental progress toward a solution of its coal production problems. The situation at the end of 1950 could only be described as precarious. Coal exports, once one of the United Kingdom's basic foreign exchange earners, had to be almost eliminated, while purchases of 2 million tons of foreign coal had to be arranged from the United States and elsewhere. A rise in inland consumption of coal in 1950, as compared with 1949, occurred in all the main consumption groups except the railways. Electricity took nearly 2.9 million tons more, gas works and coke ovens about 900,000 tons more, industrial consumers about 1.8 million tons more and domestic users about 1.6 million tons more.

Increased production did not keep pace with this rise in consumption and the effect, although exports and other overseas shipments were rather less in 1950 than in 1949, was that distributive stocks at the end of 1950 were about 2.3 million tons less than at the end of 1949. Despite mechanization and continuous efforts to induce more miners into the pits, output per man shift has remained unsatisfactory and the labour force has actually declined. Unless this vital industry can be rehabilitated,



the whole success of the United Kingdom's recovery and defence program will falter. The solution does not lie in tighter restrictions on domestic and industrial use, but in the more efficient use of the coal produced and in greater overall production. The importation of foreign miners is a possible contribution to the problem, but any such move meets opposition from certain labour factions in the country.

#### Coal Production in the United Kingdom

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£	(millions of tons)			
Mined output .....	181	187	198	203	204
Opencast output .....	9	10	12	12	12
Inland consumption .....	186	185	194	196	202
Exports and bunkers .....	9	5	16	19	17

#### Electric Power Production Unable to Meet Demand

The increased power plant coming into production during 1950 was rated at one million kw., or approximately 20 per cent more than the Canadian development for the same period. Despite this expansion, power production failed to keep up with the increasing demand. During the peak period in the winter of 1949-50, the gap between supply and demand for electricity was 1,518,000 kw. The gap is estimated to be 1,889,000 kw. for the 1950-51 winter, 1,745,000 kw. in 1951-52 and 1,702,000 kw. in 1952-53. Taking the most optimistic view of the current expansion program, the supply is unlikely to overtake demand before the winter of 1954-55. In the meantime, United Kingdom industry and domestic consumers are being forced to put up with continued load shedding and power cuts. These have meant serious setbacks to industry and discomfort to householders.

If United Kingdom electricity production doubles in the next ten years, it will only be equal to United States per capita usage today. The difficulties of expanding electricity production arise from a shortage of building materials, the need to export electrical goods, as well as finding suitable sites "which satisfy the stringent economy and technical requirements and at the same time are satisfactory from the point of view of planning and amenities". The rising price of coal and the high capital cost of new plants point to a rise in the cost of electricity in the near future.

Throughout the year there was a shortage of building materials such as cement, brick and timber. Production of the domestically produced items, cement and brick, was up over last year. Preliminary figures indicate that cement production passed the 9.5 million ton mark compared with 9.3 million tons in 1949. Brick production established a new postwar record of 524 million in the month of June. The most critical shortage was in the supply of softwood timber.

Sales of cement and building materials to Canada rose from £125,799 per month in 1948 to £171,122 per month in 1949 and £195,666 per month to May of 1950. To maintain supplies on the home market, arrangements had to be made to import up to 60,000 tons of cement from continental producers at prices higher than United Kingdom cement was sold for export. Expanded building of central electrical plants and oil refineries kept domestic demand at a high level.

The government in 1950 outlined its housing program which provided for the building of 200,000 houses per year for three years including 1950. This figure compares with the 100,000 homes built in Canada in 1950 and 1,019,000 in the United States during 1949, the latter figure being the



equivalent of 350,000 houses in the United Kingdom on a comparable basis. The private builders are critical of government building policy and point to inefficiencies in the existing arrangements for issue of licences and permits as the cause of the United Kingdom's poor showing in this field. The building industry has been suffering from a general decrease in production and efficiency, which, with the increased wage rates and high cost of materials, has raised building costs to 2.5 times those of prewar.

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#### **Canadian Output of Silver, Lead and Zinc Increased**

Output of primary silver, lead and zinc in the calendar year 1950 showed substantial gains over the preceding year. Production of primary silver during 1950 totalled 22,386,456 fine ounces as compared with 17,641,493 in 1949. Primary lead production in the 12-month period amounted to 166,766 tons as compared with 159,775 a year ago. Production of primary zinc during the year rose to 312,585 tons from 288,262 in the preceding year.

Exports of refined silver in 1950 amounted to 8,355,183 fine ounces compared with 6,211,912 in 1949, and silver in ores and concentrates, 3,494,107 fine ounces compared with 4,054,614. The year's exports of lead in pigs totalled 115,167 tons (113,533 in 1949), and lead in ore, 19,276 tons (19,891). Zinc spelter exports during the year amounted to 146,880 tons (168,307), and zinc in ore, 129,561 tons (106,684).

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#### **National Income in Ireland Greatly Increased**

Dublin, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Statistics Office of Ireland has issued a survey of national income and expenditure covering the period from 1938 to 1949. It has announced that the national income in Ireland has risen from £158.2 million in 1938 to £352 million in 1949, and to £363 million last year.

Of the total national income in 1949, the sum of £329 million was domestic, and a total of £22 million was from foreign sources. During recent years, the net national expenditure shows that, despite increased income, foreign investments had to be drawn on to meet the capital program.

Total savings in 1938 were estimated at £12 million, compared with £29.8 million in 1949.

Agricultural income, judged by the value of net output on farms, has almost trebled, rising from £38.2 million in 1938 to £101.7 million in 1949, and to £104 million in 1950.

Figures for expenditure of personal income in main categories at current prices, compared with similar expenditure at both ends of the ten-year period based on 1938 values, indicate that the standard of living has risen by 19 per cent, of which the farming community was responsible for 10 per cent. The estimated expenditure on food at current prices in 1938 was £50.2 million, compared with £108.6 million in 1949. These figures do not include tourist expenditure. On alcoholic beverages and tobacco the amount spent likewise doubled, having increased from £20.6 million in 1938 to £40 million in 1949.

The government is urging greater saving among the community and less spending on non-essential goods.



# Slow Turn-round of Shipping in New Zealand is Major Issue

*Overseas freight rates raised seven and a half per cent—Royal Commission established to study waterfront industry—National Airways and Government Railways show operating losses—Timber output set record—Newsprint to be produced in new plant.*

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note.—Fourth in a series of four articles on economic conditions in New Zealand during 1950.)

WELLINGTON, January 29, 1951.—The slow turn-round of shipping is still a major issue in New Zealand. Overseas freight rates to New Zealand have been raised  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. A strike on the waterfront resulted in the declaration by Parliament of a state of emergency and a Royal Commission was set up to study the waterfront industry, without the participation of the Waterside Workers' Union.

A noted port authority visiting New Zealand has summed up the problem and suggested a solution. The efficient and economical handling of sea transport was a most important factor in the standard of life of the people of the world as a whole, because the standard of life of all countries depended, to a large extent, on their overseas trade. The slow turn-round of shipping in New Zealand, whatever its cause, reduced the effectiveness of world shipping and was a matter concerning every country with which New Zealand had trading relations.

The New Zealand National Airways reported a loss of £325,675, although total revenue miles flown were up 12.2 per cent to 4.8 million. Passenger miles were increased 24.7 per cent to 69.4 million. The government announced its intention to sell the National Airways but no definite move had been made by the year's end.

The Trans-Tasman Empire Airways commenced the operation in October of flying boats between Sydney and Wellington. The service alternates between Sydney-Auckland and Sydney-Wellington. The service has been popular and successful.

It was announced at the end of November that the Canadian Pacific Airlines would make fortnightly flights from Vancouver to Sydney through Honolulu, Nandi and Auckland. No stop-over privileges were to be allowed at Auckland. It has since been announced that, because of the Korean airlift, the new schedule would not come into operation for some time and the old route, omitting Auckland, would still operate.

The New Zealand Cabinet early in December approved a new scheme to extend Rongotai airport. The plan will give the city an aerodrome with a runway 500 feet wide and 6,000 feet long. Preliminary work is expected to take a year. When completed, Wellington will have a suitable airport a few miles from the centre of the city.

## Railways Show Operating Loss

The total revenue for the Government Railways, including road motors and other subsidiary services, amounted to £19.5 million for the year ending March 31, 1950, as against total expenditures of £20.9 million. In May the Minister announced a possible loss of £3 million for the current year and a raise in railway charges which came into effect on May 15. Some suburban concession tickets were increased 15 per cent but ordinary single and return fares were not changed. Increases in freight



charges ranged from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. It was reported that freight rates had been increased by only 20 per cent since 1939 while costs had risen 70 per cent. There are staff shortages and shortages of rolling stock and equipment.

Road transport has been a licensed industry in New Zealand since November, 1931. The number of vehicles engaged in road transport is limited and the state assumes the function of determining charges made by operation. One of the principal reasons for this control was to limit competition with the state-owned railways. The state has purchased some road services, but there is no desire on the part of the present government to buy any more or to socialize transportation.

### Coal Output Increased Slightly

The principal mineral produced in New Zealand is coal. Production for 1949 amounted to 2,813,275 tons, an increase of 37,389 tons over that for the previous year, and with an estimated value of £5.9 million. The output of the miner employed underground was 517 tons, a decrease of 29 tons compared with 1948. This was attributed mainly to the seven-hour day. Shortage of experienced men, more difficult mining conditions and longer haulages encountered in the older mines were also contributory factors.

Production of sawn timber from log-sawmills in the year ending March 31, 1949, amounted to 470.3 million board feet, a record figure. Provisional figures for the 1950 fiscal year place the output at 474 million board feet. The two chief species were *rimu* (212 million board feet) and *pinus radiata* (155 million board feet). Exports of sawn timber for 1949-50 were 24 million board feet while total imports will be 46 million board feet. Both figures are about one million board feet higher than for the previous year. *Pinus insignis* was the principal export whereas imports were largely Australian hardwood with about 12 million feet of douglas fir and 2.3 million feet of redwood and 2.5 million feet of cedar. (These latter figures are for 1948-49). The *pinus radiata*, or *pinus insignis*, as it is more commonly called in New Zealand, was brought into this country from California. It matures in about twenty-five years.

### Newsprint to be Made in New Zealand

The New Zealand Forest Service has been planning for the establishment of an integrated sawmill and pulp and paper plant at Murupara, on the Rangitaiki River, about forty miles from Rotorua. Final reports now confirm the essential soundness of the scheme. Raw material is to be supplied from the 284,000 acres of Kaingaroa State Forest, which is estimated to have a potential yield of 32 million cubic feet annually.

In full production, it is estimated that the integrated plant will produce 70 million board feet of timber annually, some 100,000 tons of newsprint, 10,000 tons of other printing and writing paper and 15,000 tons of pulp. Sixty million board feet of timber, 60,000 tons of newsprint, and between 10 and 15 thousand tons of pulp will be exported annually, mostly to Australia.

As the forests have arrived at maturity, there is an urgency in carrying out the project. The New Zealand Government is exploring ways and means of raising the necessary capital, much of which will have to be dollars for the purchase of plant in the United States and Canada.

For the year ending March 31, 1950, a total of 15,800 dwelling units was completed, an increase of 600 over the previous year. The White Paper on housing stated that a record of 5,260 state houses would be completed during 1950. Shortages of labour and materials still exist so that the



requirement for houses is still great. Labour protested against the erection of temporary housing and went on record as being opposed to working on such housing.

At present, there are limitations on buildings other than houses and about 75 per cent of the building potential is concentrated on housing. Lack of housing is a deciding factor on immigration. The Te Awamutu section of the Auckland Carpenters' Union decided to call on all members of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union and other building trade workers to withhold their labour from all immigrant transit camps until such time as sufficient permanent houses are built to house New Zealanders.

The National Government implemented their policy of selling state houses to their tenants by authorizing the sale for cash or under agreement, on such terms as the State Advances Corporation Board thinks fit. It authorizes, in particular, suspensory loans for part of the balance of the purchase money (which will be written off on observance of all the conditions of sale); the remission of the whole or part of the unpaid balance on the death of the wage-earner in the tenant's household; the limiting of rights of sale by the purchaser; and the prescribing of terms of personal occupation by the purchaser for a specified period. Title will be given only on payment of all principal, interest and other money.

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## Canadian Honey Bombed in Britain During War Making Appearance on Market

*Although warehouse in Liverpool severely damaged in air raids, tins of honey came through unscathed—No deterioration nor loss of flavour—Strong demand for Canadian product.*

By D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural)

LONDON, March 16, 1951.—Canadian honey recently appeared in the United Kingdom, though it is no longer being imported owing to the shortage of dollars, and created a favourable impression among the limited number of buyers to whom it was made available. It was learned, on investigation, that the honey had been purchased in 1942, when 3,000 cartons were placed in storage in Liverpool. As the movement of war materials had priority over what was even then considered a non-essential product, some delay was experienced before the consignment could be routed to its destination.

Liverpool was subjected at that time to a series of air raids, and the warehouse was severely damaged. In fact, the roof and one wall were literally supported by the shipment of honey, the removal of which was then considered too hazardous an undertaking. As operations in the port had to continue, and labour could not be made available for demolition purposes, the honey was not disturbed for some time.

Although most of the tins lost their cardboard containers as a result of the blast, and bomb splinters were embedded in some, the largest weighing about 14 pounds, the contents of only ten tins were completely unusable. The honey was eventually moved to another warehouse, and remained in good condition. It survived both the explosion and the elements, and has shown no deterioration or loss of flavour during the last eight years.

This Canadian honey has been placed on the market in small lots recently, in order to determine whether there is still a demand for this



product. The demand has been strong, and some manufacturers have sought quantities for blending purposes. The packers have refused to dispose of the honey except to retailers, in order that as large a proportion of the buying public as possible may sample the Canadian product, looking

**Great Britain—Canadian honey aroused much interest among visitors to the London Dairy Show in 1949. Although the United Kingdom is not importing Canadian honey at present, due to the fact that bulk purchases are being made from sterling area countries, an effort was made to remind prospective purchasers that Canada is still in a position to supply honey of high quality. Canadian exports to the United Kingdom in 1939 totalled 3,500,000 pounds, valued at \$288,000.**

*Photo by Millard.*





towards the day when honey from Canada may again be freely obtainable. A blend of honeys imported from sterling area countries, of a quite different quality, has replaced the Canadian honey in the British market.

The firm now disposing of the Canadian honey from Liverpool also had a warehouse in London that was severely damaged by a land mine. It was lined to the ceiling with 60-lb. tins of honey, stacked three deep, within which were stored glass jars of honey in cartons. One of the walls and the roof were destroyed, but the honey did not suffer apart from the loss of the cardboard containers. Breakage to the glass jars was valued at less than \$1.50.

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## Agricultural Machinery Displayed at International Exhibition in Belgium

*Over 250,000 visitors attended the 31st fair, which closed in Brussels on February 18, after a week of unprecedented activity—Total of 343 exhibitors displayed machinery, valued at over \$1.6 million, as compared with 290 exhibitors in 1949, showing machinery valued at \$1.4 million—German machinery of all types exhibited.*

By C. J. Small, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agriculture) in the Hague.

THE HAGUE.—Over 250,000 visitors attended the 31st International Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery and Products, which closed in Brussels on February 18, 1951, after a week of unprecedented activity. While most visitors were farmers from all parts of Belgium, a large number of city dwellers from Brussels, Antwerp and other nearby centres investigated the intricacies of self-propelled combines, tractors, and a host of other mechanical wonders. In addition, numerous visitors were attracted from France, Luxembourg and Holland (more than 6,000 from the latter country) and representatives of agricultural machinery interests attended from most of the West European countries and from Canada and the United States.

One of the largest fairs of its kind, the Brussels International Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery and Products is held annually in mid-February under the sponsorship of the Belgian Government. Devoted largely to agricultural equipment, the exhibition, nevertheless, provides a medium for displays of feeds, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, and a wide variety of other agricultural commodities. In addition, exhibits are sponsored annually by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments. This year the Netherlands exhibit featured an attractive display of field crop and vegetable seeds. Closely associated with this were stands manned by the members of the Netherlands Herdbook Society and the Friesian Herdbook Society which advertised by means of photographs and salient statistics the desirable features of Netherlands breeds of cattle and of Texel sheep. A continuous program of films on Netherlands seed potatoes, Texel sheep, Black-and-White Friesian and Red-and-White Meuse-Rhine-and-IJssel cattle completed the Netherlands exhibit and attracted crowds of interested spectators daily.

The site of the Brussels fair was the "Grand Palais du Centenaire Bruxelles", occupying a total space this year of over 62,000 square metres. In all 343 exhibitors took part in the 1951 Fair and displayed machinery



valued at more than 80 million Belgian francs (over \$1,600,000 Canadian). These figures surpassed the records of 1950, when 290 firms exhibited over 69 million Belgian francs worth of machinery (\$1,400,000 Canadian).

Among the foreign exhibitors were firms from Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, the lone representative from Eastern Europe. In addition, locally manufactured Belgian machinery occupied a large amount of space and featured everything from giant threshing machines to small hand-operated farm equipment.

### **Large Variety of German Equipment Displayed**

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the whole exhibition was the predominance of German machinery of nearly all types. The one major machine not offered by German manufacturers was a self-propelled combine. As far as individual machines could be compared at such an exhibition, it appeared that the German equipment in general was somewhat cheaper than that of similar types from other countries. Although Germany re-entered the agricultural machinery field in Europe somewhat later than most of its competitors, it has apparently overcome this disadvantage.

A feature not usually in evidence in such fairs in Canada and the United States was provided by the large assortment of small equipment, including hand-operated butter churns, seeders, cultivators, etc., which emphasized the degree of small scale farming still practised in Belgium and some other European countries.

Another peculiarity of the Belgian market, which has commanded the attention of agricultural equipment manufacturers, was underlined by the fact that many of the firms displayed "left cut" binders and combines. Belgium and a few sections of France are the only major areas remaining in Western Europe where "right cutting" is not the general practice. Tractor manufacturers, producing small tractors for the small scale farm units of Belgium, where the average of all farms is about 15 acres, reported slow progress in persuading the Belgian farmer to give up his team of horses in favour of mechanical power.

In addition to agricultural machinery displays, a considerable number of exhibits featured products designed to attract the farmer's wife and her city counterpart, such as a wide variety of locally produced and foreign manufactured washing machines, refrigerators, deep-freezes, and numerous household labour saving devices.

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### **Initial Par Value Established for Pakistani Rupee**

Washington, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Monetary Fund announced the establishment of the initial par value for the Pakistani rupee at 3·30852 rupees per United States dollar, the rate proposed by the Government of Pakistan.

The parities for the Pakistani rupee in terms of gold and in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944, are as follows:

0.268601	grams of fine gold per Pakistani rupee;
115.798	Pakistani rupees per troy ounce of fine gold;
3.30852	Pakistani rupees per U.S. dollar;
30.2250	U.S. cents per Pakistani rupee.



# Greece Continues Restoration of Harbours, Railways and Roads

*Expenditures for harbour restoration during 1948-49 and 1949-50 totalled U.S. \$2.4 million abroad and the drachma equipment of U.S. \$3 million locally—War-damaged network of railway track fully restored by 1950—Two thousand miles of road expected to be asphalt-surfaced by June 30 this year.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachma).

**A**THENS.—Reconstruction of war-damaged harbours and port facilities is continuing in Greece and major projects, begun in 1948 at Piraeus, Salonika, Volos and many smaller ports, have been completed. During the fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50, US\$2.4 million for needed imports of equipment and supplies from abroad and the drachma equivalent of US\$3 million expended locally, were utilized for harbour restoration. Reconstruction principally included wreckage removal, new quay walls, breakwaters, dredging, repairs to warehouses and customs houses, and improvement of freight-handling facilities.

A floating dry dock of 2,200 tons capable of servicing the largest Greek coastal ship and valued at US\$1.05 million, has been obtained from Germany against credits for surplus war material and funds made available by the United States. The dock is currently being used by the Royal Hellenic Navy, although it is to be made available to the Greek Merchant Marine within six months. The acquisition of this floating dry dock is intended to assist the development of the shipbuilding and repair industry.

## Port of Piraeus Handles Half of Total Sea Traffic

The Organization of the Port of Piraeus, "O.L.P." has succeeded in reducing port charges and in expediting the movement of freight through administrative changes and improved facilities. During 1949, the Port of Piraeus handled 70.5 per cent of the marine freight and 58.6 per cent of the maritime passenger traffic of Greece, servicing 29.7 per cent of the vessel traffic by number and 46.4 per cent by tonnage. All in all, this port handles over 50 per cent of the country's sea traffic.

### Greek Merchant Fleet

	Sept. 1, 1939		Dec. 31, 1949		June 30, 1950	
	Number of ships	Gross tonnage	Number of ships	Gross tonnage	Number of ships	Gross tonnage
Freighters .....	500	1,766,353	253	1,165,804	258	1,162,769
Tankers .....	..	..	18	98,840	19	106,084
Passenger ships .....	55	49,995	40	48,422	42	50,179
Transatlantic liners .....	1	16,990	1	16,990	1	16,990
Others .....	21	3,977	15	5,314	19	9,853
Total .....	577	1,837,315	327	1,335,370	339	1,345,875

Note.—Motor and sailing ships of over 30 tons net numbered 487, with total gross tonnage of 47,085, on June 30, 1950, as compared with 712 ships and a total gross tonnage of 55,160 on December 31, 1938. Comparative figures are not available for motor and sailing ships of 10 to 30 tons net, although these were known to number 912 with a total gross tonnage of 22,997 on December 31, 1949.

Due to insecurity, high taxes, steep local operating costs and competition from foreign shipping assisted by governmental acts, such as the United States requirement that 50 per cent of ECA cargoes be carried in United States bottoms and the United Kingdom requirement that cargoes



to and from the United Kingdom be reserved for British vessels, Greek shipowners prefer to live abroad and to sail their ships under foreign flags. It has been stated authoritatively that if all Greek-owned shipping were registered under the Greek flag, this country's merchant marine would follow in third place that of the United States and the United Kingdom.

### Greek Shipping Under Foreign Register

	January 1, 1949		January 1, 1950	
	Number of ships	Gross tonnage	Number of ships	Gross tonnage
Panama .....	196	881,908	214	1,025,726
CANADA* .....	63	449,505	49	349,891
United States .....	51	407,291	91	709,194
United Kingdom .....	120	684,195	121	704,294
Honduras .....	21	142,824	25	210,652
South Africa .....	5	39,266	6	44,340
Liberian .....	..	..	4	53,916
Other .....	7	24,908	5	22,548
Total .....	463	2,629,897	515	3,120,561

\* In addition to the ships listed of Canadian registry, 58 cargo ships, totalling 415,000 gross tons, were ordered from Canadian shipbuilders by Greek interests in 1947, and were due for delivery during the first half of 1950.

Despite the number of ships under foreign registry, Greek flag foreign exchange earnings remain substantial. Including remittances of seamen and shipowners, freight charges, passenger fares, insurance premiums, provisioning and repair charges, earnings amounted to the equivalent of US\$16.4 million for the first nine months of 1950, as compared with US\$10.7 millions, US\$12 million and US\$11 million for the calendar years 1947, 1948 and 1949. Shipping revenues follow closely, in third place, tourism and emigrant remittances as a major item of the country's invisible receipts.

### Greek Marine Traffic

	1938		1949		1st half 1950	
	Number of ships	Net tonnage	Number of ships	Net tonnage	Number of ships	Net tonnage
Arrivals						
Steamships .....	20,835	16,863,123	14,775	10,603,979	7,687	6,078,665
Sailing and motor ships ..	21,844	679,919	59,291	1,483,400	26,897	710,719
Departures						
Steamships .....	20,776	16,716,300	14,650	10,520,379	7,673	6,127,200
Sailing and motor ships ...	22,576	698,523	59,670	1,497,833	27,030	704,559

#### FREIGHT TRAFFIC

	1938	1949	1st half 1950
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Unloaded .....	2,597,803	2,938,635	1,576,934
Loaded .....	652,942	206,436	93,666
Coastal			
Unloaded .....	1,428,085	1,074,406	603,960
Loaded .....	914,593	657,507	492,610

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC

	1938	1949	1st half 1950
	Number of passengers	Number of passengers	Number of passengers
Foreign			
Arrivals .....	97,533	18,926	14,535
Departures .....	86,690	18,758	10,135
Coastal			
Arrivals .....	853,986	648,672	429,778
Departures .....	836,350	665,625	460,772

Prior to World War II, the seven Greek railroads provided a network of track 2,679 kilometres in length. Following the destructive retreat of the German army of occupation in 1944, only 670 kilometres of line



were left in usable condition. By December, 1950, despite guerrilla activities in the intervening period, the entire network was restored. The most significant achievement during the period of reconstruction was the reopening, on December 18, 1949, of the Athens-Salonika line.

In addition to repairing roadbeds and main, yard and siding track, reconstruction has included replacement of switches, installation of signals, telecommunication facilities and water tanks; construction of bridges, tunnels, station buildings and other service structures, as well as repairs to damaged rolling-stock and the procurement of new equipment.

#### Equipment of Greek Railways

	Length of track (kilometres) 1950	Gauge	Loco- motives		Diesel cars		Coaches		Freight cars	
			1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950
Hellenic State Railway .....	1,351	Standard	220	145	2	8	349	102	4,651	3,740
Piraeus-Athens- Peloponnesus Railways* ...	818	1 metre	93	67	16	13	226	52	1,037	556
Thessaly Railway	231	1 metre	23	20	..	..	55	55	459	348
Franco-Hellenic Railways .....	185	Standard	11	11	3	2	36	14	386	190
North-Western Greece Railway Co. Ltd. ....	74	1 metre	6	4	..	..	14	14	92	80
Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway ...	20	Standard	..	..	35	33	50	25	65	65
Total .....	2,679		353	247	56	56	730	262	6,690	4,979

\* Including 13 kilometres of the railway line between Pyrgos and Katakolon owned by the Pyrgos Katakolon Railway.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, funds made available by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration and supplemented by Italian war reparations, totalling the equivalent of US\$23·7 million, were utilized for imports of rolling-stock and other equipment, while the drachma equivalent of US\$3·6 million was expended locally on rehabilitation.

Greek railroads, with the exception of the Thessaly Railway, operated at a loss even before the war when competition from road haulage was far less severe, and that from internal airlines non-existent. Railway deficits are currently being met by the State which, in an effort to effect operational economies and relieve the strain on the national budget, empowered the British Accounting Advisers to Greece to undertake an investigation of the four principal lines. As a result, a 155-page report on the "Financial Aspect of Greek Railways", dated August, 1950, was submitted. The report foresees some improvement in the position during the operating year 1950-51 as a result of the full reopening of the line of the Hellenic State Railways, although continued overall losses are anticipated. The report states that if recommended action is taken and no extraneous disasters occur, the position could be greatly improved during the fiscal year 1951-52 and the railways might even become self-supporting, provided "accounting methods are revised to show the true position".

While train schedules have been restored within Greece, no improvement has been noted in the co-ordination of railways and other transportation facilities. International railroad connections have not as yet been re-established.



## **Restoration of Roads, Bridges and Vehicle Fleet Proceeding**

At the beginning of 1950 it was estimated that Greece had 2,358 miles of good road, 1,922 miles of fair road, 5,394 miles of poor road, and 1,800 miles of incomplete dirt track. Between June 30, 1949, and the end of November, 1950, 406 miles of asphalt-surfaced road were completed, bringing to a total of 1,211 the miles of asphalt-surfacing carried out under the four-year plan of the American Mission for Aid to Greece and the United States Economic Co-operation Administration. It is anticipated that by June 30, 1951, mileage will have reached almost two thousand. Similarly, by November 30, 1950, 127 bridges had been constructed under the plan, and it was expected an additional 163 would be completed by June 30, 1951. According to the present plan, the 873-mile national highway linking Kalamata in the southern Peloponnesus, via Athens and Salonika, with the Turkish border near Alexandroupolis, will have been entirely reconstructed by June 30, 1951.

During the fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50, US\$7.2 million were for expended procurement abroad of road building machinery, equipment and supplies, and the drachma equivalent of US\$20.2 million for road reconstruction.

The country's vehicle fleet, prior to World War II, numbered 17,530 units of all kinds. On liberation, less than 1,000 dilapidated vehicles remained in operation and all were badly in need of spare parts and tires. Rehabilitation of the fleet was started when UNRRA brought in 7,700 vehicles, although 45 per cent of those were off the road in various states of disrepair by the middle of 1947. However, by July, 1947, through reconditioning and import, Greece had 24,000 vehicles, including 14,000 trucks, 3,000 buses, 3,900 taxis and 3,100 passenger cars.

The Greek Government, acting on the advice of United States experts, decided that a fleet of 24,000 vehicles of all types would be sufficient for Greece after 1952, providing 10 per cent were replaced annually, so that every ten years the country would have a completely new vehicle fleet. It was decided to replace 7,000 trucks, 3,000 buses and 3,900 taxis by the end of 1952. Replacement of 500 trucks, 2,000 buses and 1,000 taxis was to take place prior to 1950, with that of the balance from 1950 to 1952.

As of June 30, 1950, professional truckers were operating 11,026 units. Merchants and industrial organizations were licensed owners of an additional 4,686 trucks, including 950 vehicles of "Y.E.K.A.", an agency of the Greek Government. As of that date there were 1,872 inter-city buses carrying 3.1 per cent of the passenger traffic, while the remaining 96.9 per cent was handled by 1,100 buses operating in the capital area. By October 17, 1950, approximately 800 trucks, 2,200 buses and 500 taxis had been replaced.

## **Import of Spare Parts and Tires Permitted**

The Greek Government has agreed to permit the annual importation of the equivalent of US\$2.5 million in spare parts, and US\$3 million in tires. To foster intra-European trade, bus and truck chassis and spare parts have been removed from quantitative restriction, where imports are effected from member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their overseas dependencies. As a result of this latter move, it has been estimated that during the fiscal year 1950-51 the equivalent of US\$6 million in equipment will be imported from European sources and only US\$4.8 million worth from the dollar area.



Greece now has a local bus-body building industry, producing 500 bodies annually, local battery and brake parts industries, with production sufficient to meet the country's requirements, and two tire rebuilding and recapping plants with a total capacity of 400 tires every 24 hours. Distributors and dealers throughout the country are well stocked and able to supply commercial and private vehicle replacement parts and tires. A modern vehicle inspection station, with a capacity of 180 vehicles daily, is nearing completion in Athens. Inspection will be compulsory, and owners will be required to effect repairs in compliance with established safety regulations.

In an effort to stimulate tourist trade, arrangements have been made whereby tourists may bring their automobiles into Greece through the Port of Piraeus without complying with the usual handling charge and customs formalities. The discharging and loading fees involved, which have been greatly reduced, now range from US\$4 to US\$8 per car, depending on weight, and are paid by the shipping agencies and included in the freight charges.

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#### **International Instrument Conference to be Held in Texas**

The Sixth International Instrument Conference, sponsored by the Instrument Society of America, will be held in Houston, Texas, September 10-14, 1951. Interested exhibitors or visitors should contact Mr. Richard Rimbach, Executive Secretary, Instrument Society of America, 921 Ridge Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pennsylvania.

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#### **Petrol Consumption in South Africa Decreased**

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Consumption of petrol in South Africa decreased last year, partially due to higher prices as well as to the campaign initiated during 1950 to economize in the use of fuel. Comparative figures for the past few years are: 1938, 155,215,168 gallons; 1948, 276,314,272 gallons; 1949, 312,143,908 gallons; 1950, 303,915,806 gallons.

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#### **Malaya to Develop New Roads**

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—An expenditure of U.S.\$410,000 has been authorized by the ECA Overseas Development Fund for the purchase of American road-building equipment for Malaya. The program calls for the building of new roads in Malaya to assist in internal security; to open up new sources for strategic materials, notably tin; and to facilitate the transport of food and other products. This project is part of a long-range road development program for Malaya, which will require the expenditure of an estimated U.S.\$7.17 million by 1955.

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#### **Indian Firm to Produce Synthetic Staple Fibre**

Bombay, March 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company, Limited, is planning to start production of staple fibre during the latter part of 1952. The viscose process plant at Nagda, Gwalior State, whose managing agents are Birla Brothers, Gwalior Ltd., will be able to produce about 28,000 bales of cotton type staple fibre a year. The management is hopeful of obtaining their annual requirements of about 10,000 tons of 99.5 per cent alpha cellulose dissolving pulp from Canada.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### High Wool Prices Seen as Threat to Australian Dairying

Melbourne, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The high income which can be made from sheep and fat cattle in Australia, compared with the harder work of dairying, is gradually increasing as a threat to the dairying industry.

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### Australia Considers Flax an Essential Industry

Melbourne, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Department of Agriculture for South Australia has been informed by the Chairman of the Flax Production Committee that the Commonwealth Government had decided to control flax and place it on a permanent basis as an essential industry. Authority has been given for the expansion of tank retting capacity at some of the tank retting mills and for the conversion of dew retting mills in suitable areas to tank retting units. Dew retting will be discontinued.

An 8-tank retting mill will be erected at Mt. Gambier in South Australia. A succession of dry years in some districts had tended to discourage flax growers, but it is hoped the increase in price will make the growing of flax more attractive. The price of standard flax straw has been increased from £9 (\$21.15) per ton to £13.10.0d. (\$31.75) per ton. The maximum price now obtainable with bonuses is £16.15.0d. a ton as against £12 for the last two years.

The Department of Agriculture is stressing the importance of the crop for defence purposes and is urging farmers who have suitable land to grow flax.

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### Prices for Australian Currants, Sultanas and Lexias Increased

Melbourne, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture stated today that increases of 56 per cent on currants, 79 per cent on sultanas and 94 per cent on lexias, above the prices paid last year, will be paid by the British Ministry of Food to Australian producers in 1951. These prices, in Australian currency, f.o.b. Australian ports, with prices received in 1950 in brackets, are: Currants, £93.15.0d a ton (£60); sultanas, £125 a ton (£70); lexias, £125 a ton (£64.7.6d.)

The Ministry has insisted that the higher price level conceded for 1951 must not be taken as a basis for negotiations in other years. Another important stipulation concerns the tonnage to be consigned to the United Kingdom this year. Of the exportable surplus, 40 per cent of currants, 35 per cent sultanas, and 47 per cent lexias will be shipped to the United Kingdom, while a maximum of 25,000 tons will be reserved for Australian needs.

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### Australia Negotiating New Egg Contract with Great Britain

Melbourne, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture stated that progress was being made in the negotiations in



London for the new egg contract between Australia and Great Britain. The Minister said it was of vital importance to the Australian egg industry that higher prices should be secured for export eggs, as the prevailing level of costs would not enable the industry to be sustained at last year's contract price.

In accordance with the policy of bringing industry representatives into government-to-government negotiations, in which the property of producers was being sold, two producer representatives, accompanied the chairman of the Egg Board to these negotiations.

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#### **Australian Firm to Establish Pine Forests**

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd., the largest group in Australia engaged in the manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard, have recently announced the formation of a new subsidiary, A. P. M. Forests Pty. Ltd., to establish large areas of pine forest in south-eastern Victoria. Australia's consumption of pulp of all kinds for paper making runs to about 135,000 long tons annually, of which approximately 83,000 long tons were produced by local mills in the year 1949. Imports of around 52,000 long tons consisted almost entirely of chemical pulp needed to strengthen the weak short fibred pulp made from the eucalyptus. The new scheme is designed to make Australia less dependent on overseas sources for her requirements of strong long fibred pulp.

### **CHILE**

#### **Chile to Encourage Olive Plantations**

Santiago, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Director General of Agriculture has recommended the exemption from taxation of new olive plantations for a period of 15 years, provided that these are planted and maintained under conditions controlled by his department.

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#### **Japanese Businessmen Visit Chile**

Santiago, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Five Japanese businessmen representing the most important industrial and commercial firms of Japan arrived in Chile on March 8. The object of the mission is to study the possible purchases of Chilean minerals. A subsequent press report stated that the business would be effected through the newly established Santiago Company, Sociedad Intercomercial Chileno-Japonesa Ltda.

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#### **Chilean Central Bank to Sell Dollars on the Free Market**

Santiago, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Chilean Central Bank has been authorized to sell dollars on the free market to produce an equilibrium between supply and demand. These dollars have been reserved for this purpose.

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#### **Population of Chile Estimated**

Santiago, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the General Statistic Board, the population of Chile on December 31, 1950, was 5,862,054. The birth rate during 1950 was 32·4 per thousand inhabitants and the mortality was 15·7 per thousand.



### **Milk Drying Plant to be Established in Chile**

Santiago, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A milk drying plant is to be established in the agricultural area of San Fernando, Chile, which is expected to process 17 million litres of milk in 1952. There is a possibility that a similar plant will be established in the vicinity of Valdivia at a later date.

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### **Chilean Government to Import Sugar Direct**

Santiago, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Government proposes to purchase refined sugar direct from the producing centres, with the object of avoiding scarcity in the domestic consuming market. The Foreign Trade Council will call for tenders for the necessary quantities. To provide the exchange, it had been proposed to apply the sum of U.S.\$1.6 million at 31 pesos per dollar, which figured under the heading of newsprint. The President, however, was opposed to this course which would necessitate applying a higher rate for the newsprint. The rate, therefore, at which these sugar imports will be effected has not yet been announced.

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### **Chile Reduces Freight Charges to Encourage Agriculture**

Santiago, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to contribute to the development of mechanization in the agricultural field, a rebate of 75 per cent will be allowed on freight charges on all agricultural machinery despatched to the South of Chile through the Development Corporation.

## **GREAT BRITAIN**

### **Licence No Longer Required to Retail Milk in Britain**

London, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—As from March 1, it has no longer been necessary to possess a licence for the sale, by retailers, of fresh milk in the United Kingdom..

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### **Heavy Horse Breeding in Scotland Encouraged**

London, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—To encourage heavy horse breeding, the United Kingdom Department of Agriculture has authorized financial assistance to societies in Scotland during 1951. This is to take the form of direct grants and grants to assist small farming members. Direct grants of a maximum of £40 per stallion are offered to societies which hire approved animals, the maximum grant being payable if 40 or more mares are served by the stallion during the season. Payment of £30 of this grant will be made when the society's application for grants has been approved and of the remaining £10 after the close of the service season.

## **MIDDLE EAST**

### **Egypt to Buy Copper from Hard-Currency Area**

Cairo, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian State Railways, finding it difficult to purchase copper in the sterling area, have applied to the Ministry of Finance for a credit of U.S.\$300,000 to purchase requirements from hard-currency sources.



### **Egypt Revises Specifications for Medical Disinfectants**

Cairo, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—New specifications covering medical disinfectants used in Egypt have been issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Health. They apply equally to imported and locally produced items. These new regulations replace previous ones issued by ministerial decree on July 13, 1944, in conformity with Article 107 of Law No. 5 of 1941 regulating the profession of pharmacists and the trade in venomous substances.

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### **New Pipeline Being Constructed in Iraq**

Cairo, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Iraq Petroleum Company's proposed 30-inch, 556-mile pipeline from the Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq to the Syrian port of Banias on the Mediterranean coast is reported under way. Construction was started in September by the Arabian Bechtel Company, the American contracting engineers, at the western end. It is expected that the pipeline will be completed to Kirkuk late in 1952. It will parallel the existing 12-inch and 16-inch Tripoli-Kirkuk pipelines from the Homs Gap to Kirkuk.

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### **Trade Stimulated in Sheikhdom of Kuwait**

Cairo, February 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Between 70 and 80 per cent of all Kuwait imports are re-exported, especially to Saudi Arabia and Iran. In view of existing world conditions, Kuwait merchants have recently been placing large orders for imported goods for immediate re-export and stockpiling. Oil royalties accruing this year to the sheikhdom are expected to total the equivalent of U.S.\$3 million, of which \$2 million will be spent for equipment for the new water distillation plant, and the remaining one million dollars to be divided between new schools and new hospitals.

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### **Saudi Arabia Institutes Income Tax**

Cairo, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The most significant development in Saudi Arabia during the latter part of 1950 was the institution of a national income tax by a decree published on November 2, 1950. The decree establishes three grades of taxes. Individuals are to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent; some merchants at the rate of 10 per cent; and partnerships and corporations, both foreign and domestic, at the rate of 20 per cent. The law provides for an exemption of 20,000 riyals (U.S.\$5,000) for personal incomes.

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### **Ethiopia to Hold Agricultural and Industrial Fair**

Cairo, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Ethiopia will stage an agricultural and industrial fair in November, 1951. Government-owned enterprises and private firms will take part and exhibits are expected to be numerous. Apart from agricultural products and livestock, there will be many other exhibits, including cotton textiles, embroideries, hand-woven cloth, sacks and bags, leather and shoes, carpets and rugs, furniture and wood items, cement, food and beverages including wheat and other flours and by-products, soaps and edible oils, and handicrafts, such as pottery, glassware, wood carvings, jewelry and basketwork. Additional information can be obtained by writing to the Industrial and Agricultural Fair, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



### **Capital Required for Ethiopian Salt Project**

Cairo, February 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Tullio Pastori, P.O. Box 47, Asmara, Eritrea, who reportedly holds a grant for the exploitation of the natural salt deposits of Ethiopia, desires to interest firms in investing in this project. He already has started to remove salt, and estimates that, with an additional investment of approximately U.S.\$14,000 in equipment, he could increase output to 100,000 tons per month. Mr. Pastori would guarantee investors 14 cents per ton for the first 100,000 metric tons, with subsequent profits to be shared by a later agreement.

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### **Air Port in Communication Plans Receive Popular Backing in Ethiopia**

Cairo, February 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Striking evidence of co-operation between the people and the Government of Ethiopia was found recently in the initial stage of the construction of the Soddo highway. The people of the Soddo district decided to raise a fund for building a road from Addis Ababa to Wourbaregh, and made application to His Imperial Majesty for approval of the scheme. His Majesty did not stop at mere approval, but issued orders to the Ministry of Public Works to spend the sum of Ethiopian \$350,000 over and above the token contribution from the people. (Editor's Note—One Ethiopian dollar equals approximately 40 cents Canadian).

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### **Air Port in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to be Expanded**

Cairo, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—If present plans are approved, the existing airport at Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is to be expanded and developed to become one of the most modern and efficient in Africa. An unofficial report put the cost involved at £500,000. The airport will have facilities for receiving all types of aircraft, including the Comet jet airliner, whose operations are planned through Khartoum. It is estimated that the work will take approximately nine months to complete, and during that time a subsidiary airdrome at Wadi Seidna will be used.

## **JAMAICA**

### **Jamaica Plans to Export Canned Bananas**

Kingston, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Experiments made for some time past by Jamaican canners are claimed to have demonstrated that marketable canned bananas can be produced. Banana-canning is nothing new, but the difficulty so far has been that the fruit turns black in the can. It now appears, after lengthy tests, that Jamaican canners have overcome this difficulty, and the Department of Commerce and Industry takes an optimistic view of the results. It is planned to export canned bananas in quantity, to the United Kingdom for a start. The bananas to be canned would be those unsuitable for shipment fresh, which are normally consumed locally.

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### **Bakeries in Jamaica Closed by Strike**

Kingston, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—For the past five days the bakeries in Kingston, Jamaica, have closed down, following a strike of their manual



workers called by the trade union which has affiliations with the majority (Bustamante) party in the House of Representatives. Some time ago, the union requested the government to apply the Minimum Wage Law to the bakeries, which would have necessitated higher wages. No action was taken, because, as is generally believed, the price of bread would have had to be increased, an unpopular move for the majority party to sponsor. The strike is interpreted as an attempt to make that inevitable move appear as the lesser of two evils.

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## PAKISTAN

### Machinery for Paper Mill Arrives in Pakistan

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Plant and machinery for the paper mill sponsored by the Central Government has reached Pakistan. This project is to cost \$14,331,212 Canadian. Pakistan has purchased Can.\$7,336,473 worth of plant and machinery and \$839,857 worth of constructional material.

The survey and site clearance work has been completed and a power generation plant with a capacity of 13,500 kw. has been installed to meet the power requirements of the mill. One of the paper machines will start operating by the end of 1951, and the entire mill is to go into production early in 1953. The mill, when completed, is estimated to produce 30,000 tons of paper per year and is expected to make the country self-sufficient in high-quality writing and printing paper.

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### Pakistan and India to Conduct Financial Transactions

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective from February 27, 1951, financial transactions between Pakistan and India are to be conducted either in Indian or Pakistani currency. India rupee balances of the State Bank of Pakistan, arising out of the transactions taking place on or after February 27, 1951, will be convertible without any restrictions into current sterling at any time at the option of the state bank. Similarly, Pakistan rupee balances held by the Reserve Bank of India, arising out of the transactions made on or after February 27, 1951, will be convertible into sterling.

The buying and selling rates announced are as follows:

Buying rate: India Rs.114. 0. 9. for Pakistan Rs.100. 0. 0.  
Selling rate: India Rs.143. 13. 3. for Pakistan Rs.100. 0. 0.  
Buying rate: Pakistan Rs.69. 8. 3. for India Rs.100. 0. 0.  
Selling rate: Pakistan Rs.69. 6. 6. for India Rs.100. 0. 0.

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### Prosperity Budget Presented in Pakistan

Karachi, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Minister of Finance presented his budget for the year 1951-52 and reviewed the financial position during the past year in a speech to the Assembly on March 19. The revised estimates for the 1950-51 fiscal year reveal a surplus of Rs.289·6 million, while the estimated surplus for the fiscal year 1951-52 is Rs.207·4 million.

The budget, described as a "Prosperity Budget for Pakistan," is notable inasmuch as it provides for reduced income taxes and tariff duties, at a time when most of the rest of the world is increasing taxes. Liberal provision is made in the budget for social and economic projects, badly needed in the nation whose national existence commenced in August, 1947. The budget shows the undoubted financial and economic progress made in the current year and the hopeful outlook for next year.



### **Machinery for Jute Mill Arrives in Pakistan**

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The first instalment of machinery for the first jute mill in Pakistan is to reach Chalna port (East Pakistan) this month. About 2,000 labourers are working to complete the building of the mill before July of this year, when 200 looms are to start functioning. Eventually, the three mills will each have 1,000 looms and will be completed within the next two years, employing about 25,000 people.

## **SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

### **Singapore Importers Concerned Over Cost of Canadian Newsprint**

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Concern is being voiced by Singapore importers and users of newsprint not only on the question of shortage of supplies, but also due to the increase in the price of Canadian newsprint. It has been pointed out that prices have increased tenfold in the last ten years, and a number of newspapers are being compelled to raise their prices.

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### **Singapore Attempting to Reduce Cost of Living**

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of the Colony of Singapore has undertaken an active campaign to reduce the cost of living. More hard currency is being allocated for purchases from dollar countries of cheap foodstuffs and other supplies. The Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office has been asked to supply the economic advisers to the government with information on items which might be imported at less cost from Canada than from other sources of supply.

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### **Malayan Imports and Exports Set Record in January**

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Malayan imports during the month of January rose to a record value of over 400 million Malayan dollars. Exports also reached an all-time high of almost 545 million Malayan dollars.

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### **Indonesian Rubber Exports Increased**

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, total exports of rubber for the period January to November, 1950, amounted to 555,341 metric tons. At this rate, exports for last year will almost double those for 1949.

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### **Tin Ore Output in Thailand Reaches Postwar High**

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of tin ore in Thailand amounted to 14,394 tons, or 10,364 tons tin-in-concentrates, during 1950, the highest annual total since the end of the war. The price of wolfram, required for the hardening of steel, has risen to an all-time record of Can.\$415 per hundred lbs., an increase of 150 per cent since the outbreak of the Korean war.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### Additional Countries Exhibiting at Fair for First Time

Among the features of this year's Trade Fair will be exhibits from countries new to the Fair—Japan, Mexico, Israel, and possibly Iraq and Iran—and a much more ambitious participation by a number of countries. The Netherlands is perhaps the most outstanding in this latter regard. Last year four Dutch firms exhibited. This year there will be about 75, taking approximately 10,000 square feet of space, to show a comprehensive array of goods in most of the 20 trade categories.

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### Large Variety of Textiles to be Shown

The textile section of the Fair will, as in former years, be the second largest in the show, being exceeded only by the machinery and plant equipment section. Space has been booked by nine countries: Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Israel, the Netherlands and the United States. Arrangements are being completed for an exhibit of Italian textiles. The British needle trade will be well represented, with an array of goods ranging from hairpins through colourful quality cloths of all descriptions to textile machinery.

Among the new British exhibitors in this section is a manufacturer of a liquid adhesive which sticks to cloth but not to fingers. Originally designed as a compound for sticking patches on burlap, it has now become popular for mending socks, rugs and other goods where the fabric may more readily be stuck together than sewn. Although this firm is doing a certain amount of industrial work in Canada, the purpose of the exhibit is to create retail markets. The firm proposes to demonstrate the making of wool rugs, fancy cushion covers and other items.

Another first-time exhibitor from Britain is showing a line of plain and printed packaging tapes, fabric garment labels and fancy ribbons.

Included in the extensive exhibit of Great Britain's National Wool Textile Export Corporation will be a modern spinning frame and other machinery. This exhibit, which has created a great deal of interest for the past two years, will again show a comprehensive variety of British textile goods. One manufacturer of light-weight woollens will show an assortment of quality tartan, including vivid designs as well as subtle colour blends. Another firm, specializing in very high quality ladies' garments, is showing a cloth that was chosen for uniforms for the women attendants at the Festival of Britain. A fibre woollen-worsted dress fabric with excellent draping qualities, useful especially for cocktail dresses and evening wear, will also be shown. A fine worsted black pepita check, ideally suited for exclusive tailoring, is another of the items to be displayed.



High-quality cloths, especially designed for the Canadian market will be shown by another member firm of the British woollen group.

A British textile firm, exhibiting independent of the national group, is showing a colourful line of upholstery and drapery fabrics in cotton, linen, linen unions, and reversible woven cotton. Also showing in the textile section is a British manufacturer of leather needle cases, hair ornaments, hair curlers, and surgical and sewing needles.

The Canadian Primary Textile Industry exhibit, comprising about 75 firms, will show a range of goods fairly representative of Canadian textile production. One of the features of this exhibit will be a new all-rayon carpet which will cover the entire floor of the huge display area. New fine screen and roller printed drapery fabrics will be shown, along with a good selection of the latest colours and styles in outer-wear and hosiery. The latest stylings in nylon, rayon, silk, woollen and worsted fabrics will be among the many features of interest to buyers and the general public alike.

Textiles are one of the major categories for the Netherlands. One firm from the Netherlands is showing many types of new and different hats, finished in fur, wool, velour and silk. Another is exhibiting angora twinsets, sweaters, and knitted vests. Yarns for many purposes, including hand-knitting, carpet, interlining, presscloth, and industrial yarns, will be among the Dutch exhibits. Fishing nets, fishnet yarns, and knitting cotton are listed as exhibits from the Netherlands, as are household linens, piece-goods, and men's, women's and children's wear. Woven labels, galloons and edgings, sports coats, raincoats and other men's wear, buttons and buckles, and laces and tapes are a few more of the Dutch exhibits. Included among the textiles will be an exhibit of *International Textiles*, a magazine published in the Netherlands for the international textile trade.

From Austria again comes a colourful display of plain and coloured woven cotton goods for shirtings and dresses. Cloths listed for display are gabardines, gingham, jacquards, and poplin. A composite display of French textiles will again be shown this year. A French firm is showing a variety of worsted textiles and ladies' and men's wear. Gabardine, suiting and tropical cloths are listed for display.

Germany will be represented with an exhibit of woollen and worsted men's and women's wear. A new Hong Kong firm is exhibiting silk piece-goods and apparel and linen embroidery. Israel is also represented in the textiles section.

Also included in the textiles section is an American exhibit of sewing machines for household and industry. Switzerland is showing textile machinery, some of which will be in operation in the machinery section.

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### Mexico to Exhibit Silverware and Jewellery

The many eye-catching novelties and fine articles of artistic design in the jewellery section of the Trade Fair always attract wide attention. Mexico will be exhibiting for the first time this year with a display of silverware and hand-made jewellery. Silver is now a major item in Mexico's export business, but a few years ago, relatively speaking, silver-smithing had fallen into disuse. The man responsible for starting the revival of the craft, Frank Sanborn, is the exhibitor at this year's Trade Fair. Today there are more than 2,000 skilled silversmiths in Mexico, the world's first silver producing country.

Among the exhibitors of jewellery will be a group of Israel firms. Products listed for exhibit are arts and crafts, novelties, silverware, religious objects, jewellery, ceramics, diamonds, and Hebrew records.



Clocks and watches of all types, ranging from delicate wrist watches to ponderous grandfather clocks, will be a feature of the jewellery section this year. A Canadian firm, three British firms, and a Switzerland firm are showing timepieces. The Canadian company will display a complete line of clocks, both spring wound and electric, wrist watches and pocket watches. Alarm clocks, desk clocks, mantel, office and wall clocks will be shown by a British firm. Electric clocks will also be shown by a British electrical equipment firm in the electrical section. A Swiss firm, specialists in wrist watches and watch movements since 1857, are exhibiting water-proof, self-winding, chronograph and calendar watches.

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#### **Identity Cards for Milan Trade Fair Available in Canada**

Facilities of the Milan Trade Fair, to be held April 12-29, 1951, in Milan, Italy, will be extended only to exhibitors and visitors holding an identity card (*carta di legittimazione*). These identity cards may be obtained on application to the office of the Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa, provided that suitable identification of the applicant is enclosed.

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#### **New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment**

Wellington, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following equipment:

Contract No. 181—one 45-ton 3-motor electric overhead travelling crane for the Roxburgh Power Station.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on May 15, 1951. (Editor's Note—Copies of specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.)

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#### **Canadian Crude Oil Production Increased**

Deliveries of crude petroleum and natural gasoline by Canadian producers rose sharply in 1949, the total for the year amounting to 21,305,348 barrels, as compared with 12,286,660 in 1948. The gross sales value was \$61,091,128, as compared with \$37,388,975 in 1948.

There were 3,166 operating wells in 1949, up from 2,581 in the preceding year. Number of employees rose to 2,142 from 1,641, and their salaries and wages advanced to \$6,304,601 from \$4,391,929. Alberta accounted for the bulk of the total output in 1949, amounting to 20,246,392 barrels, almost double the 1948 production of 10,973,583. During its third year the Leduc field produced 9,688,784 barrels as compared with 4,657,371 in 1948, and the Redwater field, which started in 1948, produced 4,793,491 barrels as against 36,875. Refining capacity and transportation facilities had a limiting effect on the output, but the completion of the pipeline from Edmonton to the lakehead at Superior, Wisconsin, U.S.A., will permit an increased flow from Alberta's wells.

Saskatchewan's production of crude oil totalled 782,188 barrels in 1949 compared with 849,166 in 1948. In Ontario, there was an increase of 47 per cent to 260,670 barrels. Wells in New Brunswick and Northwest Territories did not produce quite as much crude in 1949 as in the preceding year.



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8.2	27.1	47.1	125.1	377.4	484.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.9	6.6	13.4	25.2	74.1	87.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8.0	29.4	45.3	87.4	333.0	364.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.5	7.1	10.8	32.1	86.3	100.4
Iron and Products.....	12.8	67.7	100.4	162.6	891.6	980.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.3	16.5	22.5	38.4	174.7	215.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	7.7	35.6	51.2	121.7	535.3	611.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.1	11.0	17.6	35.2	130.7	158.2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.2	10.8	18.8	49.6	158.1	172.2
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>211.9</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products—</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	1,254	4,468	7,434	20,948	72,623	90,986
Nuts.....	177	1,313	1,909	3,499	23,187	22,373
Vegetables.....	496	1,904	2,457	6,051	19,185	24,504
Grains and products.....	1,220	987	2,308	17,274	25,857	39,407
Sugar and products.....	704	1,954	3,828	20,581	71,084	86,945
Cocoa and chocolate.....	109	1,143	956	2,065	13,998	16,019
Coffee and chicory.....	425	3,282	4,086	3,932	28,910	42,546
Tea.....	771	2,694	2,619	9,570	21,347	28,611
Beverages, alcoholic.....	452	1,603	1,634	6,970	22,020	16,860
Gums and resins.....	97	443	807	1,404	5,302	5,999
Oils, vegetable.....	876	2,111	4,146	11,870	23,812	34,248
Rubber and products.....	825	2,957	11,875	11,290	29,020	48,680
Tobacco.....	57	297	354	2,251	3,942	3,999
Vegetable products, other.....	709	1,959	2,696	7,418	17,106	23,301
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>27,116</b>	<b>47,111</b>	<b>125,121</b>	<b>377,393</b>	<b>484,475</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>						
Meats.....	52	521	1,224			
Fish and fishery products.....	176	297	418	2,491	5,300	4,329
Furs and products.....	559	2,331	4,659	5,651	19,576	21,999
Hides and skins, raw.....	319	1,230	1,998	2,936	12,388	13,250
Leather, unmanufactured.....	210	678	1,068	2,612	6,645	8,396
Leather, manufactured.....	143	387	613	2,352	5,481	6,389
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	73	356	1,725	938	5,326	8,249
Animals and products, other.....	351	833	1,721	8,247	19,380	24,355
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>13,426</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>86,968</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,165	7,519	10,694	13,237	67,036	90,561
Cotton products.....	1,480	6,164	9,814	16,298	73,394	66,884
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	803	1,880	2,462	8,543	20,130	25,590
Silk and products.....	653	627	1,064	6,832	5,566	7,712
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	820	3,040	2,581	9,638	37,404	55,306
Wool products.....	1,786	4,563	10,271	15,547	62,656	52,383
Artificial silk and products.....	306	1,835	3,092	3,734	30,129	21,299
Textile products, other.....	1,031	3,751	5,342	13,615	36,716	44,775
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>29,378</b>	<b>45,319</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>333,032</b>	<b>364,509</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	428	1,146	2,068	5,050	14,908	17,896
Wood, manufactured.....	360	1,190	1,690	4,296	15,273	16,546
Paper.....	543	1,594	2,844	7,520	20,068	23,434
Books and printed matter.....	1,139	3,217	4,228	15,277	36,078	42,489
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>20,830</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>86,327</b>	<b>100,366</b>
<b>Iron and its Products—</b>						
Iron ore.....	95	46	8	2,830	12,057	16,802
Scrap.....	62	89	85	857	7,917	5,398
Castings and forgings.....	164	741	787	2,574	12,588	9,580
Rolling mill products.....	1,642	6,072	10,956	25,470	98,093	93,639
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	153	1,999	3,103	1,972	28,145	35,394



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Its Products—Conc.</b>						
Wire and chain.....	235	788	1,166	1,992	12,008	10,192
Farm implements and machinery....	1,442	13,135	12,152	20,320	177,210	161,642
Hardware and cutlery.....	172	845	1,457	2,147	11,650	11,783
Household machinery.....	124	1,175	1,423	2,613	10,835	13,201
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	380	1,730	3,866	5,261	33,379	39,751
Business, printing machinery.....	428	2,639	3,018	5,804	25,646	28,527
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,037	12,637	17,364	23,238	146,455	154,770
Tools.....	163	852	1,685	2,172	11,361	13,484
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,061	3,731	6,237	12,720	44,150	85,917
Automobile parts.....	2,560	11,643	19,197	24,722	117,748	158,405
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	106	932	1,465	2,459	13,724	16,779
Engines and boilers.....	664	3,558	6,319	7,789	58,698	54,640
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	57	912	1,522	1,670	11,547	14,941
Iron products, other.....	1,265	4,209	8,575	15,944	58,339	65,385
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,808</b>	<b>67,734</b>	<b>100,381</b>	<b>162,554</b>	<b>891,551</b>	<b>980,229</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	257	889	1,897	4,899	18,223	18,716
Brass, copper, and products.....	295	1,168	1,782	3,170	14,721	16,863
Tin.....	190	355	1,137	2,258	7,910	10,399
Precious metals (except gold).....	369	4,156	3,040	2,776	17,661	31,398
Clocks and watches.....	129	816	874	2,252	9,072	12,012
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,077	6,701	9,462	13,054	69,802	82,565
Non-ferrous products, other.....	955	2,446	4,333	9,987	37,303	43,574
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>22,526</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>174,692</b>	<b>215,527</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—</b>						
Clay and products.....	593	2,260	3,590	7,660	32,965	33,699
Coal.....	2,864	11,247	12,413	35,826	141,149	174,764
Coal products.....	303	1,063	1,604	3,346	15,734	15,582
Glass and glassware.....	437	2,040	2,787	6,670	25,403	28,150
Petroleum, crude.....	1,698	13,103	19,277	40,972	189,364	200,506
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	654	3,077	7,924	14,635	85,300	107,457
Stone and products.....	752	1,233	1,568	6,880	23,849	24,620
Non-metallic products, other.....	380	1,577	2,058	5,733	21,565	26,963
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>51,219</b>	<b>121,721</b>	<b>535,329</b>	<b>611,741</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>						
Acids.....	97	434	631	1,694	4,134	5,614
Cellulose products.....	131	492	697	1,719	5,654	6,234
Drugs and medicines.....	354	1,174	2,291	3,389	14,829	18,629
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	287	1,086	1,381	4,313	10,294	12,907
Fertilizers.....	91	406	755	3,873	7,768	8,792
Paints and varnishes.....	266	1,221	1,979	3,774	13,866	18,213
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	433	1,159	2,088	7,908	18,534	23,036
Synthetic resins and products.....	72	1,618	3,368	980	16,655	21,550
Chemical products, other.....	414	3,381	4,406	7,556	38,926	43,246
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>17,597</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>130,660</b>	<b>158,221</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>						
Films.....	120	339	385	1,318	3,753	4,540
Toys and sporting goods.....	85	302	678	2,446	5,758	7,069
Refrigerators and parts.....	49	874	3,150	1,080	7,342	15,353
Musical instruments.....	66	266	435	1,236	3,800	3,861
Scientific equipment.....	296	1,917	2,124	4,352	20,895	22,451
Aircraft and parts.....	208	1,150	2,466	2,883	13,256	10,942
Works of art.....	131	161	193	2,287	2,516	2,472
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	287	913	1,985	8,715	28,847	33,090
Parcels of small value.....	334	555	1,346	4,428	12,597	9,359
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	39	286	265	441	2,105	2,374
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	343	714	1,185	5,251	10,315	13,371
Miscellaneous, other.....	822	1,780	2,701	9,133	23,087	25,042
Canadian goods returned.....	187	465	576	2,269	5,856	6,719
Non-commercial articles.....	281	1,109	1,292	3,801	18,001	15,574
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>18,782</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>158,128</b>	<b>172,218</b>



# Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>All Countries</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8,173	27,116	47,111	125,121	377,393	484,475
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,883	6,631	13,426	25,227	74,096	86,968
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8,043	29,378	45,319	87,443	333,032	364,509
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,470	7,146	10,830	32,143	86,327	100,366
Iron and Products.....	12,808	67,734	100,381	162,554	891,551	980,229
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,272	16,531	22,526	38,396	174,692	215,527
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	7,681	35,600	51,219	121,721	535,329	611,741
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,144	10,970	17,597	35,206	130,660	158,221
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,246	10,831	18,782	49,640	158,128	172,218
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>49,720</b>	<b>211,938</b>	<b>327,190</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,213	2,831	2,114	16,390	20,807	27,960
Animals and Animal Products.....	293	644	1,120	4,640	6,201	9,722
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,830	8,593	12,807	40,095	119,228	112,913
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	213	237	323	3,576	3,101	3,682
Iron and Products.....	1,420	5,788	10,180	21,646	81,510	148,850
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	501	4,281	2,268	5,808	21,370	38,321
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	459	1,743	2,338	13,045	26,639	30,202
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	449	789	1,201	6,971	8,448	14,047
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	485	1,233	1,571	7,121	20,145	18,517
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,864</b>	<b>26,138</b>	<b>33,923</b>	<b>119,292</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>404,213</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,314	10,896	16,930	46,963	146,372	180,072
Animals and Animal Products.....	952	5,251	10,753	10,795	53,161	57,240
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,644	15,001	24,426	30,168	134,376	151,776
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,141	6,628	10,111	26,405	79,982	92,330
Iron and Products.....	10,902	61,578	88,500	134,844	794,210	811,008
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,211	11,245	16,274	24,365	121,818	135,686
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6,417	25,447	34,653	91,923	383,633	430,859
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,411	9,806	15,714	22,309	115,033	134,603
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,338	8,622	15,953	36,958	123,273	136,904
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>32,330</b>	<b>154,473</b>	<b>233,315</b>	<b>424,731</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>	<b>2,130,476</b>

## Canadian Exports and Imports Increased in February

The value of Canada's total domestic exports increased in February to \$233,900,000 from \$199,500,000 in February, 1950, and estimated total imports in February, 1951, were \$274,300,000 compared with \$200,200,000.

Exports—	February, 1950		February, 1951	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Millions of Dollars				
United Kingdom .....	30.4	0.3	33.6	0.1
Other Commonwealth countries ....	14.3	0.1	14.1	0.1
United States .....	128.8	1.5	152.4	2.5
Other foreign countries .....	26.0	0.2	33.8	0.2
<b>Total, all countries .....</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Imports—</b>				
	February, 1950		February, 1951**	
United Kingdom .....	25.4		27.7	
Other Commonwealth countries .....	11.2		15.9	
United States .....	143.1		198.5	
Other foreign countries .....	20.5		32.2	
<b>Total, all countries .....</b>	<b>200.2</b>		<b>274.3</b>	

\*\* Estimate only. Subject to revision.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **New Zealand Permits Added Imports of Artificers' Tools**

Wellington, March 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department has announced that additional licences may be granted for the importation of artificers' tools from Canada and the United States, to the extent of 50 per cent of the amounts of basic licences granted in respect of similar goods from the same sources in 1950. These additional licences will be available for imports from either Canada or the United States, and for all types of tools.

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## **United Kingdom Relaxes Controls on Certain Imports**

London, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government announced the addition, as from March 28, of various classes of raw and semi-manufactured materials to the present limited list of goods admissible under "world" open general licence. The effect is to permit the importation of the listed goods without individual licence regardless of their country of origin.

Items on the list which would appear to be of potential interest to Canada include: Acetylene black; asbestos, raw and fibre; beeswax; hydrastis root; film scrap and waste; flax and flax tow; pig iron; shingles of red cedar; fluorspar; dried fish (fertilizer); graphite; iron ore (including bog ore but not including pyrites); platinum ores and concentrates; liquid rosin (tall oil); magnesite; beryllium; cobalt; titanium; mustard seed; refractory or heat insulating bricks, blocks and other shapes.

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## **United States Regulation Affects Shipments from China or Korea**

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective March 7, 1951, United States Collectors of Customs were instructed to require a licence for the entry into the United States or onward transit through the United States of any goods, from any country, of Chinese or North Korean origin.

Canadian importers who have ordered goods from China or North Korea, or who expect goods from Hong Kong originating in the two former territories, should note that where such goods are to be landed at and forwarded from United States ports to a Canadian destination, a specific licence from the Foreign Assets Control Division of the United States Department of the Treasury must be presented to the United States Collector of Customs at the transit port to clear the goods and permit their onward shipment. The specific licences may be applied for through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in accordance with United States Foreign Assets Control Regulations, Section 500/808, dated March, 1951.

## **DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED**

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenberger-Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road, Karachi, 3. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunel, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square, Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations March 24	Nominal Quotations April 2
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	·2977	·2098	·2099
Austria.....	Schilling.....		·2085	·0755	·0756
Australia.....	Pound.....		3 2240	2 3499	2 3520
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0208	·0209
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0175	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6120	·6123
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0571	·0572
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2203	·2204
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0215	·0215
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5403	·4199
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1500	·1873	·1874
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0491	1 0497
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0210	·0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1521	·1522
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1 0000	1 0491	1 0497
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0636	·0636
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4 1330	3 0124	3 0142
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4196	·4199
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3 6306	2 6463	2 6479
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2498	·2499
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1 0000	1 0490	1 0497
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2098	·2099
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5245	·5248
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1813	·1814
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0644	·0644
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2203	·2204
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4 0300	2 9375	2 9400
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9375	2 9400
Israel.....	Pound.....		3 0000	2 9375	2 9400
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9375	2 9400
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1215	·1216
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2761	·2762
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5563	·5566
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4 0150	2 9375	2 9400
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2098	·2099
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1470	·1471
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3171	·3173
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1 0000	1 0491	1 0497
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0708	·0709
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5245	·5248
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0364	·3429
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3427	·0964
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0963	·2029
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2028	·2428
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2431	
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3730	·3732
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9375	2 9400
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4 0300	2 9375	2 9400
United States.....	Dollar.....		1 0000	1 0491	1 0497
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6906	·6910
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3131	·3133
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*; Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

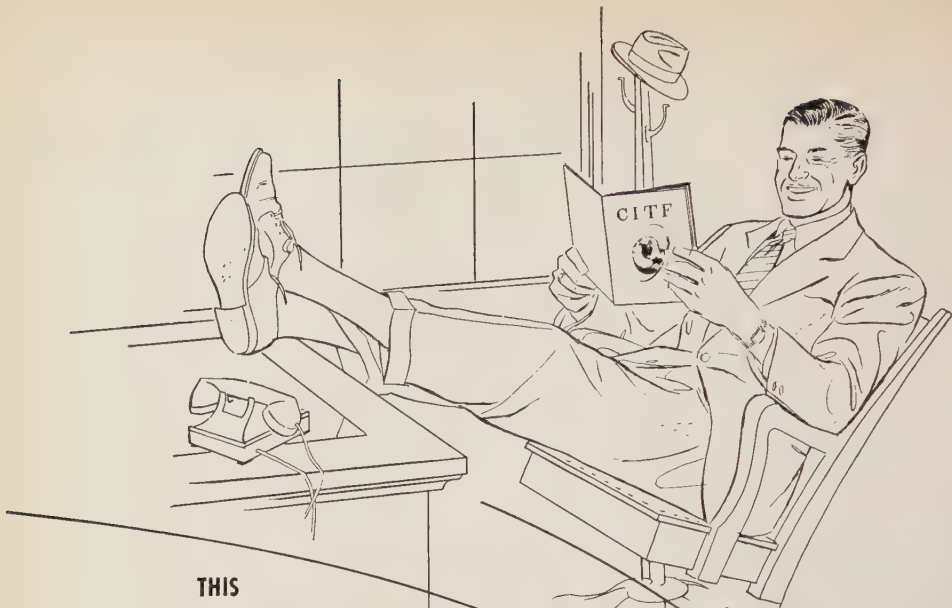
Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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# FOREIGN TRADE



IX

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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**W. F. BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 14, 1951.

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**COVER SUBJECT**—The 10,000-ton cargo liner *Beaverburn*, operated by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, is expected to be the first vessel from an overseas port to dock in Montreal this year, winning the gold-headed cane for her master, Captain R. A. Leicester. She is carrying eight passengers and 8,282 tons of cargo and expects to be in Montreal this evening. An active year in Montreal and all Canadian ports was foreseen by shipping men.

*Photo by National Film Board.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Textile Industry of Great Britain Experienced Prosperous Year

*Postwar activity and earnings maintained by flexibility in meeting new market demands and by a continuance of sellers' market—Sale of chinaware increased—Output of motor vehicle industry substantially higher—Large orders placed with shipbuilding firms.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON.—The textile industry of Great Britain had a prosperous year in 1950. Postwar activity and earnings were maintained partly by flexibility in meeting new market demands, and partly by a continuance of the sellers' market. The Lancashire cotton companies made larger profits and paid out larger dividends than in the 1920-21 boom, despite much higher raw material costs.

Disregarding events in Korea with the consequent increase of government orders, technical factors point to a continuation of high cotton and wool prices for some time to come. Rayon, on the contrary, has enjoyed the advantage of relative cheapness and versatility in manufacture and use. With wool consumption running about 20 per cent above production and prices rising steadily, Yorkshire has been turning more to artificial fibres and, in particular, to cut staple for blending with wool.

Both the cotton and wool industries faced difficult problems throughout the year, not only in carrying stock but in re-equipment. Cost of conversion was sufficient to deter many firms who questioned the stability of the trade outlook even before Korea and were worried by high costs and delivery difficulties thereafter.

Re-armament needs and the prospects of greater demands on the wool, cotton and rayon industries for exports make obvious the need for increased production if the home trade is not to go short. Because of heavy reliance by the industry on married female labour, production in the modern plant with automatic looms and shift working is not as easy to organize as in the United States. Trade union objections to certain practices also present a handicap to greater output. The need for the United Kingdom industry to use new methods is imperative. The industry has shown remarkable ability in the past to maintain its position in world trade and profits remain high. However, a buyers' market is bound to return some day and the United Kingdom must be prepared for it. According to the report of the Committee on Industrial Productivity, there is too long a lapse between the discovery of new techniques in the field of textile chemistry and engineering and their application in the industry. A large number of manufacturers, steeped in the tradition of their trade, hesitate to adopt new methods.

## Plant to Manufacture New Fibre

During the year, a report was made on the Imperial Chemical Industries' new fibre, terylene. At the present time I.C.I. is building a large plant to manufacture this commodity in Wilton, North Yorkshire. Terylene has been found suitable for mixture with cotton and wool. The new fibre will supplement the supplies of rayon which are certain to be scarce because of raw material shortages in this country.



There was a marked increase in the sale of chinaware during the year, especially to North American markets. Order books for practically all firms are now full for two or three years' time. By the end of 1950, the industry was earning as many dollars as before devaluation when the dollar prices were cut 10 per cent. Devaluation gave a spurt to the exports of lower grade pottery, although this advantage has now largely been exhausted and foreign markets for these lines have declined.

To meet the increased demand, much has been achieved in the expansion of china production by plant modernization and expansion and improvement in techniques. There has also been an increase in the amount of labour in the decorative departments which, heretofore, proved a production bottleneck.

Outside of the creditable advance in high-grade earthenware and fine china, the industry is facing a difficult time abroad through increased competition, import and currency restrictions. The export of tiles and sanitary ware both slumped with only the North American markets holding firm. Japanese competition is once again being felt. Complaints have been made to Tokyo about Japanese copying of United Kingdom designs and selling similar goods at 33½ per cent below British prices. Japan has already made great inroads into the United States market. At the same time, the United Kingdom home market is still rationed to non-decorative ware. Plants, losing their export markets, could quickly switch to the servicing of the home market, although this is still contrary to government policy. There seems no likelihood that this policy will be reversed in view of the continuing need for exports.

#### **Machine Tool Industry Increased Productive Capacity**

The United Kingdom machine tool industry has greatly increased its productive capacity so that its output for the year may top £40 million. Of this sum, products to the value of £14 million were exported. Although the impact of re-armament was not felt during the year to any great extent, the industry expects large government orders. This will result in the concentration of effort on essential types of equipment, a probable interference with exports and a certain lengthening of delivery conditions.

The industry was handicapped by a shortage of skilled workers in 1950 and the lack of such labour will retard expansion in 1951. Not only has it been found difficult to secure young people who are prepared to enter apprenticeship for four or five years, but older workers have been drawn away to other lines of production, such as motor assembly, by higher pay rates.

#### **Production of Motor Vehicles Substantially Higher**

The British motor manufacturing industry increased its total production substantially in 1950. The "big six"—Austin, Ford, the Nuffield Organization, the Standard Company, the Rootes Group and Vauxhall—produced nearly 800,000 vehicles during the year, including tractors in the case of Ford, Nuffield and Standard. This figure compares with 720,000 for the whole industry in 1949 and 630,000 in 1948. The last prewar total was 444,877.

The postwar development plans of the British motor industry assumed that there would be a steady improvement in the supply of raw materials and components. The improvement, although slow and uneven, was sufficient to permit a large expansion in the industry's production and exports. Unsatisfactory raw material supplies and the problems arising



from re-armament make it doubtful if the 1950 rate can be maintained, let alone enlarged in 1951. Every effort will be made to see that the industry gets enough raw materials to meet export commitments, although the home market will suffer and unit costs will rise as total turnover declines.

### **Large Orders Placed with Shipbuilding Firms**

The shortage of ships, with the possibility of a continuing heavy demand, encouraged ship owners to place large orders with British shipbuilding firms even though building costs were up two to three times prewar levels and all contracts were being made on a cost-plus basis. In consequence, orders received by British shipyards in 1950 were treble those of the year before rising from under half a million tons gross to over one and a half million. The total value of orders received was in the region of £150 million, of which £65 million was for export. Tankers accounted for over 50 per cent of the orders and the remainder was made up of ore carriers and cargo liners. Launchings for the year totalled 1,393,075 tons.

The outbreak of the conflict in Korea brought about a rise in freight rates at a time when many trades were becoming unremunerative. By August, substantial rises were announced. Even the possible recommissioning of the United States "mothball" fleet was not expected to unduly affect the situation. During the autumn, the marked expansion of United Kingdom exports made heavy demands on shipping. The decision to import coal diverted some 103 ships to that trade from other runs, thus accenting the shortage. By the end of the year, the exports were being held up for lack of tonnage. British liner companies, faced with an ever increasing demand for services, were obliged to engage tramps at high rates. The critical position gave rise to rumours that the government might intervene with shipping control. Despite Ministry of Transport denials that there is any present intention to reintroduce wartime requisitioning powers, fears persist that it may be necessary.

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### **Irish Race Horses Flown by Dutch Air Line to New York**

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Two Irish race horses, whose ultimate destination is Caracas, Venezuela, were flown from Shannon to New York by K. L. M.'s flying horse stall service early this month.

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### **Guatemala Coffee Crop Reduced**

Guatemala City, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates vary on the quantity of coffee still available for shipment from Guatemala, but the general belief is that some 190,000 to 200,000 bags of 46 kilos still remain. Of this amount, 135,000 bags approximately are the property of government-owned plantations, and the first 10,000 bags of this coffee will be offered at public auction on March 8.

The Guatemala coffee crop is less than the 1949-50 yield by about 15 per cent, and would have been lower but for heavy plantings in the years following the war when prices of the commodity permitted the planter to expand.

Although no definite price ceiling has yet been published for Guatemalan coffee in the United States, it is assumed that the ceiling of 60.5 cents ex-dock New York set for Colombian coffee will apply. This would indicate an f.o.b. Guatemala price of about 59 cents per lb., a figure higher than any yet obtained for Guatemalan coffee during this season.



# Many New Industries Located in Jamaica During Past Few Years

*Inducements under Pioneer Industries Law include certain income tax concessions and freedom from customs duties on plant equipment—Larger sugar crop expected this year—Citrus industry expanding—Good tourist season anticipated—Unemployment is greatest single problem.*

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**K**INGSTON, February 28, 1951.—There has been some noteworthy development in establishing new manufacturing industries in Jamaica during the past two or three years, largely owing to the inducements offered under the Pioneer Industries Law. This law gives certain income tax concessions and freedom from customs duties on plant equipment. No particular reference need be made of the older established industries beyond a brief enumeration of the principal of them for record, namely: Aerated waters; beer; canning and preserving; cigars and cigarettes; condensed milk; corn meal; cosmetics; edible oils, shortening and soaps; furniture; matches; shirts, knitted underwear and socks; and shoes.

New industries, declared under the Pioneer Industries Law, cover a fairly wide variety and include: Building materials of gypsum and of cement; cocoa processing; manufacture of laundry blue; tool handles; salt and by-products; sulphuric acid, carbon dioxide gas, etc.; wirebound and wood boxes and packaging; wire nails; cast iron pipes; jelly crystals, dessert and pudding powders; and the manufacture of glass products. Further, notices have been published of the intention to declare the following as pioneer industries: Paper bags, tissues and toilet; anhydrous alcohol; synthetic detergents; metal containers; plastic products; and concrete structural sections.

It is interesting to find that the cocoa processing factory already employs from 50 to 60 per cent of the cocoa crop in the manufacture of powder, butter, and other items, except confectionery.

The provision for the manufacture of anhydrous alcohol is on behalf of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association which expects to have a plant in operation about July, utilizing surplus molasses to produce an estimate of 15 per cent of the motor spirit consumed in the colony.

The large new textile mill got into production at the first of the year with an initial target of 14 million yards of cottons. The construction of the cement plant is ahead of schedule and will be producing before the end of the year, and is expected to satisfy the requirements of most of the British West Indies.

Outstanding too, is the development of Jamaica's large deposits of bauxite. Two United States concerns are well entrenched and propose to mine and export the bauxite, while a Canadian affiliation intends to process locally and export the alumina. The activities of all three are well advanced.

## Sugar is Most Important Agricultural Crop

Jamaica is primarily a tropical agricultural country, producing many crops, the most important of which is sugar. The final figure for the 1950 sugar crop was 271,582 tons, while the preliminary estimate for 1951 is



placed at 281,280 tons. Of the by-product rum, 19,339 puncheons were produced from the 1950 crop and the 1951 estimate is placed at 20,300 puncheons. Disease has made serious inroads into the banana crop since the prewar peak production of 27 million stems in 1937. Total stems shipped in 1950 was only about 5.5 million and over 500,000 less than in the previous year. Efforts are being made to resuscitate this industry by the introduction of the Panama disease-immune, Lacatan variety. The citrus industry is expanding and a new plant was opened last year to produce concentrated juice under contract to the British market. The out-turn of the cocoa crop runs fairly uniformly at around 2,000 tons, while the pimento crop will be about 500 tons greater at 2,500 tons this year. The 1950-51 ginger crop will run at 1,400 tons with the same, or slightly larger figure, for coffee. Tomatoes will fall off considerably this year to around 10 million pounds, due to the disastrous financial returns from last year's record crop of 18 million pounds. It will be another three to four years before coconut production is back to the pre-1944 hurricane figure. Meantime, the supply still is insufficient for the local soap, fats and oils factory. Last year there was an increase of over one thousand tons to 7,105 tons of copra, delivered to the Marketing Board. Jamaica is about self-sufficient in the production of beef cattle.

The government has set aside more than 300 acres at the western end of Kingston, known as the Industrial Estate, as sites for industrial and commercial undertakings and also to provide for expanded public works services. This area has easy access to harbour, railway and road facilities, while water and electric power are being made available. Property can be acquired under a 99-year lease subject to prescribed conditions.

### **Many Cruise Ships to Visit Kingston**

Indications are that travel to the Caribbean area will hit a postwar high this season and Jamaica is receiving a large share. Some 57 cruise ships are booked to visit Kingston and, in spite of the lack of regular boat passenger service from North America on the Atlantic coast the number of air visitors has necessitated extra plane schedules by all the leading companies.

Two new first-class hotels were opened on Jamaica's north shore for the season and now altogether, including good class guest houses, nightly accommodation is available for approximately 2,200 persons. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon that tourists complain of the high hotel rates for the service and menus received.

Unemployment is the greatest single problem in Jamaica. It is estimated the ranks of the unemployed and unemployables have swelled to close to 100,000, aggravated by deterioration in the banana industry, shrinkage in shipping and consequent waterfront work, return of ex-service men, greatly diminished recruitment of agricultural workers for the United States and a rapid increase in population. As examples, over 23,000 workers went to the United States in 1945; last year only 1,500; in 1939 some 1,287 vessels arrived in Jamaica; in 1949 only 771 and the cargo tonnage and number of passengers, correspondingly, were nearly halved.

### **Cost of Living Increased**

The working class cost-of-living index stood at 261.86 in January, 1951, as compared with 238.99 in September, 1949. The civil servants have been agitating for revision of wage scales for some time past and the government has been forced to take action. In order to cover adjust-





**Jamaica**—Scene along the north shore of Jamaica, which is primarily a tropical agricultural country, producing many crops, the most important of which is sugar. The final figure for the 1950 sugar crop was 271,582 tons while the preliminary estimate for 1951 is placed at 281,280 tons.

ments and provide unemployment relief, new taxes are being put into effect. These include increases in driving and motor car licences, commercial travellers, commission agents, auctioneers, etc., increased import duties on drygoods, boots and shoes, jewellery, motor cars, radios, gramophones, watches and wines. Postage rates and entertainment tax already have been increased and the stamp duty on cheques is to be raised shortly.

A disquieting feature has been the poor response to the government's effort to raise a loan of £ 500,000 by issue of premium bonds in units of



as low as £5, despite the attraction of prizes to be drawn at intervals, on the lottery principle. Only 20 per cent has been subscribed with the closing date March 10, and first drawing April 5.

All in all, many Jamaicans are beginning to feel most apprehensive of their country's future. The appointment has been well received of Sir Hugh M. Foot as the new Governor. Sir Hugh was previously Colonial Secretary in Jamaica and is expected to assume his new office in March.

The government has announced that the revision and reform of the Jamaican customs tariff undertaken by a select committee, has been completed and now is to be referred to various associations for comment. Chief changes are expected to be the anomalies in relation to manufactured goods and raw materials with the object of further encouraging local industry.

Also, this is in line with the recommendation of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that a British West Indian Customs Union be formed, which now is to be considered by the legislatures of the colonies concerned. It is estimated that should the union come into being, Jamaica will experience a loss of revenue of £250,000 a year, which most likely would be reduced by levying excise duties.

#### **Airport Facilities Inadequate**

The runways of Jamaica's principal airport, the Palisadoes, about nine miles from Kingston, are considered to be of inadequate length for modern requirements. Since to lengthen the present runways is a difficult problem because of the approximate sea, consideration is being given to constructing an entirely new port. This also presents its difficulties because of prevailing winds and proximity of the coast mountains in the environs of the city, but a decision in the matter is expected in the near future.

A serious dislocation of the passenger transport (bus) system in the Kingston area, was averted by the government advancing £10,000 to the franchise holders to enable insurance premiums to be met at the end of the year. The Commission appointed to enquire into the whole system has completed the taking of evidence and it is expected the findings will be made public shortly.

The winter has provided the coolest weather for many years. The temperature dropped as low as 58 degrees in the hills. Heavy showers accompanied by high winds, were uncommonly persistent on the north side of the island. The present dry season has adversely affected some areas, but not as yet to the point of concern over growing crops.

Purchases of consumer goods over the Christmas season were reported not as heavy as in 1949. Business has returned to more normal levels and, while collections continue to be met promptly, merchants are finding it more difficult to get in their accounts. Cautious traders find themselves torn between the uncertainty of price trends on the one hand and the fear of approaching shortages on the other.

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#### **Irish Frozen Beef Shipped to Canada**

Dublin, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland is sending frozen beef to Canada, the first trial shipment of about 300 tons having left Dublin recently for Saint John. Roscrea Meat Products, Limited, which shipped this consignment, has already sent a quantity of frozen meat to the United States, where it met with a good reception. This dollar-earning export is limited at present by the amount of refrigerated cargo space available to an average of about 250 tons a month.



# French Exports of Many Products Aided By Social Security Charges Drawback

*Competitive position of many traditional export commodities should improve—Decree authorizes drawback of 80 per cent of charges paid by French manufacturers of most goods exported to Canada and the United States.*

By J. H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

PARIS, March 10, 1951.—A drawback of 80 per cent of the amount of social security charges, paid by the French manufacturers of most goods exported to Canada and the United States, was authorized by a government decree of March 7, published in the *Journal Officiel* of that date. Goods re-exported after processing are also affected.

Social security charges in France are a direct levy, paid by manufacturers as a percentage of their wage and salary disbursements. Amounting to between 40 and 45 per cent of net wages, these charges have been considered a great disadvantage to export industries, especially where their goods are in competition with those of manufacturers in countries where such charges are met from consolidated government revenues.

A large number of commodities, mostly those in short supply, are expressly excluded from this measure. No drawback is granted for exports of the following: Ores of all metals; iron and steel, crude and semi-finished shapes; non-ferrous ores, metals and semi-finished shapes; scrap; precious metals; benzol; carbonates of metals; caustic soda; glycerine; alcohols; hides and skins; raw furs; wood; pulp and paper; wool and cotton in bulk and discontinuous artificial fibres in bulk or bales; and works of art.

## Competitive Position of Many Items Should Improve

French export trade with North America is largely composed of a great number of highly manufactured articles. Many commodities, such as laces, woollens, leather goods, dishes, clothing, and the innumerable artisanal de luxe specialties, involve a high degree of labour and it is in these fields that the greatest effect on prices is to be expected. Products produced with relatively little hand workmanship will evidently not benefit to the same extent.

The legislative authority for this drawback was passed by Parliament last August, but the French Government was not unanimously convinced that the expected loss of revenue would be justified by the results obtained. The recent return to a sellers' market in many commodities was a further factor in the French hesitancy in putting the drawback into effect.

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## Search for Oil Encouraged in Papua and New Guinea

Sydney, March 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Liberalized conditions for oil prospecting in Papua and New Guinea were announced by the Minister for External Territories on March 14. Two companies have spent approximately £7 million in the last few years searching for oil in areas held under permit in the territories. Discovery of oil in territories under Australian administration would be helpful from the viewpoint of defence and economic development. The new ordinance embodied the most modern features, based on results to date of the search in the areas, and on experience elsewhere.



# Greek Industry is Slow to Accept Modern Merchandising Methods

*Government is encouraging food preservation through canning, improved curing methods and cold storage—Agents of foreign firms depend heavily on direct distribution of advertising material—Foreign suppliers should not consider an order final until notified by a Greek bank that letter of credit has been opened in their favour.*

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**A**THENS—A decade of war, enemy occupation and civil strife have retarded normal evolution in merchandising to the extent that Greece is only now emerging from the "cracker-barrel" era of bulk retailing, and has not as yet enthusiastically adopted the tin can, hermetically sealed package, quick freezing or other merchandising innovations born of advancing science and mass production. In this respect, however, progress can be noted throughout the capital area, in which 25 per cent of the country's estimated eight million inhabitants live.

Efforts are being made by the government, on the advice of foreign experts, to encourage food preservation through canning, improved curing methods and cold storage, intended primarily to aid in levelling off seasonal production peaks and valleys. While the country needs the canning plants, the inexperienced operators are as yet none too concerned with the uniformity of quality so important to popular acceptance of their products. At the same time, the food processing and preservation program is fighting an uphill battle against local apathy toward the "microbiological facts of life".

Crafts and specialty shops are an outstanding characteristic of the country's industrial and commercial structure. Personal and household requirements are still largely custom made by individual craftsmen. Merchandise is marketed through shops specializing in a limited number of articles. Ready-made articles, mostly imported, and department stores of some importance can be found in the larger urban centres.

Industry and the retail trade rely almost entirely on importers for foreign supplies. Importers, in reality wholesalers, obtain their requirements through local agents of foreign principals. This practice, including commissions payable, is to a large extent established by law which limits opportunities for more direct selling.

## Greece is Discriminating Market

Despite outmoded merchandising methods, Greece is a discriminating market, very sensitive to quality in terms of likes and dislikes. Although, for foreign exchange reasons, the market is highly fickle regarding source of supply, foreign merchandise is quickly established in terms of preference and prejudice. Contract conditions and specifications must be rigidly observed by foreign suppliers.

Greece today, as a result of inflation, is both a land of scarcity and plenty, and individual purchasing power is an important deciding factor. While simple necessities through price alone are denied to many, luxuries are available to those who pay the price. The relative importance of price to other selling appeals characterizes present day merchandising in



this country. Buying considerations, other than price and utility, cannot be expected to extensively influence sales until the basic requirements of a large proportion of the population have been satisfied.

### **Foreign Firms Depend on Direct Distribution of Advertising Material**

The radio, cinema and newspaper are the most popular mediums for advertising in Greece. Newspapers, which are numerous, service mainly the interests of the many political factions. As a result of their number, they have highly restricted circulation, and are limited in size by the acute newsprint shortage. Periodicals are not used extensively for advertising.

Throughout the country building walls are utilized as sign boards, while non-illuminated, electric and neon signs, public transportation station displays and car cards are employed for publicity purposes in the larger towns and cities. Agents of foreign firms depend heavily on direct distribution of advertising material, particularly pamphlets, made available by their principals abroad.

During 1950, Greece participated in the International Embroidery and Handicrafts Fair at Cairo, the Cyprus Trade Fair at Nicosia, and the First United States International Trade Fair held in Chicago. However, because of low level output and high production costs, this country has little to offer competitively on world markets. For this reason, allocations of foreign exchange for purposes of exhibiting at fairs abroad are difficult to obtain. Although participation in the Chicago Fair, organized by the Pan-Hellenic Exporters Association of Athens, and subsidized by the State, was extensive, the venture was not regarded as successful, with the exception of the pottery and glassware exhibits.

Greek foreign exchange policy is largely formulated by the Currency Committee of the government, consisting of the Minister of Co-ordination, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of National Economy, the Governor of the Bank of Greece and two foreign advisers. The movement of all foreign exchange is controlled by the Foreign Exchange Control Committee of the Bank of Greece, the state bank.

Foreign exchange is made available first for the country's essential import requirements, including incidental freight and handling charges and, second, for travel on grounds of health, business and study abroad. The monthly allocation for travel of US\$300,000, doubled during the summer months, is half for fares and half for incidental expenses, but does not cover the travelling and other expenses incurred abroad by state officials. For students attending universities in Canada and the United States, an amount of US\$130 per student is made available monthly, plus tuition fees.

While normally the issuance of an import permit implies that the necessary foreign exchange will automatically be made available, this does not follow in every instance, particularly when procurement is to be effected in non-member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. Foreign suppliers should not consider an order final until notified by the foreign correspondent of a Greek bank that a letter of credit has actually been opened in their favour.

Policy on external trade is formulated by the Foreign Trade Board, composed of the Ministers of Co-ordination, Finance, National Economy, Supply and Distribution, and Agriculture, the Governor of the Bank of Greece and the Executive Director of the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy. Import and export controls are administered by the Foreign Trade Administration and the Bank of Greece.

Import permits are required for all imports and are granted in the



light of (1) the country's dedication to the restoration of intra-European trade by virtue of her membership in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, (2) bilateral agreements with non-member countries of the European Payments Union, such as Czechoslovakia, Finland and Spain, and (3) foreign exchange available for the procurement of essential imports obtainable from dollar sources only.

Export permits, while freely granted for products in excess of local requirements, must be obtained for all exports. Quarterly, however, every resident is allowed to send abroad gifts of such Greek products as currants, olives and figs, to a value of the current equivalent of US\$10 and, in the case of olive oil, 14 okes (17.92 kilos) semi-annually, without the necessity of complying with standing export permit and foreign exchange regulations.

### **Thousands of Greek Families in Desperate Plight**

The plight of thousands of Greek families throughout the entire country is desperate and can only be alleviated by continued generous assistance from abroad. In addition to the rebel-stricken refugee program provision, the 1950-51 budget provides for the drachma equivalent of US\$8.9 million for other social welfare activities. These activities include work relief, designed to take indigents, apart from refugees, off the dole by utilizing their services in permanent community improvements; aid to unemployed, orphans, crippled children; and the rehabilitation of handicapped people. The number of amputees in Greece, both military and civilian, has been estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. Until provided with artificial limbs and trained for some appropriate occupation, most of them are, of necessity, dependent upon public support.

In the field of public health, the building and training programs for 1949 and 1950 kept pace with schedules. The building program included the construction of nursing schools, hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, health centres and a medical and sanitation supply warehouse. Under the Ministry of Hygiene's community water supply and nationwide sanitation improvement programs, pipe, pumps and well-drilling equipment were extensively distributed, and sewage, garbage and refuse disposal systems re-established or inaugurated.

### **Incidence of Malaria Reduced**

The Ministry of Hygiene's malaria-control program, through air-spraying by airplane and land operations, as well as house-spraying, has reduced the incidence of malaria to negligible proportions. Malaria, at one time, reputedly incapacitated two to three million people a year, one-third of the population.

The lack of reliable data on Greek health facilities presented one of the main obstacles to practical planning and execution of the public health program. In an effort to overcome this dearth of information a survey of 164 hospitals, 334 private clinics and 14 health centres was completed in 1949. During that year and the first six months of 1950, some 1,267 practical nurses received training in hospitals and clinics, and a two-week training program for public health officers was held. Scholarships have been provided for physicians, nurses and medical technicians to enable them to undertake advance training in foreign countries.

While the budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year provides for the expenditure of the equivalent of US\$9.3 million on public health, there is a continuing need for better trained doctors, graduate nurses, sanitary engineers, hospital administrators and other public health personnel, as well as health education, throughout Greece.



# Mining of Copper is Important To Belgian Congo Economy

*Copper mining industry produces some 7 per cent of world production—Taxes on copper provide about one-quarter of Belgian Congo's revenue—Increased mechanization of agriculture necessitated by scarcity of manual labour and growing demand, at home and abroad, for almost anything the Belgian Congo can grow.*

By W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—The great copper mining industry of the Belgian Congo produces some seven per cent of world production of this metal, and is the fifth most important supplier in the free world, closely following Canada. This industry continues to be the largest single element in the Belgian Congo economy, taxes on copper alone providing about one-quarter of the country's revenue.

Additional hydro-electric power stations, which will increase the mining production, are being constructed in the Katanga district, and some were opened during 1950. An important company, the "Union Minière du Haut Katanga", estimated that the total production of power for its own use reached 500 million kilowatt hours last year. A third large power station, which is expected to produce as much power again, will not be opened until 1953. The excellent world prices prevailing permit the creation of these and additional expensive installations. The reserves of copper and cobalt of this huge company have been increasing through recent discoveries. This company alone already produces most of the free world's cobalt.

Prospecting was prohibited from 1941 until September, 1950, except by the several large mining concerns, notably the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, which holds concessions from the government over some important areas. General prospecting is now permitted.

## Important Cassiterite Ore Discoveries Made

The most important new discoveries have been of cassiterite (tin) ore. Several thousand tons have been located in Ruanda Urundi, 3,000 tons in one discovery alone. Veins of this ore have also been located in the Kivu. The mining concern, "Géomines", has been working pegmatite to obtain cassiterite from the hard rock. Cassiterite is found in an extremely fine form in the hard rock. The company, as yet, has been unable to crush this hard material economically, although it has succeeded in working out a system of separating the cassiterite by concentration. The Economic Co-operation Administration has signed a contract with "Géomines" under which \$1,700,000 is loaned to that company for the exploitation of tin in the Manono region. Re-imbursement of this loan is to be made in the form of minerals shipped to the United States. It is expected that this loan will greatly increase the production of tin in about two years' time. The Société Minière de Bécéka has created a subsidiary to exploit manganese deposits.

There are substantial reserves of iron, perhaps amounting to hundreds of millions of tons of ore, in the Katanga region. Nothing much has been done to exploit these reserves, but Belgian authorities, interested in the



Katanga, are now advocating that serious consideration be given to the installation of a steel industry there. No useful coal but adequate hydro-electric power supply is available in the area. It is understood that such a development heretofore has been kept in the background because it was not felt that a sufficient local market existed. However, with the trend to industrialization, which has official encouragement, this project becomes more probable. Strategic considerations may bring it to fruition before many months.

A powerful group comprising the leading mining and chemical interests has set up a company to look into the possibility of producing synthetic fuel from pit-coal, formerly considered of little value, in one section of the Katanga region.

### **Expansion in Cocoa Plantations Notable**

Perhaps the most notable expansion in Belgian Congo agriculture during 1950 occurred in the cocoa plantations. This expansion will not be reflected in production figures for about another five years. The area of recently planted and not yet productive plantations increased more than tenfold over the pre-war area. In 1950 alone, about one-seventh additional land was planted, and it is expected that this trend will continue. So far the cocoa bean is almost entirely grown by Europeans. Even when all the present acreage is in full production, the output will amount to less than half the Belgian consumption.

Production of rubber is also in its infancy. The Congolese contribution to world production is now only one-half of 1 per cent, but it is expected that within ten years it will amount to 3 per cent. The quality is now stated to be quite satisfactory, and the product is finding its way to the United States market. Rubber production was expected to reach 8,000 metric tons in 1950 as compared with 6,000 the year before. Only a minor part of the trees planted are old enough to produce. Less than half the area planted belongs to natives.

The acreage of palm trees was also extended in 1949 by more than 6 per cent, chiefly by European companies. Figures for 1950 will not be available for some months. Marketing is no longer exclusively confined to the co-operative society "Congopalm", although it is understood that the great majority of sales is still effected by that organization.

Acreage planted to rice, which is grown by the natives, was increased 13 per cent during 1949.

Compared with the crops mentioned above, the growing of tea is still on a very small scale but it is nearly sufficient to supply local needs. Some tea is exported to the United States. The natives have not yet taken to the growing of tea, which is concentrated in the east of the colony. The government is prepared to help planters acquire needed machinery.

### **Increased Mechanization Necessary in Agricultural Industry**

Very little mechanization has yet taken place in agriculture in the Belgian Congo, and extremely rudimentary methods are used for some of the crops, such as copal. Not much has been done yet in the scientific study of how to increase production of this crop or how to improve production methods. There are probably only two or three hundred tractors in use for agricultural purposes in the entire colony, although the government now offers inducements to purchase them. Nevertheless, there is a strong drive towards mechanization and the use of more scientific methods. One large firm carried out an experiment in mechanical cultivation of peanuts in the southwest of the colony, but this was given up as





**Belgian Congo—Copper refinery of l'Union Miniere du Haut Katanga at Jadotville.**

a failure in much the same way as the more widely publicized scheme in British East Africa. Throughout the year the Belgian Congo Agricultural Research Institute pushed forward studies and research at its various stations, much of this being pioneering work. The two great underlying factors which necessitate increased mechanization generally in agriculture are an insufficiency throughout the colony of manual labour, and booming demands from abroad and at home for practically anything the Congo can grow. This demand is of course increased by the worsened political situation in Asian countries.

There are 10 million natives in the Belgian Congo, plus three million in Ruanda Urundi, but their farming is not very productive and they are scattered over an enormous area. The farm labour situation is growing worse because industrialization in the towns is rapidly attracting large numbers of natives from the country, as it has done in other parts of the world. In many communities the manpower has disappeared to the cities so rapidly as to threaten family life and the very continuation of the communities themselves. This in turn has aggravated an always perilously low food supply, and threatened increased malnutrition with resultant lower physical strength and productivity of the workers. In addition to these incentives towards a more scientific and more mechanized agriculture, the government has found that by controlling the quality of export crops they have succeeded in obtaining surprisingly large increases in prices particularly for coffee. More uniform methods of cultivation would probably improve and standardize the quality of the crops, thereby bringing an even better return on the export market.

Little progress in mechanization has been made as yet however. Maintenance of machines by the natives is a great problem, as is the provision of spare parts over such a vast, thinly populated area. Most of the few agricultural tractors in use in the entire colony are concentrated in the extreme east where climate and terrain have attracted some small colonies of European agricultural settlers, probably numbering not more than 15,000.

The Ten Year Development Plan of the colony provides for a three-year soil survey, to include also the mandated territory of Ruanda Urundi



in the east. A small portion of the outlay for this survey is being provided under the Marshall Plan, chiefly in the form of United States technicians. This project reflects concern with land deterioration. Studies made recently of the use of fertilizers on Congo soil indicate that those not easily soluble such as rock phosphates stand up best under the heavy tropical rains.

In Ruanda Urundi there are too many cattle, nearly a million, and the numbers are still increasing. The government is trying to eliminate the less desirable specimens and reduce the number to about half. These cattle could be useful economically for meat in the Congo itself, but it is difficult to bring ordinary commercial considerations to apply because cattle are regarded by the natives as the evidence of social prestige.

#### **Development of Fishing Industry Being Studied**

The fishing industry in the Belgian Congo has always been most rudimentary, consisting of a small number of natives who made a living fishing in the rivers. The chronic malnutrition which weakens the native, hampering his productiveness and aggravating the shortage of labour, has led the government and large private interests to take several steps recently to increase the catch of fish. The nature and habits of the fresh water fish are being energetically studied. The types which lend themselves best to large scale operation are being selected and teams of natives are being trained to instruct the others in the best fishing methods. In several places artificial breeding of fish is being carried out with most encouraging results. A deep sea fishing industry is also being inaugurated with three specially adapted trawlers on the Atlantic. An ice plant, salting and drying works will be erected on the coast, which consists of little more than a narrow strip north of the Congo estuary.

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#### **Co-Operatives Encouraged in the Philippines**

Manila, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Government has been giving every possible encouragement to co-operatives. It is reported that some 36 co-operatives, with a total authorized capital of 3,107,000 pesos, of which 662,759 pesos is subscribed and 228,114 pesos paid up, have been organized during the six-month period ended December 31, 1950. An examination of these co-operative societies reveals that there are 14 consumer societies, 10 producer societies, 10 credit unions, one retailer and one agricultural credit society.

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#### **Foreign Shipping Lines Reduce Surcharge for Brazilian Ports**

Rio de Janeiro, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Measures adopted by Brazilian authorities to ease the port congestion have resulted in a lowering of the additional freight rates charged by foreign navigation companies to make up for delays in Brazilian ports.

The shipping lines operating from Europe, including Great Britain, to Brazil have agreed to lower the 25 per cent additional rate that went into effect in February to 15 per cent for goods shipped to Rio de Janeiro, and to 10 per cent for goods shipped to Santos and Porto Alegre.

Navigation companies operating from Western Hemisphere ports have agreed to lower the rate to 15 per cent for Santos and to 10 per cent for Porto Alegre. While no decision has been reached for Rio de Janeiro, it is expected that they will follow the lead of the European countries and reduce the surcharge to 15 per cent.



# South African Agricultural Output Achieved Records in Past Year

*Yields of principal crops substantially increased—Sales of wool in 1950-51 season have already broken all previous yearly records—Wheat crop large but quality poor—Sugar production at new high—Maize output increased—Mineral sales show increase in value—Fishing industry becoming more important.*

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG.—South African agriculture during 1950 experienced one of the best years on record, with most of the principal crops showing substantial increases over the yields of 1949. Soil erosion and conservation of water continue to be the most pressing problems to be faced by the industry. The Secretary for Agriculture, Dr. C. H. Neveling, commenting on this situation recently said: "It is a tragic fact that the yield potential and carrying capacity of our country are steadily deteriorating, despite the millions of pounds spent by the state in the past on technical services".

The South African Wool Board regarded the 1949-50 wool season (from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950), as the most fantastic year in the history of the South African wool growing industry. Already the sales of wool in the first six months of the 1950-51 season have smashed all previous yearly records.

Four years ago farmers were receiving £20 a bale for their top-quality wool. Recently, the prices have exceeded £150 per bale. The clip of the 1949-50 season realized £38·5 million, exceeding the previous year's clip by nearly £8 million. In the first six months of the 1950-51 season, the value of wool offerings had exceeded £45 million, and it is estimated that the full season will see sales surpass the £85 million mark. A new South African record price of 190½d. a pound was paid in early January, 1951, at the East London wool sales.

The latest official estimate places the Union's wheat crop for the 1950-51 season at 6,075,000 bags of 200 lbs., resulting mainly from harvests of record size in the Orange Free State. Unfavourable weather and damage from rust, however, resulted in a crop of relatively poor quality.

South African Wheat Harvests

Province	1948-49 Final Estimate	1949-50 Final Estimate	1950-51 December Estimate
	(Bags of 200 lbs.)		
Cape Province .....	3,139,000	2,778,000	3,272,000
Orange Free State .....	1,727,000	1,314,000	2,359,000
Transvaal .....	387,000	409,000	444,000
Totals .....	5,263,000	4,501,000	* 6,075,000

## Sugar Crop at Record Level

The sugar crop for the 1950-51 season will amount to approximately 640,000 short tons, the largest crop in the history of the sugar industry in South Africa. During the season 1949-50, a total of 561,000 short tons of sugar was produced.





South Africa—Peanuts in the Northern Transvaal, following the harvest.

#### United Kingdom Took Bulk of Citrus Crop

The United Kingdom again took the bulk of the citrus crop. At the end of October, nearly 3·5 million cases of the export pack of 4,479,061 cases had been shipped to Britain, the balance being exported to Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Mauritius, the Far East, Germany, the Netherlands and Ireland.

Exports for the first ten months of 1950 were more than 800,000 cases greater than for the same period in 1949, when 3,641,384 cases were shipped.

Final estimates place the maize crop, South Africa's most important cereal, at 94,390,000 bushels, compared with 72 million bushels in the 1948-49 season and nearly 113 million bushels during 1947-48.

Estimates of other winter crops from European farms are as follows:

#### Winter Crops from European Farms

	1949-50 Estimate	1948-49 Final figure
Groundnuts (peanuts—bags of 100 lbs.) .....	1,842,000	1,377,000
Kaffircorn (bags of 200 lbs.) .....	1,076,000	810,000
Sunflower seed (bags of 100 lbs.) .....	468,000	562,000

The high price of cotton and the availability of a local market for the crop have encouraged farmers to plant nearly 60,000 acres, or double the area planted in 1949. At the end of 1950 rains were urgently required.

Statistics issued by the Department of Mines indicate that mineral sales for the first ten months of 1950 increased in value substantially over figures for the corresponding period in 1949. In most cases, there was a quantitative increase.



**South African Mineral Sales**  
(January to October)

	1949		1950	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
Coal .....	22,762,527	£8,276,716*	23,882,483	£12,195,023
Chrome ore .....	314,852	848,296	462,863	1,165,753
Copper .....	26,984	2,761,579	33,109	4,638,896
Iron ore .....	1,151,266	503,392	1,069,190	538,263
Manganese ore .....	648,949	1,801,881	705,914	2,653,650
Tin .....	395	213,432	536	324,272
Asbestos—				
Amosite .....	33,195	1,029,324	34,242	1,198,373
Blue .....	14,432	741,012	19,987	1,225,263
Chrysotile .....	6,297	279,344	8,308	517,785
	(fine oz.)		(fine oz.)	
Silver .....	968,575	191,309	935,997	248,400
	(oz.)		(oz.)	
Osmiridium .....	4,779	86,839	4,794	123,863
Platinum metals .....	78,009	1,056,725	85,778	1,655,031

\* Pithead value.

### Fishing Industry Becoming Increasingly Important

Although the fishing industry in the Union is relatively in the early stage of development, its contribution to the economic life of the country is becoming increasingly important. During 1950, the industry employed 11,500 people of whom 5,500 were fishermen. The catch for the year totalled 230,000 tons, including 160,000 tons of pilchards and maasbankers, 12,500 tons of crayfish, 25,000 tons of hake, and 8,000 tons of snoek. The value of fish taken from the seas off the Union coast is estimated to be £4 million.

Most of the crayfish catch was exported as frozen tails or canned, and 10,000 tons of the pilchard catch was also canned, while the domestic market's requirements for fresh fish were fully met. However, during the past few years the by-products of the fishing industry have been developed, and it is in this direction that the future of the industry lies. South Africa already is one of the leading countries in the world for the production of vitamin "A", both as a by-product of the fisheries industry, and as a separately organized industry of its own. Shark, hake and snoek, the principal sources for vitamin "A" complex, abound off the coasts of the Union and ensure a steady source of supply. The production of fish-meal has increased considerably during the past few years and is proving of great value as a stock feed in those areas with protein-deficient soils.

The Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa is assisting in the growth of the fisheries industry by extending its research program to develop the by-products of the industry, to introduce new processes for fish canning, and to extend the distribution of fresh fish. Recently the Corporation announced that plans were being prepared for six fishing harbours along the West Coast, covering 160 miles of the richest fishing grounds in South Africa.

### Ceylon Increases Export Duties on Agricultural Commodities

Colombo, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon has increased the export duties on tea, rubber, cocoa products and other agricultural commodities. The new tax is estimated to bring in an additional revenue of 100 million rupees a year. From press reports appearing in London, it would seem that some part of this extra revenue is to be used to meet the higher cost of food subsidies resulting from the general increase in food prices. However, some of this additional revenue could no doubt be applied to the development program.



# Brazilian Black Tea Industry is Dependent on Export Markets

*Principal export markets are Argentina and Chile—Efforts to increase number of foreign markets hampered by high prices—São Paulo teas, with tannin content of 15·4 per cent, rank high in quality.*

By C. J. Van Tighem, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**S**ÃO PAULO.—Chinese tea plants were introduced into Brazil as early as 1812, but cultivation of Chinese and Indian varieties has become important only since 1920. The principal plantations are located in the states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. Brazilian-grown tea is now served throughout the country, and since 1940 a net export surplus has existed. Of the area under cultivation in 1949, 1,314 acres were in Minas Gerais and 2,593 in São Paulo. Production in São Paulo amounted to 666 tons, as compared with 33 tons in Minas Gerais, clearly establishing the pre-eminence of São Paulo in this branch of agriculture. During the period 1946-1949, the state of São Paulo accounted for over 90 per cent of the total production of black tea in Brazil.

Cultivation in the state of São Paulo is carried out principally in the municipalities of Registro, Jucupiranga, Iguape and Eldorado Paulista. The last official census in 1940 gave the number of tea plants as 8,817,876, but with the expansion that has taken place in recent years it is estimated that the number is now between 10 and 12 million. The greater part of these plants are of the "Chinese" variety, but recently planters have been turning to the type known as "Assam," which gives a better yield despite the fact that fewer plants can be grown to the acre. Tea plants in São Paulo begin to produce in their third year.

## Tea Planting in Brazil

	1948	1949
Area cultivated (acres) .....	3,905	3,907
Average yield per acre (kilos) .....	173	179
Production (metric tons) .....	676	699
Value (United States dollars) .....	603,000	623,800

The quality of some of the locally produced teas is very high, it is stated. Experts claim that a good quality tea should contain between 30 to 40 per cent of aqueous extract, while tannin should not be below 8·2 per cent. Among the various kinds of black tea, that with the highest tannin content, other conditions being equal, is considered to be the best. Judged by this criterion some of the São Paulo teas rank high as they have a tannin content of 15·4 per cent as compared with the average tannin content of teas from the following countries: India, 14·3 per cent; Ceylon, 12·2 per cent; China, 9·5 per cent.

## Export Trade Practically Dependent on Two Markets

Since 1937, quantities of Brazilian tea have been exported to a number of European and South American countries, among which are Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, England, Trinidad, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, Iran and North Africa. Quantities exported in 1948 totalled 533·2 metric tons, as compared with 491·9 in 1947, and 71·7 in 1939.



However, in 1948 the destinations were reduced to five, and of these Argentina took 78 per cent of the total yield. Chile took 20 per cent and the remaining 2 per cent went to Holland, Italy and Switzerland. Some concern has been felt regarding this dependence on practically two customers only, and efforts are being made to increase the number of foreign markets. In this effort to widen the market for Brazilian tea difficulty is being encountered because of the preference which exists for tea imported directly from India and Ceylon, and especially due to the marked increase in prices in recent years, which has placed them out of line with those of major producers such as India and Ceylon.

In so far as the Brazilian black tea industry is concerned, exports are essential since domestic consumption is insufficient to provide a market for all of the tea produced. This dependence upon exports is clearly evident from statistics released by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics which show that, in the period 1944-1948 inclusive, the percentage of tea entering into export trade has varied from 61 per cent to 79 per cent.

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#### **India Prohibits Certain Items in Mails**

According to information received from the Postal Administration of India, gold, silver, articles of gold or silver, diamonds and other precious stones, destined to India, or in transit via India, in open or closed mail, to French or Portuguese India, are prohibited importation.

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#### **Canadian Iron and Steel Production Set Record in 1949**

The value of products manufactured by Canada's primary iron and steel industry rose to an all-time record of \$305,735,000 in 1949, an advance of eight per cent over the preceding year's total of \$282,167,000, and 32 per cent above the wartime peak of \$232,106,000 in 1942.

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#### **Meeting on Forestry Products Scheduled for Philadelphia**

Washington, April 3, 1951.—The 1951 annual meeting of the Forest Products Research Society is scheduled for May 7-13 in Philadelphia. An international industry show, sponsored by the society, will be held in the Convention Hall, Philadelphia, in conjunction with the annual meeting. This exhibition will comprise forest products, saw milling and woodworking machinery, equipment and supplies. Approximately 140,000 square feet of display space are available to house everything from logs to finished articles, including paints and varnishes.

The Forest Products Research Society, Madison, Wisconsin, a national organization, was organized in 1947, and is interested in the development, production and utilization of forest products.

Organizations co-operating in the preparation and presentation of papers at the technical sessions of the annual meeting are: American Paper and Pulp Association; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Testing Materials; American Wood Preservers Association; Association of Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery; Northeastern Wood Utilization Council; Society of American Foresters; and the Society of the Plastic Industry. Interested exhibitors or visitors should contact Mr. Eugene R. O'Hare, Industry Show Chairman, Forest Products Research Society, 2 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.



# Trade Notes

## ARGENTINA

### Campaign Against Foxes Successful in Argentina

Buenos Aires, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture in Argentina has purchased 27,000 fox pelts, valued at 300,000 pesos, since the institution in 1949 of a campaign against foxes in the Patagonia region where they were inflicting serious ravages on sheep. The free distribution of poisons with a strychnine base has resulted in the deaths of an estimated 50,000 foxes. The bounty was being paid at the rate of 20 pesos for red fox pelts and 10 pesos for grey fox pelts.

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### Argentina Extends Importation of Pedigree Cattle and Goats

Buenos Aires, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Central Bank has announced that the regulations in effect covering the importation of pedigree cattle and goats from Switzerland will be extended. The bank will now consider applications for their importation from other countries of origin. Applications for exchange permits will be considered up to April 9. Presumably, this is retroactive to cover recent purchases of purebred cattle in the United States and Canada.

## AUSTRALIA

### Australian Gold Production Decreased

Sydney, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian gold production, at 853,467 oz. fine for 1950, decreased by 35,590 oz. or 4 per cent, compared with 1949. The value increased by 22 per cent to £13,221,654, because the higher gold price of £15.9.10 an ounce which was established in September, 1949. Postwar gold output reached a peak of 937,654 oz. in 1947, and the downward trend since was not stayed by the higher price. Employment in the industry has taken the same trend; persons employed have dropped from 11,653 in 1947 to 10,409 in 1949. Figures for 1950 are not yet available.

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### Australia Permits Increased Imports from Japan

Sydney, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import Licensing Branch of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs announced on March 14th that the range of goods which might be imported from Japan had been reviewed. As a result, applications for import licences will be considered between now and June 30, 1951, for the following commodities: Tinplate, copper, other metal, insulators, timber (including plywood) cement, wall and ceiling tiles, motor vehicle parts, electric motors, furnace electrodes, machinery and metalware, cotton piece-goods for the manufacture of bags, piece-goods for printing, sheeting for manufacture of leathercloth, piece-goods for processing, cotton duck, flannelette, raw silk, sheeting, Fuji silk, cotton yarn, rayon yarn, nylon yarn, tickings, bandage gauze, bristles, window hollands, towelling in the piece, fur skins undressed, calico for general use, slide rules (Hemmi), newsprint, paper other than newsprint, and industrial chemicals.



The eligibility of Japanese goods for entry depends on the availability of adequate quantities from sterling or easy currency sources of supply. Special consideration is given to goods in respect of which tariff decisions allow extended entry under concessional by-laws because of supply shortages or non-manufacture in Australia. Licences for goods of Japanese origin will in future have a validity of twelve months.

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#### **Tobacco Price Sets Record in Australia**

Sydney, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—An Australian record average tobacco price of 8s. 9d. per pound was paid on March 19 at Queensland's biggest tobacco sale in Brisbane, which was worth £A200,000 to growers. A returned soldier tobacco grower set what is claimed as a world record for quantity and price. He was paid more than £A1,200 for a ton of tobacco, the top price being 13s. 2d. per pound. The main buyer was the British-Australasian Tobacco Company for use in its southern tobacco factories.

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#### **British Turbines Purchased for Australian Hydro-Electric Scheme**

Sydney, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract for two 30,000-kilowatt water turbines and generators, with a value of £A312,500, has been given to a British firm by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. The turbines will be made in Glasgow and will be delivered early in 1953. They will be installed in a pilot station 4,000 feet above sea-level on the Snowy River.

### **JAPAN**

#### **Japan Will Join International Whaling Convention**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government has announced that an application will be submitted shortly, through the United States Government, to the International Whaling Commission Secretariat in London for Japan's adherence to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. By this action Japan will automatically join the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling for the first time.

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#### **Japan to Expand Merchant Fleet**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government is now implementing its program to purchase or charter 38 foreign ships by the end of March. The increase of its merchant fleet forms an integral part of Japan's expanded foreign trade policy. The basic principle of the Japanese Government's program is to carry on trade by Japanese-built ships. Since the construction of new vessels requires considerable time, the government intends to remodel wartime standard ships, purchase or charter foreign ships, and salvage sunken vessels in order to meet the present shortage.

The Japanese merchant fleet has only been able to handle 20-30 per cent of the country's import trade. The planned objective is to increase the carrying capacity of the merchant fleet to the position where it can handle 38 per cent of Japan's import trade by the end of March, 1951, and 46 per cent by the end of the fiscal year 1951-52. The past government



shipbuilding programs have not been carried out according to schedule, but it is the intention to ensure that the sixth and seventh programs are executed according to plan.

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#### **Japanese Dollar Holdings Decline**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chairman of the Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Board has indicated that Japan's United States dollar holdings stood at \$479 million on February 10. This represents a decline from \$519 million at the end of 1950. The decline was attributed to increased expenditures for essential imports since the beginning of the year.

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#### **Japan Establishes Price Controls**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government has taken action to check the rising prices on items such as clothing, sugar, soya bean paste, soya sauce, edible oils, soap, fertilizer, rubber-soled canvas shoes and lumber. The Economic Investigation Board has been authorized under the Commodities Price Control Ordinance to penalize merchants who hoard, charge exorbitant prices and refuse to sell these commodities. The penalties for infraction of the new regulations include imprisonment up to ten years and fines of not more than 100,000 yen.

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#### **Per Capita Taxation Lower in Japan**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The per capita tax burden in Japan is 16·8 per cent of income, according to the Minister of Finance, compared with 18·9 per cent in the United States and 34·4 per cent in the United Kingdom. With the inclusion of local taxes the rate in Japan rose to 22·6 per cent, compared with 26·6 per cent in the United States and 36·8 per cent in the United Kingdom.

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#### **Population of Japan has Increased**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The population of Japan is now 83,199,637. This figure is based on the national census of October 1, 1950, and represents an increase of 5,098,164, or 6·5 per cent over the last previous census taken on October 1, 1947. The urban population of Japan stands at 31,203,191 and the rural population, 51,996,446. Tokyo Metropolis has the highest population of all the Japanese prefectures, 6,277,500, followed by Hokkaido prefecture, 4,295,567; Hyogo prefecture, 3,309,935; and Kanagawa prefecture, 2,487,665. The population returns include foreign residents in Japan but not occupation forces, members of foreign missions and their dependents.

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#### **Japanese Export Bank Extends First Loan**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export Bank of Japan extended its first loan, totalling 76 million yen, to cover the export of dynamos to Argentina. Since the bank commenced operations on February 1, 1951, sixteen applications for loans totalling 2,900 million yen have been received. It is intended that loans will be made for the export of dynamos, spinning machines, machinery, ships and switchboards. The bank's capital has been increased by 5 billion yen for the current fiscal year.



### **Cotton Spindleage Increased by Japanese Companies**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The spindleage installed by member companies of the Japan Spinners Association totalled 4,468,118 at the end of January. This represents an increase of 86,971 in installed spindleage and 103,419 in usable spindleage over the previous month.

The output of cotton yarn in the month of January amounted to 49,829,407 pounds, an increase of 4,708,691 pounds compared with the previous month. Cotton cloth production in January was 69,232,503 linear yards, a decrease of 5,402,629 yards from the preceding month. It is anticipated that cotton spinning production in February will be 20 per cent lower than the January figure, due to the power shortage which is general throughout Japan.

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### **Japan Announces Railway Expansion Program**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese National Railways have announced the proposed construction of 2,000 cars, both freight and passenger, in the fiscal year 1951-52. In addition, three railway lines with a total length of 46·7 kilometres are to be constructed.

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### **Japanese National Income Increased Last Year**

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government Economic Stabilization Board estimates Japan's national income, for the fiscal year ending March 31, at 3,314 million yen. This represents an increase of 15·3 per cent over the fiscal year 1949-50.

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## **NETHERLANDS**

### **Dutch Farmers to Study American Methods**

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-two young Dutch farmers departed on March 15 for the United States to study American agriculture and market gardening methods, as part of the E.C.A. Technical Assistance Program.

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### **Dutch Flowers Flown to the United States**

The Hague, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest single consignment of flowers to be shipped by air from the Netherlands was flown to the United States on March 19. The shipment included over 6,000 sprays of lilacs from the famous Aalsmeer flower district and were valued at US\$2,500. The flowers are expected to be sold in 38 states.

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### **Netherlands Encouraging Sugar-Beet Production**

The Hague, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Annual imports of sugar of over 100,000 metric tons, largely from dollar areas, have led the Netherlands Government to encourage sugar-beet production by raising the guaranteed return to the refineries by 150 florins per 100 kilograms (19 cents Canadian per 100 pounds) to 44 florins per 100 kilograms (\$5.51 Can. per 100 pounds) of sugar. This will permit the refineries to pay the farmer about 40 florins per ton (\$11 Can. per ton) for his beets. As



a result, it is expected that the area under sugar-beet cultivation will be extended by 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres) from last year's area of 67,000 hectares (about 165,000 acres).

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#### **Netherlands to Export Apples to France**

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—In recent trade discussions, Dutch and French officials are reported to have reached agreement on the inclusion of apples in the Dutch fruit export quota to France. Apple growers have been asked to list the nine major varieties they wish to export, and it is expected that shipments will commence shortly.

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#### **Netherlands Ships Cabbages to United States**

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time since 1929 cabbages from the Netherlands are being exported to the United States. Severe February frosts in Texas and Florida reduced the crops in those areas, making it profitable to ship cabbage from Holland to the Eastern seaboard states.

It is expected that shipments will total 250,000 crates by the end of March. However, arrival on the market of the late Florida crop towards the end of this month will put a stop to Dutch exports to the United States.

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#### **Salvage Campaign Launched in Netherlands**

The Hague, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A nation-wide salvage drive has been launched in the Netherlands for the collection of waste paper, old metals, rags, bones and rubber. Particular attention will be paid to lead and zinc, which are vital basic raw materials for Netherlands industry, now in serious short supply.

Organized collections will be made in eighty towns through schools, charitable institutions and voluntary organizations working in co-operation with municipal authorities.

Last year about 11,000 tons of old paper were salvaged monthly. The new goal set is considerably higher and it is hoped that 177,000 tons, half the total amount of paper used, can be salvaged annually.

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### **NORWAY**

#### **Norway Has Record Herring Catch**

(One hectolitre equals approximately 3.3 bushels.)

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian herring fisheries this season resulted in a record catch of 8.9 million hectolitres, as compared with 8.2 million in 1949, and 8.8 million in 1948, the previous record. The first-hand value of the catch amounted to 146 million kroner, as against 114 and 121 million kroner, respectively, in the two previous years. Over 7 million hectolitres of this year's catch, also a record, went to the Norwegian herring oil factories.

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#### **Norwegian Whale Oil Production Sold**

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The net result of the Norwegian whaling season, which closed on March 9, was about the same as last year. The total production of all the Norwegian factories amounted to 931,900



barrels of whale oil and 121,774 barrels of sperm oil, as compared with 988,096 and 60,336 barrels respectively in the previous season. The total production of both whale oil and sperm oil has been sold, of which some 61,000 tons of whale oil and 5,000 tons of sperm oil have been reserved for the Norwegian market. The prices fetched are reported to be satisfactory. The season has been exceptionally short, lasting only 78 days.

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#### **Number of Motor Vehicles in Denmark Increased**

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—At the end of 1950 the number of registered motor vehicles in Denmark totalled 236,813, as compared with 208,198 on December 31, 1949. Of this total, 179,468 comprised automobiles of various types, such as private cars, taxis, buses, ambulances, fire-engines, delivery vans, trucks and trolleys, and 48,345 consisted of motorcycles and bicycles equipped with auxiliary motors. From December, 1949, to December, 1950, the number of private cars increased by 6·4 per cent, buses by 4·9 per cent, delivery vans, trucks and trolleys by 7·1 per cent, and motorcycles by 4·9 per cent. The number of taxis, however, declined by 5·8 per cent.

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#### **Norway has Deficit in European Payments Union**

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—During the course of December, 1950, Norway received Marshall Aid to the sum of \$1,017,000, the total sum of the whole of 1950 amounting to \$59,637,000. Up to the end of 1950, Norway had received a total sum of about 2,430 million kroner in connection with the ECA. Norway's net deficit vis-à-vis the European Payments Union (EPU) was \$8·8 million for the month of January, 1951, and the total net deficit is now \$59·9 million. Norway, therefore, has drawn the total sum of the "initial position," \$60 million, which was placed at her disposal by the ECA. In order to meet these liabilities, Norway, from now on, will have to draw on her regular quota in the EPU, which is fixed at \$200 million.

The Norwegian loan of £5 million, issued in London recently, did not meet with any great success, as only about 50 per cent of the loan was subscribed to by the public.

The special tax on capital accumulated during the war, and extra tax assessments effected after the war, have given the Norwegian Government an additional revenue of about 700 million kroner.

The Norwegian Government proposes to allocate 15 million kroner of the budget for 1951-52 to the subscription of shares in the State Iron Works at Mo in Rana. It is also proposed that the government should issue a guarantee of up to 100 million kroner in respect of loans to be obtained by this iron works.

### **SPAIN**

#### **Manufacture of Motorcycles in Spain Takes Upward Trend**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The manufacture of motorcycles in Spain has taken an upward trend in the last few years. There are factories in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao, the most important one being in the last-named city where production has reached a monthly output of 180 units, and it is hoped to increase it to 250 in May and to 300 by next October.

The makers of accessory parts are paying great attention to this



industry, and are helping to improve the quality of the products and to lower the price at the same time, thus increasing the possibility of exporting Spanish motorcycles in a few months' time.

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#### **Factory to Manufacture Shovels Opened in Spain**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A new factory for the manufacture of shovels is being established in Vitoria with a capital of 5 million pesetas.

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#### **Spain Substitutes Welding for Rivetting to Save Steel**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Welding is replacing the old rivetting system in the shipyards of Ferrol, Bilbao and the Levant. It is also being used in bridge structures and house building with a considerable reduction in weight as compared with the rivetted method. By welding instead of rivetting, it is considered that a large amount of steel, of which Spain is very short, will be saved.

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#### **Spain Orders Diesel Engines from England**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Diesel engines and electric transmission equipment for 350 diesel-electric locomotives have been ordered from English firms for the state railways. A Barcelona firm is about to deliver 20 complete railway engines in accordance with the designs supplied by a British firm. The mechanical parts will be made and the engines assembled at two Spanish factories. Of the 20 diesel engines, 16 will be supplied by an English firm and the remaining four by a Barcelona factory. The complete electrical equipment for the 20 engines will be imported from England.

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#### **Spanish Shipyards Launched Thirty-Six Ships Last Year**

Madrid, March 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-six ships were launched from Spanish shipyards in 1950. These consisted of 23 trawlers, seven coastal vessels, three tankers, two fruit carriers and one codfishing vessel. The gross tonnage totalled 31,896 tons and engine power totalled 23,397 B.H.P. Remaining on the stocks at the end of the year were 157 ships, of which 131 are to be oil and 26 steam propelled. Their gross tonnage will be 156,288 tons. Shortage of steel plate is said to be hampering the Spanish shipbuilding program.

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#### **Electric Power Production in Spain Sets Record**

Madrid, March 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Electric power production in Spain, in 1950, totalled 7,265 million kwh. of which 5,432 million kwh. was hydraulic and 1,835 million kwh. was thermic. This is an all-time record. During the year, plants for 59 million kwh. hydraulic and 145 million kwh. thermic power, were inaugurated.

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#### **Spanish Cyanamid Factory Begins Production this Year**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The cyanamid factory "Hidro-Nitro" will commence production in May or June of this year. Initial output of 18,000 tons annually, will gradually be increased to 30,000 tons.



### **Spanish Fish Canning Production Higher Last Year**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a trade journal, in 1950 the Spanish canning industry produced 12,000 tons more than in the previous year. Very small quantities of sardines were caught, but production of canned tunny and bonito increased. Exports of canned fish to the United States increased over the previous year.

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### **Crop Prospects Favourable in Some Regions of Spain**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—According to official information, the crop situation in Andalusia, Old Castille and Aragon improved in February, as compared with January. The situation remains favourable in the rest of the regions with the exception of the provinces of Murcia, Alicante and Albacete where conditions are unfavourable because of the lack of rains, and the strong south winds which have prevailed there. Persistent heavy rains in the north and northwestern coastal regions are damaging crop prospects.

## **VENEZUELA**

### **Venezuelan Butter Production Declines Sharply**

Caracas, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Provisional statistics indicate that Venezuelan butter production in November, 1950, amounted to 78 metric tons as compared with 153 and 118 metric tons in the same months of 1949 and 1948 respectively. Production in the last six months of 1950 is expected to total only 650 metric tons, a decline of almost 40 per cent from the same period of 1949.

Butter imports have been proportionately larger and in the first 11 months of 1950 exceeded 3,500 metric tons, some 1,600 metric tons more than the total for 1949.

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### **Venezuelan Milk Subsidy Reinstated**

Caracas, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Government has voted US\$3 million to reinstate the fluid milk producer subsidy of 7 cents per litre, temporarily discontinued last November. This amount will pay in full the subsidy credits accumulated since that time and will speed the rehabilitation of Venezuelan dairy farmers severely hit by the outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease early in 1950.

An additional US\$600,000 was allocated for the payment of the subsidy for the remaining part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

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### **Venezuela to Further Campaign Against Hoof-and-Mouth Disease**

Caracas, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Government has authorized the allocation of another US\$1,750,000 to the Hoof-and-Mouth Disease Institute to further its campaign against this disease. In the eight months since the outbreak occurred in Venezuela, it has cost over US\$5,000,000 for control measures, plus large inestimable losses in milk and meat production. In addition, the mortality among breeding stock, particularly high-grade imported dairy animals, will adversely affect milk production for several years.





## Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

**Pneumatic Mattress**—Offered by a French inventor, is a plastic, two layer mattress, air inflated, which may be produced in several sizes of polyvinyl chloride material. File: 5-2353.

**Multiplex Table**—A resident of Germany offers to Canadian manufacturers a table which is adjustable as to height, and may be used for dining, playing cards and games, work table for children, etc. It is stated that different elevations may be made by a device enclosed within the table legs; that the table is solid at any height, and is adapted particularly for use in school rooms where the height of students varies. File: 5-2343.

**Washing Machine**—A Belgian inventor has designed and patented a light-weight, inexpensive, all-purpose washing machine, motor power being furnished by a vacuum cleaner, which he desires to have produced and distributed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-1528.

**Hot Air Furnace**—A resident of France has designed and patented what is claimed to be an inexpensive and economical hot air stove, which he wishes to interest a Canadian manufacturer in producing and distributing in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-2342.

**Aluminum Rainwater Equipment**—A British manufacturer of rainwater equipment, such as rain gutters, angles, bends, junctions, etc., has developed and patented a special type of aluminum collar or joint for use with rain pipes and gutters. Due to the restrictions on the use of aluminum in the United Kingdom, the British firm is prepared to licence a Canadian manufacturer to produce and market this device in Canada. File: 5-2412.

**Metal Plating Process**—A Swedish firm is offering to Canadian interests a process which it has developed for the plating of metal and which is claimed to be superior in quality and durability to the present nickel and chrome plating. File: 5-2398.

**Pipette**—An Italian inventor has developed a new type of laboratory pipette (glass measuring tube) which operates by plunger suction rather than by mouth suction. He desires to interest a Canadian firm in producing and selling this item under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-2319.

**Barbers' Paper Apron**—A Canadian has designed and patented a paper apron for use by barbers, to replace the cloth aprons now in common use. He desires to dispose of patents outright. File: 5-2427.

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### Australian Experts to Assist in Project in Pakistan

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—As a part of Australia's contribution to the Colombo Plan, a party of three high level Australian agricultural experts is to visit Pakistan this month in connection with the Thal Project, in the Punjab.

These experts are to advise Pakistan authorities regarding the establishment of a model farm in the Thal area, which is to demonstrate live-stock production under both irrigated and dry farming. The experts are to examine the proposals for the setting up of the farm and will then make recommendations for further assistance needed in this enterprise.



# Canadian Exports by Areas

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	27.6	30.4	33.7	62.0	79.7	73.8
America.....	1.4	2.8	2.4	3.2	5.3	5.3
Africa.....	1.8	3.5	2.9	3.1	7.4	5.9
Asia.....	0.9	3.2	5.9	1.6	6.7	12.9
Oceania.....	3.4	4.3	2.8	7.8	6.9	5.9
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	16.9	130.6	154.0	37.0	262.6	342.2
Latin America.....	1.5	6.6	10.7	2.8	13.5	24.7
Europe.....	3.6	13.8	13.5	7.1	24.8	20.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.6	4.1	8.1	5.4	13.8	18.5
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>415.3</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>420.6</b>	<b>519.0</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	27,345	30,374	33,585	60,915	78,981	73,640
Gibraltar.....			54		67	113
Malta.....	27	3	13	100	649	61
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>27,372</b>	<b>30,377</b>	<b>33,652</b>	<b>61,015</b>	<b>79,697</b>	<b>73,814</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	359			884		
Bermuda.....	92	201	201	194	422	500
Barbados.....	65	192	339	159	405	709
Jamaica.....	431	787	622	797	1,364	1,324
Trinidad and Tobago.....	231	843	637	575	1,565	1,324
Bahamas.....	144	223	162	333	416	287
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		167	207		413	493
British Honduras.....	19	44	18	41	93	19
British Guiana.....	93	344	246	200	634	599
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>5,255</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,668	10	1	2,544	25	11
Union of South Africa.....		3,211	2,545		6,854	5,260
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	81	177	224	173	193	337
Gambia.....		4	3	2	10	3
Gold Coast.....	2	52	81	7	97	117
Nigeria.....	4	19	8	11	37	37
Sierra Leone.....	5	16	3	28	25	17
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1		1	186	2	8
British East Africa.....	63	47	21	147	124	74
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>5,864</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

\*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	373	1,082	4,895	584	1,578	9,881
Pakistan.....		1,360	54		2,399	598
Ceylon.....	20	142	28	38	225	63
Aden.....	10	1	1	14	2	2
Federation of Malaya.....	321	100	637	656	1,133	1,093
Other British East Indies.....	1	15		1	15	
Hong Kong.....	92	502	283	230	1,324	1,267
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>12,904</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2,429	2,836	1,389	5,585	4,582	3,853
New Zealand.....	952	1,456	1,348	2,108	2,318	1,844
Fiji.....	14	28	11	79	32	136
Other British Oceania.....		1	50	11	2	51
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>5,884</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>35,086</b>	<b>44,236</b>	<b>47,667</b>	<b>77,659</b>	<b>105,985</b>	<b>103,721</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	16,792	128,838	152,428	36,835	259,697	339,376
Alaska.....	2	43	51	8	101	121
American Virgin Islands.....	3	14	23	5	25	49
Hawaii.....	50	673	730	130	1,109	1,103
Puerto Rico.....	17	1,030	747	27	1,579	1,548
United States Oceania.....		15		3	43	31
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>16,864</b>	<b>130,613</b>	<b>153,979</b>	<b>37,008</b>	<b>262,554</b>	<b>342,228</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	451	165	278	605	300	862
Bolivia.....	10	62	97	16	101	1,007
Brazil.....	242	756	2,332	538	1,466	4,341
Chile.....	54	65	328	110	167	528
Colombia.....	85	460	515	167	1,057	1,882
Costa Rica.....	9	132	179	20	258	334
Cuba.....	90	1,134	1,199	174	2,435	2,875
Dominican Republic.....	55	271	350	62	519	706
Ecuador.....	6	32	404	9	82	591
El Salvador.....	7	94	172	11	179	282
Guatemala.....	8	217	298	14	453	491
Haiti (Republic of).....	11	120	164	15	450	370
Honduras.....	3	27	49	18	53	79
Mexico.....	209	732	1,359	436	1,400	4,102
Nicaragua.....	2	44	82	4	113	138
Panama.....	31	413	316	63	642	1,048
Paraguay.....	1	11	3	3	17	12
Peru.....	68	117	597	168	307	823
Uruguay.....	17	141	252	71	168	667
Venezuela.....	129	1,650	1,690	250	3,343	3,570
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>10,664</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>13,510</b>	<b>24,708</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....	3	70	171	6	265	345
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	366	4,574	5,289	769	5,992	9,342
Bulgaria.....			7		56	7
Czechoslovakia.....	163	31	22	223	224	23
Denmark.....	16	73	18	65	157	95
Estonia.....						
Finland.....	29	28	20	46	66	108



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	February			January–February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
France.....	436	1,789	1,051	1,305	4,160	2,811
Germany.....	1,141	252	1,065	1,785	692	2,742
Greece.....	1	69	481	1	183	794
Hungary.....		12			26	14
Iceland.....		10	3	1	35	39
Italy.....	17	466	871	101	853	2,588
Ireland*.....	206	413	722	1,005	1,000	1,970
Latvia.....	23			25		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	601	798	601	1,401	1,655	1,416
Norway.....	325	1,433	1,099	679	2,378	3,456
Poland.....	25	105	29	76	413	56
Portugal.....	5	1,046	147	21	1,577	654
Azores and Maderia.....		29	10		29	45
Roumania.....				16	1	1
Spain.....		1,735	1		2,475	129
Sweden.....	283	231	226	329	331	402
Switzerland.....	10	563	1,605	95	2,093	2,792
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	168		1	168	3	1
Yugoslavia.....		118	51	1	131	88
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>13,845</b>	<b>13,490</b>	<b>7,115</b>	<b>24,795</b>	<b>29,918</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....		29			29	3
Arabia.....		98	192		150	219
Belgian Congo.....	4	195	241	26	317	451
Burma*.....	28		2	33		16
China.....	104	155		243	862	17
Greenland.....		4	9		4	30
Egypt.....	23	38	105	39	152	204
Ethiopia.....		13	3		16	5
French Africa.....	7	299	161	15	426	242
French East Indies.....	3	12	4	5	19	11
French Guiana.....					4	
French Oceania.....	2	25	62	15	28	185
French West Indies.....	7	1	6	12	2	7
Madagascar.....		4	4	1	6	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	11	107	65	22	181	170
Iran.....	16	233	85	17	312	198
Iraq.....	6	7	18	11	8	44
Israel*.....	7	358	902	18	2,921	1,712
Jordan.....		20	24		25	24
Tripoli.....			191			191
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	2,058	448	3,664	4,201	2,657	7,349
Korea.....		88			423	
Liberia.....	2	6	24	3	16	617
Morocco.....	3	114	122	6	309	284
Indonesia.....	44	223	217	109	1,339	622
Surinam.....	4	83	72	6	171	140
Netherlands Antilles.....	12	137	127	29	290	310
Philippines.....	146	1,032	547	287	2,122	3,427
Portuguese Africa.....	109	232	266	318	547	369
Portuguese Asia.....		7	1		10	15
Siam (Thailand).....	2	53	85	4	187	229
Canary Islands.....		16	2		17	4
Spanish Africa.....		5			51	3
Syria.....	3	31	781	11	72	1,034
Turkey.....		52	126		129	332
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>8,108</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>13,802</b>	<b>18,472</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>24,533</b>	<b>155,226</b>	<b>186,243</b>	<b>52,259</b>	<b>314,657</b>	<b>415,324</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>59,619</b>	<b>199,462</b>	<b>233,910</b>	<b>129,919</b>	<b>420,642</b>	<b>519,045</b>

\*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## New Colombian Exchange Control Introduced

Bogotá, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colombian Government instituted a new exchange control system on March 20. A new exchange rate of 2.50 pesos per United States dollar was set for all foreign exchange payments and proceeds, except for exchange from coffee exports, which will be converted at 1.95 pesos for 75 per cent of the exchange and at 2.50 pesos for the remaining 25 per cent. Imports, which were pending payment on March 20, will be paid for at the new rate. The exchange stamp tax is reduced to 3 per cent ad valorem. A special exchange rate was authorized by the government for the importation of raw materials and fuel in order to avoid increases in Colombian prices.

Import quotas are eliminated, but all permitted imports will require previous registration with the new Exchange Registry Office which will replace the Office of Exchange Control. The Colombian Consulate requires proof of previous registration before legalizing shipping documents for Canadian exports. A deposit of 10 per cent of the value of each importation must be made by the Colombian importer with the Bank of Colombia before registration with the Exchange Registry Office.

A list of prohibited imports was established by Decree No. 638, including about 1,200 items of the Colombian tariff which cover unessential and luxury goods or other goods produced domestically. Some of the important Canadian exports to Colombia which are on the prohibited list are: Canned salmon; oatmeal and rolled oats; whisky; pneumatic tires weighing up to 100 pounds; some artificial silk fabrics and clothing; certain cotton fabrics and clothing; gasoline and oil cooking stoves; radio receiving sets; and passenger automobiles.

Although alcoholic beverages are prohibited private importation, they will be imported by the Colombian Departmental (Provincial) Governments. The Ministry of Finance will allocate import quotas for each department according to their consumption and will determine the sale price.

A new Exchange Regulation Board will be responsible for considering modifications to the list of prohibited goods and possible changes in exchange rates.

In addition, there was established a small list of imports which require prior authorization by the Departments of Agriculture or Development, or by both departments, including potatoes, malt, wheat and wheat flour.

(Editor's Note.—A complete list of the prohibited imports is on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.)

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## Indian Import Licences Extended

New Delhi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it has been decided that import licences granted for the period January to June, 1951, with a few exceptions, should be doubled in value in order to cover the requirements for the July to December period. The purpose of doubling licences at the present time is to endeavour to meet the country's requirements for the full calendar year 1951. No further licences for the July to December period will be issued for these items. It is intended to review the situation later in the year when it will be decided whether a larger quantum of imports might be necessary.



The following classes of licences will not be doubled: (1) capital goods licences; (2) licences granted for heavy electrical plant; (3) licences issued to cover contracts placed by the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies; (4) licences issued to cover contracts placed by Government railways; and (5) licences covering various individual items, including the following which are licensable from the dollar area: Precision instruments; diesel engines; motors and generators of any type or design and component parts thereof; machinery for use in the jute and hemp industries; specified textile apparatus; other textile machinery; machinery for the tea industries, iron and steel production work, electric supply undertakings, mines and quarries, and road making and haulage; most other types of machinery; component parts of machinery required for railways; electric control gear and electric transmission gear; non-listed patent medicines containing spirit or not; car polishes and compositions; certain china, porcelainware, glass, and glassware; certain types of glass bottles and phials; mathematical instruments; spectacle frames, other than metallic, goggles, sunglasses, glare glasses, green glasses.

Existing licences for prescribe dtypes of rubber insulated cables will be doubled in value but actual shipment of half the doubled value should be made only in the second licensing period, namely July to December, 1951.

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#### **Bermuda to Permit Importation of Toys**

Hamilton, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of March 21, notified importers that reasonable quantities of toys, up to a maximum cost of \$5.00 per dozen toys, c.i.f. Bermuda, will be allowed importation from dollar sources.

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#### **Egypt Exempts Certain Goods from Customs Duty**

Cairo, March 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Some goods, formerly dutiable on entering Egypt, have been exempted from customs duty effective February 27, 1951. The items concerned are certain fresh fruits including apples, certain vegetable oils including linseed oil, fatty acids, oil fats and butters of animal and vegetable origin, margarine and common soap.

In addition to normal rates of duty, imports into Egypt are subject to extra charges including a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, this tax has been reduced to one per cent on all the presently exempted items.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of articles exempted from duty is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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#### **Paraguay Changes Exchange Rates**

Buenos Aires, March 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Paraguay has announced changes in the exchange system and new official rates of the guarani, effective March 5. The new rates have received the approval of the International Monetary Fund and are fixed at:

6 guaranies per U.S. dollar (16.67 cents per guarani).

9 guaranies per U.S. dollar (11.11 cents per guarani).

The new exchange system reduces the number of Paraguayan exchange rates for exports and imports and narrows the range between the higher and lower rates.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

The rate of 6 guaranies per U.S. dollar is applicable to major exports, and to some essential imports, to payments for public debt service and government transactions, including official imports.

The rate of 9 guaranies per U.S. dollar applies to all minor exports, and to imports not covered at the 6 guarani rate, to service on capital payments, and to freight expenditures.

A legal free exchange market will be opened for transactions other than those connected with imports such as incoming unregistered foreign capital, tourist and diplomatic expenditures, salaries of foreign personnel of private enterprises, and insurance reimbursements.

A commission of one per cent is collected on all purchases and sales of exchange. The Paraguayan Government has also announced that the various taxes imposed on remittances abroad under the law of April, 1950, are cancelled.

Payments for imports cleared through customs after March 5 will be made at the new rate of exchange irrespective of the rates mentioned on existing permits.

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### United Kingdom Amends World Open General Licence

London, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Petroleum sulphonates and tanning extracts, which were among the materials added to the list admissible into the United Kingdom under "World" Open General Licence as from March 28, have been deleted from the list effective from that date.

The result is that these two commodities will continue to be subject to the requirement of an individual licence in respect of each transaction.

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### Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry in Java Hindered

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a report of the Dutch banking and trading firm N. V. Nederlandsche Handelmaatschappij, the Java sugar industry stands little chance of regaining its prewar position in the immediate future. Speedy rehabilitation from wartime damage has been prevented by postwar disorders in Java, with the result that many sugar companies are only operating small sections of their plantations.

Whereas prewar output was 1,500,000 metric tons of sugar annually, the 1949 and 1950 crops yielded only 223,300 tons and 277,000 tons respectively. Production in 1951 is expected to be about 450,000 tons. However, no sugar is at present being exported as most of the Java output has been consumed locally, in contrast to prewar times when nearly all the production was exported.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 639, fifth floor. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNETT, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—*Concluded*

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1 *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations April 2	Nominal Quotations April 9
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	·2977	·2099	·2111
			·2085	·0756	·7601
Austria.....	Schilling.....			·0491	·0494
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3520	2-3640
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0209	·0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0175	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6123	·6158
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0572	·0575
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2204	·2217
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0215	·0137
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·6128	·4199	·4249
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1874	·1884
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0497	1-0556
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0211	·0212
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1522	·1551
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0497	1-0556
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0636	·0640
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0142	3-0313
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4199	·4223
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6479	2-6629
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0166	·0167
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2499	·2513
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0497	1-0556
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2099	·2111
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5248	·5278
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1814	·1824
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0644	·0648
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2204	·2217
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9400	2-9550
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9400	2-9550
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9400	2-9550
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9400	2-9550
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1216	·1222
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2762	·2778
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5566	·5598
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9400	2-9550
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2099	·2111
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1471	·1479
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3173	·3191
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0497	1-0556
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0709	·0713
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5248	·5278
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·3429	·0366
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·0964	·3448
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·2029	·0970
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2428	·2041
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336		·2442
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3732	·3753
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9400	2-9550
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9400	2-9550
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0497	1-0556
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6910	·6949
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3133	·3151
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, APRIL 21, 1951

No. 225





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*Published by authority of*

**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Part of a consignment of 2,500 tons of steel from Great Britain being unloaded from the S.S. Cairnavon, in Halifax, destined to firms in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. The steel industry has been one of the bright spots in the United Kingdom's postwar recovery picture. In 1950, the output of ingots and castings reached an all-time record of 16,293,000 tons. The capacity for iron and steel making will increase in 1951, and it is estimated that 16.75 million tons of ingot steel could be produced if adequate supplies of raw materials were obtained. However, it is not expected that sufficient supplies, especially imported scrap and rich iron, will be available. Much depends on the success of the drive to recover home-produced scrap. Overall exports will have to be reduced, although it is hoped that this will not affect Canadian supplies.

*Courtesy "The Halifax Herald."*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Egypt Seeking New Suppliers To Fill Wheat Requirements

*Australia, the principal wheat supplier, has been eliminated because of severe damage to latest crop—Canada or United States may be approached for 1951-52 wheat supplies—Canadian wheat sales to Egypt have fallen off since war due primarily to currency difficulties.*

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Egyptian pound equals approximately \$3.025 Canadian)

**C**AIRO.—Egypt's principal source of supply for wheat is currently Australia. However, the latest Australian crop, harvested in December, 1950, was severely damaged, and it is doubtful whether any quantities will be available for this market. The Egyptian authorities are very concerned over the elimination of their principal supplier, and are seeking alternative sources. It appears that this country may have to approach Canada or the United States for some of her 1951-52 wheat supplies, or possibly flour. There is even a possibility that she may have to draw on her own reserve of dollars, if other financial methods prove inadequate. The Egyptian Government, which controls the wheat and flour business, has found that approximately one million tons of wheat or wheat equivalent are required by the country each year in addition to the local crop.

Canada sold fairly substantial quantities of wheat and flour to Egypt before the war. However, since that time, the volume has fallen off, due primarily to currency troubles.

## Canadian Exports of Wheat and Flour to Egypt

	Wheat	Flour
1945 .....	\$12,620,362	\$3,070,809
1946 .....	8,690,352	4,199,082
1947 .....	5,939,735	2,171,654
1948 .....	3,651,671	504,353
1949 .....	1,541,773	26,274
1950 (1st 9 months) .....	2,340,704	....

## About Two Million Tons of Wheat Consumed Annually

With a population of twenty million, Egypt consumes about two million tons of wheat a year. Approximately half of this is grown in the country, the rest must be imported. The Ministry of Supply, in the past, has attempted to collect about two-thirds of the farmer's crop at a set price. It was estimated that in this way Egypt's own crop could partially supply the requirements of the cities as well as the rural districts. However, last July when the 1950 crop came on the market, it was found possible to acquire only three hundred thousand tons, or one-third of the crop. It was also found that, in spite of the fact that two-thirds of the crop remained in the hands of the farmers, the rural communities drew on the Ministry of Supply for wheat requirements. It is believed that this fact can only be due to the rise in living standards of the "fellaheen" (peasants). They now prefer to eat bread made from wheat flour, whereas before the bread was made from a combination of wheat and maize.

The Egyptian crop year is from July 1 to June 30. For the year 1950-51, the Ministry of Supply was able to procure the following quantities:



Carry over as at July 1, 1950 .....	Metric tons
Requisitioned from 1950 local crop .....	100,000
Purchases under International Wheat Agreement (wheat equivalent up to January 5, 1951 (Egyptian quota = 400,000 tons).	300,000
Australia .....	286,923
United States .....	62,588
	<hr/>
	349,512
Purchases outside International Wheat Agreement	
Australia .....	200,000
Russia .....	100,000
Hungary .....	10,000
Syria .....	20,000
Australia (shipment after March, 1951) .....	200,000
France .....	40,000
CANADA .....	5,000
Argentina .....	10,000
Russia .....	50,000
	<hr/>
Total .....	1,384,512

At the present rate of consumption, of approximately 105,000 tons per month or 1,260,000 tons per annum drawn from the Ministry of Supply, these quantities cover requirements up to the end of June, 1951, or the harvesting of the local crop, with perhaps a little left over. However, because of international tension and the ever increasing uncertainty in shipping, the authorities would like to build up a reserve of 300,000 tons as soon as possible.

#### Imports of Flour May be Necessary

Planning for 1951-52 requirements may be a little more difficult because of the failure of the Australian crop. With the prevailing high prices for cotton, it is expected that a maximum number of acres will be turned over to the growing of this crop in preference to wheat. Informed sources are of the opinion that the Ministry of Supply will certainly not be able to buy up any more local wheat than last year, if as much.

Australia has indicated that she hopes to provide 100,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of flour for the 1951-52 crop year, to arrive in Egypt in the early months of 1952. If this can be fulfilled, and assuming that the Ministry of Supply will be able to acquire approximately 300,000 tons, the government will still require the following estimated quantities:

(a) Arrival before December 31st, 1951, to meet absolute requirements .....	200,000 tons
(b) To build up a reserve .....	300,000 tons
(c) Arrival before June 30th, 1952 .....	450,000 tons
	<hr/>
Total .....	950,000 tons

Major possible sources of supply are the United States, Canada, Russia, France, Australia (after December, 1951). If the above quantities of wheat cannot be procured Egypt may have to import flour against the wishes of the strong flour milling group who have, over the past decade, built up sufficient capacity to mill all Egyptian requirements.

#### Individual Offers Have Been Accepted Recently

The wheat and flour industries are both controlled by the government. The Ministry of Supply buys wheat either through local merchants or by concluding government-to-government contracts. The procedure is, usually, to call for public tenders. Recently, however, during interim periods, individual offers have been accepted when terms more or less conform with the prevailing market. The wheat is then distributed by a



government agency, La Banque de Credit Agricole, to the flour millers numbering some 54 in Cairo, 33 in Alexandria, five in Port Said, and innumerable small stone mills in the villages. The price is fixed so that the millers, after purchasing the wheat and meeting the expense of milling and selling the flour at a set price will have a small profit left over. The loss incurred by subsidizing bread is made up by the government in other accounts such as rice and cotton.

The baker in his turn must obtain a permit from a government official before he is allowed to buy his flour from the miller or an import permit before he is allowed to buy foreign flour. The latter is very seldom authorized.

### **Only Two Types of Flour Allowed to be Milled**

At present the government allows only two types of flour to be milled: (a) wheat flour of 88 per cent extraction used in the local "baladi" or country bread and consumed by the vast majority of Egyptians and (b) flour for war or refugee bread which consists of two-thirds wheat flour and one-third milled maize or rice. This is at present being sent to the Palestine refugees in the province of Gaza.

The demand for the finer flours used in pastries and European types of bread is relatively small and is being met by shipments of Australian flour at the present time. When Australia contracted for shipments of wheat she was also able to persuade Egypt to take approximately 100,000 tons of flour, one or two cargoes arriving every month alternating with finer grades of 72 per cent extraction and coarser grades of 88 per cent extraction. Even under these circumstances the Ministry of Supply is short of the coarser flour, and has not adequate storage facilities to keep the finer type. This fact may shortly force it to mix the different grades.

### **Suppliers Must Fulfill Certain Conditions**

The Ministry of Supply, when calling for public tenders or individual offers generally demands the following conditions:

1. Wheat must be of recent crop, good internationally known quality, fit for human consumption and free from any infestation or any commercial defects.
2. Shipments must be made regularly within . . . months. (Usually requirements are urgent, and immediate delivery is requested).
3. Prices must be quoted per net metric ton, c.i.f. Egyptian port, in Egyptian pounds or in sterling.
4. Payment will be made in sterling or Egyptian pounds upon presentation of commercial invoices in triplicate, bills of lading and necessary certificates. Payment in sterling will be subject to the Bank of England's regulations in effect regarding the sterling credit account, and payment in Egyptian pounds will be subject to the Egyptian Exchange Control's regulations regarding the Egyptian "Export Account".
5. Offers must be accompanied by a financial deposit of 2 per cent of the total offer. Deposit will be increased to 5 per cent within one week from the day the offer is accepted.
6. Offers must be submitted for all the required quantity, or for shiploads of 9,000 or 10,000 tons each.
7. Offers must include information on the following points:
  - (a) Origin of wheat.
  - (b) Protein content, percentage of foreign matter, degree of humidity and specific gravity.
  - (c) Bulk or in bags, kind, condition and size of bags.
  - (d) Kind of ocean insurance.



8. Offers must be addressed to:

His Excellency,  
The Under Secretary of State,  
Ministry of Supply,  
Cairo, Egypt.

9. Offers must be valid for seven days. The Ministry of Supply reserves the right to accept or refuse any offer without stating reasons.

#### **Some Difficulties in Conditions of Sale Have Been Relieved**

These conditions present certain difficulties, particularly numbers 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9. In practice, however, some of these have been resolved, to some extent, in the following manner:

1. Preference is given to Manitoba Northern No. 1 or No. 2. However No. 3 has been found suitable, but nothing lower is acceptable.

2. The Ministry of Supply has found that, in demanding immediate delivery, other features are often unfavourable as a consequence, and they are attempting to rectify this by making plans well in advance.

4. The establishment of an irrevocable letter of credit has become quite customary, and as Egypt is a "special arrangement" country, Canada must receive payment in either United States or Canadian funds. The problem is to change Egyptian pounds into dollars. In March, 1950, the National Bank of Egypt officially announced the establishment of the "Export Account". This is a device whereby Egyptian pounds can be sold for dollars on any free market in an easy currency country. The premium on the free market dollar at present is approximately 15 per cent, which has rendered it almost impossible to use this procedure on a commodity such as wheat which involves a large sum of money and an extremely narrow margin of profit.

5. In practice, a bank guarantee or even performance bond put up by the Canadian exporter is usually sufficient for the local agent. The local agent in his turn often is not obliged to put up a guarantee at all, if he is held in good trust by the government and backed by sufficient security.

9. This time-lag has been one of the major difficulties for Canadian business. Even the best and most responsible of the local firms usually find it impossible to receive a quotation, buy the necessary free dollars, submit an offer, and receive an answer within twenty-four hours. Recently the Ministry of Supply has been trying to facilitate matters, and now for individual offers the Minister of Supply himself has been given authority to make a decision, which can usually be obtained within twenty-four hours. But for public tenders involving larger amounts the "Higher Supply Committee" must pass judgment, and this may take four or five days.

#### **Egypt Needs About One Million Tons of Wheat**

Egypt is in the market for about one million tons of wheat. She would like to receive half this quantity between now and the end of 1951, and the remainder in the first half of 1952. Because of the poor Australian crop it may be necessary for Egypt to turn to North America for some of her wheat, and possibly even flour, requirements. Continuing high prices for cotton will make dollars more readily available in this market, either through "Export Account" or from the government.

The difficulties which, in the past, have limited Canadian wheat sales are gradually being resolved, although they are by no means completely eliminated as yet. The Egyptian wheat market should prove interesting in 1951.



# Great Britain Facing Urgent Task Of Increasing Exports This Year

*Exports to Canada and the United States must be maintained and, whenever possible, increased—Unfavourable tendencies in economic outlook for 1951 attributed wholly to rearmament program—Rising prices caused value of imports to increase by £400 million last year, and a further increase is expected in 1951.*

**By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.**

**L**ONDON, April 4, 1951.—The annual Economic Survey for 1951, published by the United Kingdom Government, foresees in the immediate future a decline in the rate of increase in the national output, a worsening of the balance of payments, a fall in supplies of some consumer goods and a continuing rise in prices. These unfavourable tendencies are attributed wholly to the rearmament program.

The past five years have witnessed a general recovery in economic conditions in this country. The survey points out that, by the end of 1950, the nation's productive equipment had been extended and modernized, even though severe restrictions of investment still had to be maintained. Personal consumption had been raised by 5 per cent or so above the 1947 level, although supplies of meat and sugar both remained well below those before the war. The shortage of housing was still acute, but the number of new homes provided since the war had risen to over one million. At the same time there had been a great extension of the social services. The United Kingdom had by the end of the year succeeded in balancing its external accounts, and had made the decision to dispense with outside aid.

Two objectives are set before the country by the government, the achievement of rearmament as fast as possible, and the simultaneous maintenance of a strong and healthy economy.

It is intended to raise total defence expenditure, at a rapidly increasing rate, from £830 million in the financial year which has just closed to £1,300 million projected in 1951-52, and over £1,600 million in 1952-53. Altogether, during the three years beginning this month the rearmament program provides for a total expenditure, including civil defence but excluding stockpiling, of about £4,700 million. Provision of £140 million is being made for the accumulation of strategic stocks of food and raw materials in the financial year 1951-52. But there can be no certainty that sufficient supplies will be available for all this money to be spent.

## **Large Increase in Production Would Soften Effects of Rearmament**

The effects of rearmament, according to the survey, would be greatly softened if a large increase could be achieved in total production. Labour is already fully employed and production is high, so that a diversion of output as well as an increase would be necessary. Raw material difficulties make it unlikely that in the years immediately ahead industrial productivity can continue to improve as fast as recently.

Physical shortages and the needs of arms production are expected to lead to a reduction in exports of coal, metals and some metal manufactures. At a time when the cost of imports is rising with alarming rapidity, this gravely threatens the balance of payments. The government has



expressed its resolve that the United Kingdom's overseas accounts shall not run into deficit during the rearmament, except to the extent of strategic stockpiling. To prevent this, the level of other exports must be raised. In particular, a new export drive by the textile industries is called for, and many other smaller industries producing consumer goods will be expected to play their part.

Coal output has been found difficult to estimate since the marked improvements in the situation are comparatively recent and there are many doubtful factors. Subject to these qualifications, a total production of 219 to 222 million tons may be expected this year. This compares with 216 million tons in 1950.

New construction for the production of electric power is proceeding well, and a steady increase in capacity is therefore to be expected in 1951. Nevertheless, peak demands during the winter are likely to remain in excess of maximum generating capacity for some years to come. There is a real risk that power shortages will seriously interfere with industrial production.

Capacity for iron and steel making will increase in 1951, and it is estimated that 16·75 million tons of ingot steel could be produced if full supplies of raw materials were available. Production in 1950 was 16·29 million tons. Unfortunately, supplies of raw materials, especially imported scrap and rich iron ore, are not likely to be adequate. It is thought this year's output might reach between 16 and 16·25 million tons, but this may turn out to be an optimistic forecast. Much depends on the success of the drive to recover home-produced scrap. Further, imports of steel may fall below the 1950 level because of increased demand abroad. Overall exports will have to be reduced, although it is hoped this will not affect Canadian supplies.

Difficulties may arise over the supply of some types of steel such as special alloys. As regards sheet and tinplate, the new mills at Margam and Trostre will start up in the second half of 1951 and are expected to produce some 130,000 tons of sheets and some 40,000 tons of tinplate this year. Because of threatened limitations of crude steel production, the improvement in supplies of these products will probably be, to some extent at the expense of production of other types of finished steel.

### **Scarcity of Sulphur is Most Dangerous Shortage**

The most dangerous shortages at the present time are of sulphur and sulphuric acid, zinc and copper. The scarcity of sulphur is the most threatening of all. In 1950, the United Kingdom consumed some 470,000 tons of natural sulphur, of which 110,000 tons were used directly in industry and 360,000 tons were used to manufacture sulphuric acid. In the first quarter of 1951, the United Kingdom received an allocation of just over 80,000 tons from the United States. Against this, current requirements were estimated at 112,000 tons. A severe system of rationing has had to be introduced.

An additional plant for the production of sulphuric acid from materials other than imported sulphur, and for extending the recovery of by-product sulphur, has been under construction for some time. These projects and fresh schemes are being pressed forward urgently, but they cannot be expected to yield large amounts for at least two years.

The most serious shortage among the major metals is that of zinc. In 1950 the United Kingdom consumed 237,000 tons, 30,000 tons of which represented drawings from stocks. As far as can be seen at present, supplies in 1951 will fall considerably below last year's level. This has



necessitated more detailed control. From March 1, 1951, the use of zinc, as well as of copper and alloys of these metals, in the manufacture of many non-essential products has been prohibited altogether.

During 1950, the United Kingdom consumed some 330,000 tons of copper, depleting stocks to the extent of 35,000 tons. It may not be possible in 1951 to obtain as much copper abroad as last year. Consumers are receiving allocations 15 per cent below their rate of consumption in the first half of 1950.

United States cotton is very scarce in the United Kingdom. Consumers have had their supplies reduced to 50 per cent of their 1949-50 consumption and are substituting other growths as far as practicable.

Supplies of aluminum, nickel, wool and softwood are also scarce. Restrictions have been placed on the consumption of all these except wool, and with the growth of defence requirements the position may get still worse.

### **Industrial Productivity Increased Steadily During Past Three Years**

Productivity in the main industries, manufacturing, mining, building and public utilities, has increased by an average of 7 per cent a year during the last three years. For manufacturing industries alone, on which the direct burden of defence production mainly falls, the increase has been even greater.

Against the background of the raw material shortages and other uncertainties, the survey assumes that production in these industries will be 4 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950. Since production in the last quarter of 1950 was already about 4 per cent above the average for 1950 as a whole, the 4 per cent increase in 1951 implies no more than the maintenance of the end-1950 level.

Production for defence will fall mainly on the metal-using industries. In 1950 this group produced goods valued at about £2,400 million, providing about 40 per cent of all United Kingdom exports and the great bulk of the plant and machinery used for home investment. Of their total output in 1950, about two-fifths was exported.

If a moderate increase in the output of the metal-using industries can be achieved in 1951, while supplies for civilian consumption are reduced, it is considered that these industries should be able to meet the claims of rearmament without seriously reducing total supplies available for export and investment. Exports of some particular varieties of plant and machinery will, however, certainly have to be reduced. The aim will be to make up for these losses by increasing exports of other metal products so that the total volume of exports from the group in 1951 is maintained at the 1950 level, at least.

In the field of textiles, the survey states that shortages of raw materials, increased defence orders and the drive to expand exports must lead to some reduction in supplies to the home market in 1951. However, since a substantial part of the deliveries to the home market in 1950 appears to have gone into stock, the quantities of most kinds of cloth and clothing available to the public in 1951 may not be much less than the quantities actually bought in 1950. The considerable further increase in prices can hardly fail to reduce demand somewhat below that of 1950.

### **Balance of Payments Showed Large Surplus Last Year**

In 1950 the overall balance of payments showed a surplus of £229 million, the highest for thirty years. However, the survey suggests that the rapid changes in conditions which are now in progress make it impossible to give detailed forecasts of developments in the United Kingdom's external position in 1951.



Increased defence production must result in a decline in exports of many raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, and at least some of the major classes of engineering products. Increasing costs, mainly the result of high prices of imported raw materials, will inevitably raise export prices and will, no doubt, offset part of the increased cost of imports, but they are unlikely to do more. At the same time, the United Kingdom's own import requirements must be expected to grow if production is to expand, depleted stocks are to be rebuilt and a beginning is to be made with strategic stockpiling of essential food and raw materials. The combined effect of all these developments on the overall balance of payments of the United Kingdom is bound to be unfavourable.

The government is resolved that action must be taken to prevent the United Kingdom's external accounts from deteriorating so far that they relapse into deficit. In so far as stockpiling goes, the gold and dollar reserves may be reduced or the external debt accumulated, but the fundamental objective will be to pay fully in exports of goods and services for the goods and services the country needs to import, for current use or consumption, from overseas.

In face of the large additional burdens imposed on the economy, the government has, for the time being, modified its aim of maintaining a substantial surplus on the balance of payments. In spite of this, the government intends that the United Kingdom shall continue to carry out its traditional economic functions overseas and to meet its contractual debt obligations. Since the United Kingdom no longer enjoys a current surplus out of which to finance these activities, it will not be able to avoid some increase in its own overseas debts, or some reduction in external assets. By and large, no improvement in the overseas capital position is to be expected during the period of the rearmament program.

#### **Increased Value of Imports Result of Rising Prices**

The value of United Kingdom imports was £2,374 million in 1950, an increase of £400 million over 1949. Virtually the whole of this increase was accounted for by rising prices. A further substantial rise in the cost of imports has now to be faced. It is estimated that total imports, even before allowing for special stockpiling purchases, may reach as much as £3,200 million in 1951. Because of the major uncertainties both as to movements in prices and availability of supplies, this figure can only be a very rough indication of the probable size of the import bill. If supplies fail to materialize, the actual figure may fall short of £3,200 million, but in that event the consequences, particularly for the production effort, might be very serious.

The United Kingdom's balance of payments surplus on invisible account (£382 million) improved by £200 million, mainly due to earnings from overseas investments and the operations of the British oil industry. The United Kingdom authorities expect still higher gross earnings from these sources in 1951 and thereafter, although increased costs will help to reduce the net gain. Moreover, the United Kingdom's obligation under the loan agreements with the United States and Canada require repayment to begin at the end of this year. On balance, the surplus on invisible account is expected to be rather over £50 million greater than in 1950, giving a total for 1951 of the order of £450 million.

#### **Total Exports Must be Greatly Increased This Year**

The prospective import bill of £3,200 million leaves something like £2,750 million to be earned by visible exports and re-exports, if the objec-



tive of external balance is to be achieved. By comparison, in 1950, which was a highly favourable year for United Kingdom production and export trade, total exports produced over £ 2,200 million.

A large contribution towards increased export earnings may accrue from higher prices, but the desired result cannot be achieved without an increase in the volume of exports.

The survey points out that the aim must be to increase total exports by a very large sum. The most urgent tasks are to maintain, and whenever possible to increase, exports to Canada and the United States, and also to increase exports to the Commonwealth, including the Colonies. It is recognized that this cannot be attained without large reductions in supplies of many consumer goods to the home market. Export targets for particular industries are now being worked out.

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### **Controls Imposed on Primary Nickel and Electrical Resistance Alloys**

Controls over the purchase and sale of primary nickel and electrical resistance alloys have been imposed by the Non-Ferrous Metals Division of the Department of Defence Production. On and after May 1, 1951, (a) No person shall purchase or otherwise acquire any primary nickel or electrical resistance alloys unless he has submitted his purchase order to the Director, Non-Ferrous Metals Division, and the Director has authorized the placing of such purchase order; and (b) No person shall supply or deliver any primary nickel or electrical resistance alloy to anyone until he has received a purchase order with the proper authorization on it.

"Primary nickel" means nickel of any concentration in the following forms: Copper nickel shot used for remelting, electrolytic cathodes, ingot and shot. "Electrical resistance alloys" mean any electrical resistance alloys containing 50 per cent or more by weight of nickel or nickel plus chromium, produced by any hot or cold working process.

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### **Director of Capital Cost Allowance Division Appointed**

Stanley Wilson Laird, Secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has been appointed Director of the Capital Cost Allowance Division, of the Department of Trade and Commerce. In this capacity, Mr. Laird will be responsible for issuing Certificates of Eligibility for depreciation under Order in Council P.C. 1778, as outlined by the Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, in his Budget Address on April 10.

Mr. Laird was born in 1893 in Ingersoll, Ont., and served for a number of years with the Union Bank in the larger centres of Western Canada, resigning in 1915 to enlist with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He saw service with this unit in France, where he received his commission, later transferring to the Royal Air Force, as a pilot.

Following the conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Laird returned to commercial banking, and became Executive Officer and Comptroller of the National Bank of Commerce, in Detroit. He was also Secretary and Director of the First State Mortgage Corporation, Detroit, and a Director of the National Discount Corporation.

Mr. Laird returned to Canada in 1935, and engaged in the industrial investment and securities business. He joined the Foreign Exchange Control Division of the Bank of Canada in 1941, and filled responsible positions with the War Savings Division and Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Limited. As Secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. Laird assisted in the administration of the Emergency Import Control Division, Department of Finance.



# Super-Phosphate Fertilizer Shortage Endangers Australian Agriculture

*Large area of Australia is deficient in phosphates, and over a million and a half tons of super-phosphate were used last year—Australia has large deposits of pyrites from which sulphur can be manufactured, but some years required to set up plants.*

By R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural).

MELBOURNE.—The use of artificial fertilizers has increased substantially in Australia, as in other countries, since the end of World War II. One of the main reasons for this general expansion is that agriculture all over the world is enjoying a period of prosperity never before experienced in peace time. With world population increasing at the rate of about 20 million a year, and almost no available new areas for agricultural production, the accent is on increased production through increased yields, rather than an increase in acreage.

Australia's economy is dependent on oversea exports of primary products, and this, coupled with an increasing population enjoying a high level of income, makes it necessary not only to maintain the present output of primary products but to increase it. Increased production requires the application of artificial fertilizers in increasing quantities, and makes a continuing supply of fertilizers an absolute necessity to the economy of the nation. Any reduction of present supplies will have far-reaching effects on the production of cereals, meat, wool, sugar, citrus fruits and horticultural crops of all kinds.

A large area of Australia is deficient in phosphates, and this deficiency must be made up by applying super-phosphates to the soil. The use of ammonium sulphate for the growing of sugar cane, citrus fruits, vegetables and horticultural production in general, has risen from about 50,000 tons in prewar years to present requirements of about 90,000 tons. Prewar, slightly more than a million tons of super-phosphate were used in Australia. In 1950 over a million and a half tons were used, and at present the rate is up to 1.7 million tons, with a suggested potential requirement of around 2 million tons a year. Ample supplies of phosphate rock are available from nearby Naurau Island, Christmas Island and Ocean Island. The problem at the moment is obtaining the supply of sulphur to make the sulphuric acid with which the rock is treated in the manufacture of super-phosphate.

## United States Not Able to Fill Australian Sulphur Requirements

The United States is the largest producer of sulphur and total exports from that country in recent years were about 1,100,000 tons per annum. Although small supplies have been available in a few other countries, notably Italy, the United States remains practically the only source of sulphur. Due to the rapidly diminishing government stocks in the United States, and the need to stockpile sulphur for defence purposes, that country has put controls on the export of sulphur and is allocating an export quota on the basis of 200,000 tons for the first quarter of 1951, which if continued means 800,000 tons a year. Of this amount, Australia has been allocated 13,125 tons for the first quarter, which represents only one month's supply.

While Australia has large deposits of pyrites which can be utilized for the production of sulphur, it would take some years before plants could be set up to produce sufficient quantities. Australia is concerned about



the intermediary period between the time when present stocks are depleted, and the time when the roasting plants can be put into operation to produce enough sulphur. Due to the acute dollar shortage, which developed in August, 1949, Australian requirements of sulphur from United States, totalling about 170,000 tons were reduced to 108,000 tons, and supplies were purchased from Italy at much higher prices. In all 160,000 tons of sulphur were bought from Italy and, mainly as a result of this, there are sufficient stocks of sulphur in the country to last 10 months at the present rate of usage. Efforts are being made to ensure that enough sulphur will be available to tide the country over until the burning plants can be built and are in production.

Transportation and labour difficulties add to the problem. The ores must be mixed and the finished products must be conveyed to the phosphate processing plants, and then the super-phosphates must be distributed to agricultural districts. Already in New South Wales fertilizer is allowed to be loaded at railway sidings on three days a week only, because of the shortage of wagons. If even the present level of primary production is to be maintained, at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million tons of super-phosphate must be supplied, which requires about 160,000 tons of sulphur. If this amount or more cannot be obtained abroad during the next few years, until the processing of pyrites can be got under way, then Australian agriculture will be faced with an increasingly difficult task in keeping up production. As mentioned earlier, with an expanding population (expected to reach 11 million by 1960), and the increasing dependence of the United Kingdom on Australia for food, it is absolutely essential to the economy of the nation that super-phosphates be made available in sufficient quantities. The alternative seems to be a lowering of foodstuffs for export and increased inflation at home, and perhaps even rationing. The government is fully aware of the situation, and a special committee is making an intensive survey of the industry.

Among other things, machinery will be needed for flash roasting of sulphide ores, and will be needed quickly, irrespective of source. Also, 60 h.p. or higher electric motors will be in demand for early delivery. There is no doubt that with a world shortage of a strategic material like sulphur, the United Kingdom, a large user of it, will also be turning to manufacture from pyrites, and will need for herself all the machinery used in the processing which she can produce.

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#### **Stock Exchange to Open in Djakarta**

Singapore, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Preparations for the opening of a stock exchange in Djakarta have been completed, and the exchange can be opened immediately after the draft bill regulating this matter has been approved by parliament. The exchange will not be opened to the public, only members of the Society for Monetary and Stock Trade will be admitted.

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#### **Portuguese Exports of Resins Lower Last Year**

Lisbon, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of turpentine and resins for the year 1950 showed a decrease of about 1,000 tons of turpentine and 6,000 tons of resins. Exports for 1950 totalled 11,282 tons of turpentine and 54,730 tons of resins. These exports represented a value of Canadian \$2,176,000 and Canadian \$9,981,000 respectively. Principal importers of these commodities were England, Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg.



# Record Potato Crop Produced by Argentina in Current Season

*Output expected to reach 1·5 million metric tons for 1950-51, as compared with 1·16 million tons last season, and the previous record of 1·44 million metric tons in 1941-42—Domestic market is over supplied, and surplus of over 200,000 tons of table potatoes is available for export—Prospects for seed potato imports are not hopeful.*

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural).

**B**UENOS AIRES, April 3, 1951.—Argentina is harvesting a record crop of potatoes this season. Total production for the crop year 1950-51 is expected to reach about 1·5 million metric tons, as compared with 1·16 million tons last season, and will exceed the previous record of 1·44 million tons obtained in 1941-42. Plantings for this season, amounting to 214,200 hectares, were believed to be about the same or slightly above last year. Growing conditions have been particularly favourable in the two major production zones of Rosario and Balcarce, and normal in the irrigated districts of Mendoza and Rio Negro. The semi-early crop produced mainly in Rosario zone was the largest recorded, and was privately estimated at 300,000 metric tons, or about 5 million sacks.

Argentina's main crop, the semi-late, which is centered around Balcarce, and includes the irrigated districts of Mendoza and the Rio Negro Valley, is privately estimated at over one million tons. The Balcarce crop alone is calculated at over 900,000 metric tons, or between 14 and 15 million sacks. Since the annual requirements are roughly one million tons, Argentina has a substantial surplus from the semi-late crop. In view of this heavy production, it is expected that plantings to the late crop in Rosario will be considerably reduced from last year's 35,000 hectares.

Argentina has an export surplus of at least 200,000 metric tons of table potatoes between now and October next. The domestic market is over supplied and the producers' organizations are pressing the government for assistance in establishing the minimum price or otherwise disposing of the surplus. To facilitate exports, the 8 per cent sales tax has been removed for their export and the Central Bank has announced that exchange accruing from the export of potatoes would be negotiated at the "Free" rate of exchange of approximately 14 pesos to the United States dollar as compared with the "Basic" rate of 5 pesos to the dollar. There are prospects of moving quantities to Chile and, later in the year, to Uruguay depending on the outcome of the crop in that country.

## Prices are Low Due to Heavy Production

As a result of the heavy production, prices are low and growers claim that they do not cover costs of production. Some producers in outlying districts consider that their crop is not worth harvesting. At the National Potato Market at Buenos Aires, wholesale prices in the last quarter of 1950 reached the lowest levels since 1946. Average wholesale prices at the beginning of 1950 were ·44 pesos per kilo, or about the same as they were the previous year. Prices declined steadily in each month reaching ·32 pesos in August. With the Rosario crop coming on the market in September, prices continued to decline to ·27 pesos and by December



were down to .22 pesos. These prices may be compared with the average of .44 pesos for 1949 and .31 pesos for 1947 and 1948, and .16 pesos for 1946. It is expected that the prices will continue low until October, although the producers are pressing for an official minimum price of .25 pesos per kilo.

Entries of home-grown table stock to the National Potato Market during 1950 were 5.46 million sacks, as compared with 4.78 million in 1949. The city of Buenos Aires continues to be the largest single market for Argentine produce and monthly consumption ranges between 22,000 and 27,000 tons. The consumption of potatoes in all of Argentina is about 83,000 tons per month, or approximately one million tons per year.

**Imports of Certified Seed Increased**

For plantings in the crop year 1950-51, Argentina imported 260,803 crates and sacks of certified seed potatoes, as compared with 249,645 the previous year. Owing to the shortage of dollar exchange, Denmark was the leading supplier with 131,064 sacks, but the quantity was less than the previous season. These were mainly the *Up-to-Date* variety and also included the *Majestic* and *Alma*. Canada supplied 85,036 crates, of which 74,000 were *Katahdin* and the remainder *White Rose*. The United States supplied 13,003 crates of *White Rose*.

**Argentine Imports of Seed Potatoes**

	1950-51	1949-50
	(Crates and sacks of 50 kilos)	
CANADA .....	85,036	20,000
United States .....	13,003	....
Denmark .....	131,064	198,347
Sweden .....	20,000	....
Holland .....	11,700	3,233
France .....	....	28,065
	<hr/> 260,803	<hr/> 249,645

**Argentina—Trucks, laden with crates of Canadian certified seed potatoes, bound for farms in the vicinity of Mar del Plata.**





The *Katahdin* continues to be the popular variety in Argentina, and accounted for 74 per cent of the entries to the National Potato Market. The *White Rose* is next in popularity, particularly for the early crop in the northern zone, and, to some extent, in the irrigated districts. Much of the *Katahdin* stock has not been renewed in recent years by imports, and the record production this year was the result of very favourable growing conditions.

Argentina has about 7,000 hectares entered for seed potato certification this season, mostly the *Katahdin* and *White Rose* varieties. While this will provide substantial quantities of good seed for the next planting, much of the older *Katahdin* and *White Rose* stock should be renewed. Due to the over-production this season and low prices, growers will be less interested in purchasing imported seed. Furthermore, the Central Bank has been called upon to make concessions to facilitate the exports of potatoes from Argentina and, therefore, is unlikely to be sympathetic towards granting dollar exchange for importing seed potatoes this year. However, should the Ministry of Agriculture decide that a quantity of *Katahdin* and *White Rose* be imported for foundation stock, the purchase will be made by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (I.A.P.I.) on a call for tenders, the same as was done last year. In any event, the quantity purchased will depend on Argentina's dollar exchange position later in the year, but prospects are not hopeful.

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#### **Taiwan-Japan Trade Expected to Set Record**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade sources in Taipeh, Taiwan, predict trade between Japan and Taiwan in the fiscal year July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952, will be a record US\$75,000,000, a twenty-five per cent increase over the current year. They base this belief on the assurance that sugar production in Taiwan will total 800,000 tons in the coming fiscal year, compared with 400,000 tons output this year, while rice production is expected to reach an all-time high of 1,500,000 tons.

Detailed planning for this expected trade expansion is under way, and all data concerning Taiwan's needs and Japan's ability to supply, are being closely studied. Under the trade agreement between the two countries, Taiwan barter sugar and rice needed by Japan for a miscellany of requirements needed in Taiwan.

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#### **Japan Greatly Increased Canned Food Exports Last Year**

Tokyo, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Export shipments of canned foods from Japan totalled 2,122,000 cases, valued at 10 million yen in 1950. This represents an increase of 400 per cent over the previous year, when exports of Japanese canned foods totalled 580,000 cases. The 1950 total included 1,500,000 cases of canned tuna fish which were shipped to the United States. The principal commodities, in addition to canned tuna, included canned sardines and canned tangerines. The principal market in 1950, in addition to the United States, were South Africa, Hawaii, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Canada.

Canned food exports for the first three months of 1951 are regarded as satisfactory, being estimated at 470,000 cases. The most important single shipment in 1951 was 130,000 cases of canned tangerines to the United Kingdom. There have been no shipments of canned tuna to the United States since the beginning of the year.



# Prices in Great Britain Increased Following Devaluation of Pound

*Upward trend had become unmistakable by the middle of last year—Rising costs affected almost every item entering into the life of country, except for prices held down by government subsidies—Demand for wage increases became more insistent as year progressed—Number of workers involved in industrial stoppages was lowest in decade.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON,—The extent of devaluation of the pound sterling in September, 1949, was greater than most students of the exchange problem anticipated. It was a commonly expressed fear that so great a reduction in the pound's value would produce damaging inflationary effects and do more ultimate harm than good. While conceding that the full effect of devaluation on prices would take some time to make itself felt, the immediate and short-term reaction was more favourable than was generally expected. By the middle of the year, however, the upward trend of prices had become unmistakable. By the end of June, the Board of Trade wholesale index reached a new high level of 255·8, a gain of 25·1 points since devaluation, or 10·87 per cent. This represented a gain of 152·3 per cent over the 1938 figure. By the end of the year, the trend toward higher prices became even more marked. At the year's end, the wholesale index stood at 287·6, a gain of 69·9 points for the year. In the same period, the retail index rose from 113 to 116.

No segment of the community escaped the rising costs, which, except for prices held down by government subsidies, affected almost every item entering into the life of the country. In order not to exceed the subsidy appropriations (particularly on imported meats), the government was obliged to curtail purchases from abroad and to reduce the rations at home. While such behaviour retarded advances in the cost-of-living index, it often compelled consumers to buy unrationed, and unsubsidized, foods in order to sustain the larder. In consequence, the demand for wage increases became more insistent as the year progressed. While some of the demands might not have been justified in terms of the government's "wage restraint" policy and the course of the cost-of-living index, these demands were generally based on a knowledge that pay packets were not going as far as formerly.

## Weekly Wage Rates Increased

Weekly wage rates rose by about 4 per cent on the average in 1950, with some 7,350,000 workers receiving increases amounting to approximately £2,020,000 a week. This compares with an increase of 4 per cent in 1948 and about 2 per cent in 1949. The major wage increases in 1950 were nearly all in the last three months. In December, 1949, the wage index stood at 109 compared with a basis of 100 in June, 1947. It was 110 in January, 1950, and remained at that level until October, when it rose to 111 and continued to rise until it reached 114 in December. The retail price index, also based on 100 in June, 1947, rose only 3 points between the middle of January, 1950, when it was 113, and the middle of December. The outlook at the end of 1950 was for a continued sharp rise in living costs and accompanying demands from labour for compensating wage increases.



The number of workers involved in industrial stoppages during 1950 was 302,000, of which 33,000 were not directly concerned in the disputes. This was the lowest number for ten years. The number of working days lost at 1,388,000 was the lowest since 1941. In 1949, some 1,807,000 days were lost. Nearly a third of the loss of working time through stoppages in 1950 occurred in the coal industry, about three-quarters of the coal-mining loss being in Scottish collieries. The London printing disputes in August, September and October were also important, while in April the dock strike in London lost 100,000 working days and the London bus employees stoppage in September, 35,000 days.

A policy of dividend restraint continued to be successfully applied in 1950. For the year as a whole company profits increased by 9 per cent, dividends going up by only 3·5 per cent. As with wage rates, however, indications at the end of the year were that dividend restraint policies were likely to be less strenuously followed in 1951.

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### **Pakistan Takes First Census**

Karachi, March 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary figures of Pakistan's first census, which concluded on February 28, 1951, show the total population to be 75,687,000, for which 42,119,000 are in East Pakistan and 33,568,000 in West Pakistan. The male population totals 40,090,000 and the female, 35,597,000. The number of literate persons is 10,158,000, 13·4 per cent of the total population.

The figures reported are based on the preliminary count of the census slips by individual enumerators and are, therefore, provisional totals which are subject to revision during the checking and sorting stage.

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### **Plant for Shredding Coconut Established in Mexico**

Mexico City, March 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The first plant in Mexico for shredding coconut was established in Manzanillo, a port on the west coast of Mexico, in the latter part of 1950. Its production has expanded so rapidly that it now has about 70,000 lbs. a month available for the export market. The shredding machinery used is of the latest type and a first-class product is being offered for sale. The price at the present time is three pesos and eight centavos per kilo, f.o.b. Ciudad Juarez or El Paso on the United States border. The coconut is packed in lined cardboard boxes of any size specified by the buyer, who, in turn, can put it up in whatever type of small package his own particular market requires.

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### **Tourist Earnings of Great Britain Increased**

London, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Travel and Holidays Association reports that the Association's target of 600,000 overseas visitors during 1950 was surpassed by nearly 3,000. Tourist earnings for 1950 including fare payments on British-owned ships and aircraft are estimated provisionally at £76,500,000 (£64 million for 1949). Of the 1950 total, it is estimated that 124,245 were visitors from the United States and that there were, in addition, an estimated 38,839 Americans who stayed in the country for brief periods on their way to other destinations. This traffic from the United States is compared with 104,763 and 32,562 in transit in 1949. Earnings from the North American trade, including Canada, for 1950 are estimated provisionally at £34,000,000 against £27,500,000 in 1949.



# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	519.0

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	601.4

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0 +	21.8 +	51.0 +	36.7 +	33.0 +	15.2 +	11.8 -	38.4
February.....	+ 15.3 +	13.5 +	37.7 +	4.7 +	28.1 +	1.2 +	1.4 -	37.3
March.....	+ 13.0 +	9.2 +	40.0 +	3.0 +	33.9 -	16.9 -	5.7 -	
April.....	+ 4.0 +	2.6 +	19.5 -	32.2 -	11.6 -	2.4 -	21.2 -	
May.....	+ 10.6 +	0.8 +	34.6 +	30.9 +	62.4 +	25.1 -	0.6 -	
June.....	+ 13.8 +	7.9 +	11.1 +	45.3 +	3.0 +	6.9 +	9.3 +	
July.....	+ 17.9 +	11.4 +	29.6 +	12.8 +	28.4 +	12.8 -	2.7 -	
August.....	+ 20.3 +	12.9 +	82.8 +	20.3 +	20.0 +	41.9 -	6.6 -	
September.....	+ 18.3 +	16.7 +	15.8 +	13.4 +	64.4 +	9.4 +	3.1 +	
October.....	+ 23.8 +	25.3 +	20.2 -	0.8 +	66.0 +	37.4 +	1.7 -	
November.....	+ 26.2 +	23.5 +	37.0 +	26.9 +	58.2 +	55.9 -	31.5 -	
December.....	+ 30.3 +	25.6 +	32.4 +	76.7 +	87.3 +	74.9 +	27.2 -	
Total.....	+ 212.5 +	171.2 +	411.9 +	237.8 +	473.1 +	261.2 -	17.2 -	75.7

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.



# Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	73.6

# Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	61.7

# Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6	
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3	+ 12.1



### Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	339.4

### Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	432.3

### Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	11.3 -	33.2 -	55.8 -	43.2 -	47.3 -	21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5 -	13.8 -	27.1 -	67.1 -	40.4 -	40.6 -	12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3 -	19.5 -	32.4 -	80.2 -	24.2 -	44.9 -	3.7	
April.....	- 8.4 -	12.8 -	41.9 -	91.6 -	48.0 -	65.1 -	22.9	
May.....	- 11.0 -	19.5 -	39.9 -	102.7 -	28.7 -	49.1 -	18.2	
June.....	- 10.5 -	16.5 -	38.5 -	90.5 -	43.5 -	61.3 -	8.4	
July.....	- 6.6 -	12.4 -	35.9 -	84.9 -	28.6 -	54.2 +	0.1	
August.....	- 4.5 -	9.4 -	45.6 -	71.6 -	20.3 -	26.6 -	2.5	
September.....	- 5.9 -	8.9 -	44.7 -	73.8 +	11.4 -	42.6 +	18.6	
October.....	- 8.0 -	9.7 -	39.4 -	86.2 -	9.7 -	17.8 -	0.9	
November.....	- 7.7 -	8.6 -	58.1 -	79.8 +	1.5 +	10.9 -	19.7	
December.....	- 0.7 -	3.7 -	60.1 -	33.9 -	9.9 +	10.7 +	12.0	
Total.....	- 87.0 -	- 146.0 -	- 496.7 -	- 918.1 -	- 283.6 -	- 427.8 -	- 80.0	- 87.1



# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### **Chilean Expenditure for Essential Imports Announced**

Santiago, April 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has announced that US\$30 million will be spent this year on commodities of prime necessity. Approximately US\$20 million will be required for the import of wheat, US\$500,000 for potatoes and US\$2 million for the import of trolley-buses. This latter amount forms part of a larger sum, but the total import of this important equipment will be spread over a number of years. It is stated that increased foreign exchange earnings will cover these extraordinary payments.

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### **Chile to Purchase Foreign Rice**

Santiago, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to the failure of the rice crop throughout the country, Chile will need to purchase 20,000 tons of rice on the international market, to cover a normal consumption. It is probable that these purchases will be made in Italy and Ecuador.

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### **Chile Suspends Exports of Agricultural Products**

Santiago, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of barley, oats, beans, (except red kidney), lentils, peas, chick-peas and honey have been momentarily suspended until more information is available as to the coming harvests. Once these figures are available, the Foreign Trade Council will fix and authorize export quotas for the produce mentioned.

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### **Chile Purchases Seed Potatoes from the Netherlands**

Santiago, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile has purchased 4,000 tons of seed potatoes in the Netherlands for distribution in the blight-affected districts in the South of Chile.

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### **New Process for Treating Nitrate Being Tested in Chile**

Santiago, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A new process is being developed whereby nitrate will be carried to the ports of shipment in the form of weak solutions which, on being evaporated, would not only economize railway freights and consumption of crude petroleum, but would also leave deposits of potable water which can be used in horticulture. These experiments are being carried out by the Cía. Salitrera de Tarapacá y Antofagasta.

The new system is based on a fine grinding of the raw nitrate and its dissolution by a cold mechanical process. As a result, a rapid dissolution of all the contained salts is obtained in a time not exceeding 15 minutes, or 50 times more rapid than in the usual process and 120 times more than by the Guggenheim system.

As a result of this rapid dissolution, it will no longer be necessary to construct large plants for the working of the raw material. All the grinding and dissolving apparatus can be mounted on wheels, following



the course where nitrate is being extracted and at the same time, without necessity of other transport, throwing all the impure material of 0.2 per cent contained in the nitrate. Solution and sediment pass together through a piping towards the big decanting tanks from which will be extracted the solution which carries 97 per cent of the nitrate contained in the raw material, including potash, sulphates and other valuable components such as iodine and borax. This system of elaboration is being tried in a pilot-plant with a capacity of 1,500 tons monthly of potassic nitrate.

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#### **Chilean Exports of Copper Manufactures Temporarily Suspended**

Santiago, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Foreign Trade Council has decided to suspend all export permits for manufactured or semi-manufactured copper until such time as the Ministry of Economy and Commerce has determined the rate of exchange at which the return remittances covering such exports are to be liquidated.

This decision gave rise to much discussion in the Council. Its president was requested to prepare a memorandum covering the points discussed for presentation to the government stating that, while the fixing of preferential rates of exchange for certain merchandise rests with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, it is the Foreign Trade Council which issues export licences and thereby entails a real responsibility.

The law provides for a reservation of sufficient copper for domestic consumption and also establishes a control over exports. If the manufacturers are given preference in regard to supplies of raw material, as established by law, the country could undoubtedly count on an increase in the manufactured article for export. It is estimated that the domestic industry could easily cope with 80,000 tons of copper annually, which at present day prices for copper would signify an export value of US\$32 million.

A resumption of semi-manufactured copper exports was later authorized by the Ministry of Economy, but the rate for return remittances has been fixed at 31 pesos per US dollar, instead of 60 pesos which was available up to the time of the suspension. The minister stated that the reduction in rate was justified by the high prices obtainable abroad and which should benefit the country and not individuals. The minister has since stated that no export will be authorized to private individuals, but only established industrialists will be permitted to export.

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#### **Potato is Important Consumer Crop in Chile**

Santiago, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The potato is one of the most important consumer crops in Chile and is produced throughout all the agricultural provinces, particularly in the southern zone. Recent calculations show that the average annual consumption per capita amounts to approximately 80 kilograms. On comparing this figure with those of other nations, it would appear that Chilean consumption is greater than elsewhere. This is justified by the scarcity and high price of other foodstuffs, including meat.

Therefore, considering Chile's present population of almost 6 million and a normal annual consumption of 80 kilograms of potatoes per capita, it may be seen that her net requirements would be 480,000 tons annually. An additional 70,000 tons are required for seed.

From 1946, potato production has been as follows: 1946, 634,552 metric tons; 1947, 523,649 metric tons; 1948, 556,992 metric tons; 1949, 533,355 metric tons; and 1950, 454,400 metric tons.



This decreased production in 1950, despite an increase of 2,000 hectares in acreage planted, was due to a serious epidemic of "tizon" blight. The resulting potato shortage is being severely felt in several provinces.

## GREECE

### **Simplon Orient Express Resumes Operation Between Athens and Paris**

Athens, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The first postwar train of the Simplon Orient Express left Athens bound for Paris on March 17, making the resumption of direct railway communications between those two cities. Since the end of World War II, Greece could only be reached by air and by sea. The restoration of this railway line, linking Athens with the other European countries by rail, has been achieved following the reopening of railway communications between Greece and Yugoslavia a month ago.

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### **Thirteen ECA Financed Industrial Projects Under Execution in Greece**

Athens, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an ECA announcement, Greece ranks fifth highest among all OEEC countries in value of industrial projects undertaken with United States dollar aid. Greece has, in all, thirteen such projects, with an overall estimated cost of \$112.9 million. Approximately one-fourth of this amount is furnished directly by ECA. These funds are used to finance the cost of needed equipment and engineering and services from the dollar area, mostly from the United States. The balance, which comprises the major cost of the projects, including the cost of new buildings, labour and equipment and services that can be obtained in non-dollar areas, is financed by Greece in local currency (from counter-part funds).

Nine of these thirteen projects are for power facilities, with one each for coal mining, cement, glass manufacturing, and engineering and technical services. These will provide a foundation from which Greece's industrial production can be increased, and will also enable Greece to earn more dollars to pay for hard currency goods and to save dollars by increased local production.

## HONG KONG

### **Changes in Marine War Risk Rates Announced in Hong Kong**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective immediately, the Hong Kong Marine Insurance Association announces that war risk rates covering inward shipments to Tientsin, Tsingtao, and Shanghai are increased to 5 per cent. Previously rates to Tientsin and Tsingtao were 1 per cent, and to Shanghai, 2 per cent. Rates on outward shipments from these ports remain unchanged.

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### **"Hong Kong Telegraph" Ceases Publication**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Publication of the English-language newspaper, the "Hong Kong Telegraph" was discontinued, effective April 1, 1951. Publishers stated that the further increases in the cost of newsprint, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining supplies, had compelled the decision. There remain in the colony, three English-language dailies.



## **Population of Hong Kong at Record High in 1950**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—In May, 1950, the population of Hong Kong was recorded as 2,360,000, the highest figure in the history of the colony. Less than one per cent of this number are Occidentals.

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## **Fifty-Cent Coin Added to Hong Kong Currency**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Hong Kong will shortly put into circulation a 50-cent coin, as part of the colony's subsidiary currency. This innovation should be a definite convenience and will probably lead to the complete withdrawal of the outstanding 10-cent and 5-cent notes, which are themselves being gradually replaced by small coins of equivalent value.

## **INDIA**

### **India Takes Steps to Reserve Textiles for Home Consumption**

Bombay, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—In addition to restrictions on shipments of textiles from India by exporters, no manufacturer is to be allowed to pack for export more than 40 per cent of total production during March, 1951. During April, May and June, 1951, 90 per cent of output must be for sale in India. Commencing March, 1951, 87½ per cent of yarn production is reserved for domestic consumption.

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### **Indian Textiles to Cost More**

Bombay, April 6, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of the decision of the Bombay State Government to increase the price of controlled food rations, the cost of living index, it is estimated, will rise 16 points or five per cent, in the four industrial textile centres of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. Manufacturers will be confronted with increased labour costs as living allowances are governed by the rise and fall of the index. Simultaneously, the controlled price of cotton textiles and yarn have been increased by three to four per cent for coarse and medium cloth, seven to eight per cent for fine and thirty-three to thirty-five per cent for superfine cloth. In addition, the cut of four per cent in coarse and medium varieties imposed in January has been restored. Increased prices are attributed solely to the rise in the price of cotton.

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## **ISRAEL**

### **Many New Industries Established in Israel**

(One Israeli pound equals US\$2·80.)

Athens, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Trade and Industry in Israel has reported that up to November, 1950, a total of 265 enterprises was approved and 71 recommended. The total capital to be invested amounted to I£36 million, of which I£18·5 million is foreign capital, I£16·5 million local capital and I£1·5 million is from unspecified sources.

The following is a distribution of these enterprises according to industries, together with the capital to be invested in each category: Metal, machinery and motor cars, 37 enterprises, I£6,000,000; textile and clothing, 24 enterprises, I£5,450,000; chemical industry, 18 enterprises, I£3,620,000; food and drink industry, 16 enterprises, I£1,740,000; building materials, 14 enterprises, I£1,175,000; weaving and spinning, 17 enterprises,



I £1,150,000; shoes and leather, 5 enterprises, I £390,000; electrical appliances, 16 enterprises, I £974,000; paper, 4 enterprises, I £1,120,000; hotels and rest houses, 12 enterprises, I £2,660,000; communications and transport, 2 enterprises, I £933,000. The other enterprises approved include: Wood, 4; ceramics, 4; films and maps, 3; building contractors, 3; glass, 7; rubber and tires, etc., 5; clocks and watches, 2; miscellaneous, 28.

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### **Imports Into Israel Increased**

(One Israeli pound equals US\$2.80.)

Athens, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Israel's imports increased from I £57 million in 1946 to about I £80 million in 1947 and to I £88 million in 1949, while those for 1950 are estimated to have exceeded I £100 million. Israel absorbs new refugees and repatriates at a rate of almost 200,000 annually. Its population has grown from 780,000 on May 15, 1948, when the State was founded, to 1,200,000 by the end of 1949, and is expected to double by 1957. Israel is a heavy importer of all investment goods: Machinery, building materials, foodstuffs, textile fibres, oil, etc. It has a rapidly expanding export trade to the Balkans, to Europe and to the United States, trade which calls for ever-increasing quantities of raw materials.

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### **Cultivation of Sugar and Oil Seeds in Israel Being Increased**

Athens, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Experiments in Israel in the cultivation of sugar so far have proved successful. It is intended to erect three sugar factories, each of which will utilize the crops grown in its vicinity. In addition, a pilot plant for production of sugar from cane is to be erected.

The cultivation of oil seeds, hitherto on a small scale, was increased during 1950, when large areas of land were planted with peanuts, sun-flowers and charia. It is hoped, during the next three years, to supply two-thirds of the increasing local consumption of edible oils, and eventually to meet the entire demand for oil seeds. An important by-product of oil seed is oil-cake which constitutes one of the basic components of protein fodder for Israeli cattle.

During 1950, the government gave much constructive aid to the Arab farming community, for the Arabs are traditional growers of Turkish brands of tobacco. Experiments in the cultivation of Virginia tobacco are also progressing satisfactorily, both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. At present, experts of the Ministry of Agriculture are studying drying techniques in the United States. It is hoped that in a short while tobacco production in Israel will meet the greater part of local needs.

## **JAPAN**

### **Japan Will Increase Electric Power Supply**

Tokyo, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Public Utilities Commission plan to increase the power supply to 38,700 million kilowatt hours in the fiscal year 1951-52. This total, representing an increase of 7 per cent over the 1950-51 output, will comprise 30,700 million kilowatt hours from hydro-electric installations and 7,300 million from the thermal power plants. The increased power is to be allocated on a priority basis to essential industries, including chemical, textile, cement, aluminum, machinery, copper and steel producers.



### **Japanese Clock and Watch Exports Increase**

Tokyo, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The export volume of Japanese clocks and watches has been increasing gradually and in 1950 totalled 380,000 units. This constitutes 17 per cent of Japan's total production. It is anticipated that exports in 1951 will reach 600,000 units, although prices have increased by more than 20 per cent over last year as a result of the increased cost of raw materials. The principal markets include Okinawa, Hong Kong, Singapore, Formosa, Ceylon, Thailand and Mexico.

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### **Japan Seeking Scrap Iron Supplies**

Tokyo, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers have sent missions to Indonesia, Pakistan and India to investigate the possibilities of procuring scrap in those countries. Japanese steel and iron manufacturers are making intensive efforts to raise the production of iron and steel to four million metric tons in 1951, and require substantial additional tonnages of scrap to achieve this objective.

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### **Japan Provides Loans for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

Tokyo, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government has set up a fund of 6,000 million yen in the fiscal year 1951-52, to provide long-term and low-interest loans to farming, forestry and fishing industries. The funds will be used for land improvement, afforestation, fishing port improvement, salt field improvement and for minor hydro-electric power generation. The loans will be repayable in instalments over 15 to 20 year periods, at annual interest rates between 4 per cent and 8 per cent upon moderate security. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries finance program became effective on April 1.

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## **NEW ZEALAND**

### **Value of New Zealand Dairy Production Higher**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Butter fat production from farmers in 1949-50 was 406 million lbs., an increase of 2·9 per cent over the previous season. The increase was due to excellent climatic conditions and an increase in the number of cows. Dairy factory production was valued at £58·7 million, an increase of 8·9 per cent over the 1948-49 season, and consists of butter, £39·4 million; cheese, £13·4 million; whey butter, £0·2 million and other products, £5·2 million.

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### **New Zealand Will Pay Subsidy to Encourage Timber Production**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Timber production in 1950 totalled 474 million feet, an increase of 154 million feet over the prewar years. There is, however, still a considerable timber shortage, due largely to the expanded house-building program. In order to encourage timber production, a subsidy of £200,000 is being paid by the government to encourage overtime work by sawmillers. An additional £300,000 in subsidy is being paid to assist road transport of timber, thus relieving pressure on the railways.



### **New Zealand Sheep Population Increased Last Year**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The total sheep population of New Zealand was 33,851,502 at April 30, 1950, an increase of 1,006,584 over the previous year. The total number of breeding ewes increased by 379,971 over the 1949 record number, to total 21,879,674.

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### **New Zealand Timber Mill Produces Record Yields**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The new Swedish gang-saw mill at Kinleith, belonging to the New Zealand Forest Products Limited, has been producing record daily yields of up to 180,000 super feet of sawn timber. The annual rate of production is almost 45 million feet, and is expected to reach 70 million feet when the Kinleith pulp mill is in operation.

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### **New Zealand Removes Further Items from Import Control**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Seventy-nine more items have been removed from import control, when imported from soft-currency countries. The items include rugs, blankets, tractor mowers, film, penicillin, bottles and jars, matches, flooring, hearth and wall tiles and porcelain cast iron baths. An additional list of about 150 items, which is at present under review, will be announced during April.

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### **New Import Wharf to be Built at Auckland**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Auckland Harbour Board has accepted the tender of the Fletcher Construction Company of Auckland, in conjunction with two American companies, for the construction of a new import wharf at Auckland. The cost of the new wharf will be slightly under £2 million, with an additional £500 for equipment. When completed, the wharf will berth four ships and the first two berths are to be completed within two years.

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### **New Zealand May License Imports from Western Germany**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Consideration is being given to license applications for imports from Western Germany, in cases where such goods are exempt from licensing when imported from non-scheduled countries. This is an interim measure until Western Germany is removed from the list of scheduled countries, when it will become a soft-currency country for trade purposes.

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### **New Zealand Labour Force Expected to Increase**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—An increase in the New Zealand labour force of approximately 12,500 is expected for the 12 months up to October, 1951, and will bring the total labour force to 752,000. The principal increases will be from immigration, approximately 9,000, and the remainder from natural means. The proportion in the labour force continues to decline, and employment vacancies reached a record level last year. The overall female labour shortage is 10·1 per cent, and the male labour shortage 6·2 per cent.



## **New Zealand Will Contribute to Colombo Plan**

Wellington, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand is to contribute £3 million to the Colombo Plan. One million pounds per year will be contributed for the first three years, after which time the position will be reviewed.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **First Philippine Pencil Plant Inaugurated**

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

Manila, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Manila Pencil Company, the first pencil manufacturer in the Philippines, has just been inaugurated. The company, with capital of 500,000 pesos, has a production capacity of 100,000 pencils a day. Using only raw materials obtained in the Philippines, the factory will go into full scale production soon and should be able to supply the pencil needs of the entire country.

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### **Philippines Permits Re-import of Used Copra Containers**

Manila, April 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Philippine exporters of copra will be allowed to re-import jute bags and other copra containers into the Philippines after their contents have been disposed of abroad without applying for import licences. The announcement was made by the import control administration in answer to a customs query as to the disposition of the thousands of copra containers which are being returned to Philippine shippers.

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### **Jute Bag Mill Proposed for the Philippines**

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

Manila, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A proposal to establish a jute mill in Manila for the manufacture of jute cloth bags has been made, which it is expected would increase trade between the Philippines and Pakistan. Before the war, the Philippines imported an average of ten million pesos worth of jute bags and cloth, while from 1947 to 1950, the average rose to twelve million pesos. As a continuous supply of raw jute will be necessary for the successful operation of the mill, an agreement between the Philippines and Pakistan Governments is contemplated to ensure a yearly allocation of 3,500 tons of raw jute from Pakistan for the 100 looms to be installed in the proposed mill.

## **PORTUGAL**

### **Portugal Increases Codfishing Fleet**

Lisbon, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—It is expected that still another ship will be added to the codfishing fleet this year. The vessel presently being finished in Portugal is of steel construction with a capacity of 18,000 quintals of fish and fitted with a 1,200 h.p. engine. It is to be equipped with all the latest electronic devices for navigation and fish sounding. It is hoped that an additional vessel now under construction in Holland, will also join the fleet this season.



### **New Rayon Factory Completed in Portugal**

Lisbon, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A new factory for the manufacture of rayon, for use in tires, has recently been completed in the north of Portugal in close proximity to a tire factory which has been in operation for the last six years. This factory is entirely owned and financed by Portuguese investors. The machinery was supplied by the United States under the Marshall Plan.

Prior to the establishment of this factory, all rayon used in the production of tires in Portugal was imported. However, it is estimated that the new factory will have a capacity of 2,300,000 yards per year and, if the factory operates at capacity, the output will exceed local requirements by approximately 1,000,000 yards.

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### **Portuguese Fisheries Official Visits Norway**

Lisbon, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—At the invitation of the Norwegian Government, Eng. Higino de Queros, President of the Salt Codfish Trade Control Board, is presently paying an official visit to the fishing and processing centres in Norway. Portugal traditionally imports considerable supplies of salt codfish from Norway, the total for 1950 being 3,406 metric tons.

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### **Portugal Supplies Fishing Fleet with Norwegian Herring**

Lisbon, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A new experiment in supplying the Portuguese fishing fleet has been undertaken this year. Recently, Portugal purchased from Norway 13,000 cases of 100 lbs. each of frozen herrings to supply the Portuguese fleet. It has been customary for the Portuguese ships to purchase their provisions at St. John's, Newfoundland. Because of the time lost in calling at this port, it was decided to load supplies before leaving Lisbon.

## **SINGAPORE**

### **Singapore Conference Will Discuss Standardization of Weights and Measures**

Singapore, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Standardization of weights and measures for Asia and the Far East will be discussed at a conference of commercial attachés and businessmen in Singapore, in September and October this year. The conference is being called by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. At present, there are a large number of conflicting systems for weights and measures which cause additional clerical work for business firms and statistical offices.

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### **Singapore Will Import Flour from Canada**

Singapore, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Flour requirements for Singapore and the Federation of Malaya have been set at 120,000 tons for 1951. Approximately 86,000 tons have been allocated to Malaya under the International Wheat Agreement, and most of this quantity is to come from Australia. Licences are being issued to the trade for the importation of the remaining 34,000 tons from Australia, Canada and other sources of supply. As the government will not resume trading in flour, imports and sales will be handled by private firms.



## **Singapore Will Import Canadian Motor Vehicles**

Singapore, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A quota of 2,400 United States and Canadian cars and commercial vehicles will be imported into Singapore this year. This will be the first big shipment of United States and Canadian-made vehicles since the government placed a ban on their importation two years ago. Sixty per cent of the vehicles will be sold in the Federation of Malaya and the remainder in Singapore. Rubber planters and tin miners will particularly welcome these cars as they are faster and more suitable for armour plating.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South African Budget Presented**

Cape Town, March 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Budget for the fiscal year 1951-52 provides for a disbursement of £182,043,000. A deficit of £13,690,000 would accrue on the basis of 1950-51 taxation, and to balance the budget new taxation provision is made as follows: collection of tax arrears £5,000,000; transfer funds to general revenue from War Stores Disposal Account, £4,000,000; increases in taxation, £5,250,000. The effect of these additional measures is to balance income against disbursements and provides a nominal surplus of £560,000.

Specific taxation measures include the abolition of the undistributed profits tax; companies' profit tax increased 6d. per pound to 4/6d.; base metal companies increased 1/6d. per pound to 5/6d.; diamond mines to pay normal tax of 8/—, replacing normal tax of 4/6d., plus special tax of 2/8d.; transfer fees on fixed properties increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent; increased excise and duties on wines and spirits.

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### **New Developments Forecast for South African Territories**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Lord Hailey, British Colonial Affairs authority, has forecast important industrial and agricultural developments are to be expected in Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuana-land. An Orange River hydro-electric scheme has already been surveyed, promising new water and electricity supply for South African industry.

Forestry development in Swaziland is progressing rapidly and a pulp and paper industry is contemplated. Expansion of ranching in Bechuana-land is expected to provide the United Kingdom with a new and important source of supply for meat.

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### **Development Scheme Proposed for Cape Town**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The city of Cape Town has compiled a provisional five-year budget proposing capital expenditure in the sum of £22 million. Subject to the approval of the Secretary for Finance, funds will be provided by a bond issue.

Projects specifically named in the planning include development of public commons and social amenities, £1.5 million; the creation of five recreational resorts; the building of six additional swimming baths in residential areas. Four non-European housing projects will require £2.3 million, while additional municipal buildings will require £1 million.

Development of additional water supply for the city will absorb £3 million; a new abattoir including an ancillary chain of wholesale markets



will need £1,175,000. Other allocations include £650,000 for Public Health Service; £500,000 for improvements under town planning and foreshore development; £180,000 for improved fire control; £110,000 for re-afforestation of Table Mountain and £50,000 for capital expenditure on traffic services.

### South African National Income at All-Time High

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The national income of South Africa after totalling £950·3 million in 1949-50 will reach very closely to £1,000 million during the year just ended. Principal components in the record figure include: income from private manufacturing, £225 million; wages and salaries, £146 million; trade and commerce, £139 million; followed closely by agriculture, forestry and fishing. Gold mining contributed £108 million.

## SPAIN

### Local Tungsten Filament Industries Fill One-Third of Spanish Requirements

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—More than a third of Spanish needs for tungsten filaments for incandescent lamps is now supplied by local industries.

### Spain Now Manufacturing Fluorescent Light Tubes

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The manufacture of fluorescent light tubes was initiated in Madrid a few weeks ago. These are made in large quantities and fully guaranteed. At the moment, the majority of the necessary parts are imported from the United States but efforts are being made toward a gradual substitution of Spanish made materials.

### Spanish Mineral Production Higher in 1950

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A trade journal reports that production of minerals in Spain showed an increase in 1950 over 1949. Production figures for 1949 and 1950 are as follows:

	1949	1950
	(Tons)	
Iron .....	609,299	657,337
Steel .....	651,623	774,172
Lead (metal) .....	33,021	39,455
Zinc .....	19,551	20,987
Antimony (metal) .....	818	385
Anthracite .....	1,439,000	1,599,000
Pit-coal .....	9,393,000	9,445,000
Lignite .....	1,332,000	1,362,000
Iron ore (Peninsula) .....	1,876,000	2,129,000
“ “ (Morocco) .....	793,000	836,000
Potassium salts .....	151,000	171,000
Bauxite .....	11,962	12,242

### Spain to Import Codfish from Iceland

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Icelandic Minister of Foreign Trade announced, in a press interview in Madrid, that his country would export codfish, fish roe and fish liver oil to Spain, against Spanish exports of fresh fruits, wines, textiles, footwear and small machines.



## **Production of Lubricants in Spain Improving**

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Spanish production of lubricating oils and greases is beginning to show some improvement, it is reported. The refinery at Teneriffe will reach an annual output of 20,000 tons, and that of "La Escombreras," 8,000 tons. The average annual consumption is estimated to be 70,000 tons.

## **TAIWAN**

### **Taiwan to Export Honey to Japan and the United States**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Taiwan business sources report the conclusion of deals to export 50,000 tons of honey valued at US\$2,350,000, within the next few months. Of the total, Japan is to receive 30,000 tons in exchange for machinery and crude oil, and the United States will import the balance.

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### **Taiwan to Import Tin Plate from the United States**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—ECA funds totalling US\$105,000 have been allotted to Taiwan for the purchase from the United States of 5,000 cases of tin plate, to be used in the island's pineapple canning industry. While the Taiwan Provincial Government has been encouraging the local production of tin plate, the island remains dependent on United States supplies. About 70,000 farmers and workers are said to be directly concerned with the pineapple industry.

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### **Taiwan Begins Ship Repair Project**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Taiwan is expected to have 82 more merchant ships by the end of 1951. The ECA China Mission has approved a US\$800,000 loan for the repair and reconditioning of 250,000 tons of shipping now lying idle in island ports. The repair project is to be handled in two stages, and work on 48 ships, representing 195,726 tons, has already begun.

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### **Administrative Changes in Taiwan Expected**

Hong Kong, April 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Official agencies in Taipeh are reported to be planning important changes in the administration of Taiwan's economy and finances. It is proposed to give more freedom to private enterprise and free trade from some of the current restrictions. The Central Government is to take over responsibility for the Production Control Board from the Taiwan Provincial Government, and custom tariffs are to be readjusted to provide increased protection for products of local industry, with lower rates on imports of needed raw materials. There is to be a rationalization of government agencies with overlapping duties.

A second major step is a proposed reorganization of the administration of the Bank of Taiwan, where acknowledged fiscal experts will achieve increased authority and provincial officials less.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	11.4	38.7	46.5	29.4	86.1	102.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	8.6	24.9	25.8	20.5	65.3	60.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.8	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.9	5.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13.4	70.4	91.1	28.3	140.5	192.4
Iron and Products.....	6.0	17.4	15.4	11.6	33.7	35.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	15.0	29.4	33.0	29.6	57.5	80.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.4	7.0	7.2	3.1	13.8	16.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.6	6.9	9.0	3.0	14.8	18.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	3.6	3.5	2.6	6.0	7.9
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>420.6</b>	<b>519.0</b>
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	968	1,394	1,259	2,143	2,334	2,627
Vegetables.....	168	825	680	358	1,624	1,559
Wheat.....	3,690	16,015	18,093	12,612	39,172	37,321
Grains, other.....	695	1,783	3,325	1,703	4,276	8,075
Flour of wheat.....	1,567	7,355	8,689	3,259	16,606	20,453
Farinaceous products, other.....	835	1,011	1,635	1,737	1,874	3,356
Sugar and products.....	56	279	123	105	375	395
Alcoholic beverages.....	702	2,578	3,428	1,758	5,113	7,668
Vegetable fats and oils.....	14	260	125	25	577	256
Rubber and products.....	859	798	1,810	2,024	1,580	3,439
Seeds.....	312	3,317	3,428	668	6,900	8,345
Tobacco.....	1,341	1,579	2,671	2,625	2,782	5,948
Vegetable products, other.....	194	1,498	1,276	430	2,855	3,137
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>38,693</b>	<b>46,548</b>	<b>29,449</b>	<b>86,068</b>	<b>102,579</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Hides and skins, raw.....	99	1,247	1,478	319	2,887	3,431
Cattle.....	520	5,670	5,482	988	11,167	10,975
Other animals, living.....	109	753	153	232	1,325	733
Fish and fishery products.....	1,780	7,585	8,827	4,317	15,060	19,448
Furs and products.....	2,071	2,034	4,359	5,678	5,334	10,818
Leather and products.....	441	530	745	768	953	1,659
Bacon and hams.....	2,479	1,456	288	5,780	15,488	1,282
Meats, other.....	422	2,483	2,246	838	5,798	5,702
Cheese.....	71	125	291	134	263	482
Milk products, other.....	239	916	330	494	1,826	653
Eggs, shell and processed.....	16	1,373	386	28	3,214	1,574
Animal products, other.....	363	682	1,264	915	1,944	3,425
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>24,855</b>	<b>25,849</b>	<b>20,493</b>	<b>65,259</b>	<b>60,181</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	151	286	554	397	823	1,426
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	6	152	82	14	249	236
Wool and products.....	115	322	596	221	619	1,403
Synthetic fibre and products.....	143	199	179	335	479	450
Textile products, other.....	414	329	977	796	761	1,595
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>5,111</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	2,300	13,857	21,264	4,787	24,343	45,231
Pulpwood.....	562	2,576	3,942	1,229	5,617	7,725
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,255	3,314	5,113	2,715	6,531	10,542
Wood pulp.....	2,390	13,953	21,562	4,540	27,294	45,557
Manufactured wood, other.....	175	288	511	550	528	952
Newsprint paper.....	5,964	34,884	35,808	12,781	73,226	76,533
Paper, other.....	726	1,317	2,684	1,619	2,570	5,494
Books and printed matter.....	57	193	179	122	431	359
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,429</b>	<b>70,383</b>	<b>91,063</b>	<b>28,345</b>	<b>140,541</b>	<b>192,393</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....					46	8
Ferro-alloys.....	115	725	2,015	273	1,766	4,191
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	274	994	185	879	1,982	1,781
Rolling mill products.....	352	511	555	434	1,547	1,163
Locomotives and parts.....		396	191		409	301
Farm machinery and implements.....	876	6,891	5,849	1,644	13,473	14,305
Hardware and cutlery.....	280	297	289	374	692	700
Machinery (except farm).....	705	1,295	2,775	1,692	2,597	5,501
Automobiles, freight.....	945	837	205	1,812	2,388	295
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,843	1,277	658	2,947	2,135	1,317
Automobile parts.....	233	1,072	1,013	608	1,836	1,941
Railway cars and parts.....	2	1,499	2	9	2,010	4
Iron products, other.....	381	1,577	1,655	900	2,839	3,492
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>17,371</b>	<b>15,392</b>	<b>11,572</b>	<b>33,721</b>	<b>34,999</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	2,699	6,396	7,371	3,450	10,693	17,623
Brass and products.....	63	195	188	157	328	380
Copper and products.....	3,145	6,516	5,375	7,096	13,629	12,010
Lead and products.....	568	1,914	2,380	1,512	3,229	6,304
Nickel.....	5,475	7,683	7,659	11,054	16,886	19,420
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,600	882	5,365	3,290	2,670	10,296
Zinc and products.....	963	3,681	2,630	2,008	5,990	10,019
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	327	790	1,194	648	1,405	2,367
Non-ferrous products, other.....	201	1,317	807	399	2,623	2,113
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>29,374</b>	<b>32,968</b>	<b>29,613</b>	<b>57,454</b>	<b>80,532</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	536	4,398	4,332	1,229	8,510	10,585
Coal and coal products.....	226	1,024	439	548	1,912	1,080
Petroleum and products.....	15	11	63	35	35	77
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	406	946	1,563	782	1,869	3,377
Non-metallic products, other.....	220	635	828	491	1,495	1,818
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>7,014</b>	<b>7,226</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>13,821</b>	<b>16,937</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	76	168	296	173	310	779
Medicinal preparations.....	88	380	342	178	789	827
Fertilizers.....	744	2,833	3,073	1,248	6,702	6,314
Paints and varnishes.....	87	508	338	161	843	649
Calcium compounds.....	48	86	212	83	169	417
Soda and sodium compounds.....	284	370	740	573	754	1,489
Chemical products, other.....	274	2,533	4,025	580	5,242	7,979
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>6,879</b>	<b>9,026</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>14,809</b>	<b>18,454</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	10	17	24	21	34	42
Films.....	320	252	239	561	346	584
Ships and vessels.....		306		50	306	1,343
Aircraft and parts.....	70	326	541	102	713	971
Electrical energy.....	343	577	749	777	903	1,154
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	175	188	340	332	441	783
Miscellaneous, other.....	237	1,130	283	453	1,471	587
Donations and gifts.....		221	643		591	935
Non-commercial articles.....	146	588	632	304	1,234	1,458
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>7,858</b>



## Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	11,400	38,693	46,548	29,449	86,068	102,579
Animals and Animal Products.....	8,610	24,855	25,849	20,493	65,259	60,181
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	830	1,288	2,388	1,763	2,931	5,111
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,429	70,383	91,063	28,345	140,541	192,393
Iron and Products.....	6,007	17,371	15,392	11,572	33,721	34,999
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	15,041	29,374	32,968	29,613	57,454	80,532
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,402	7,014	7,226	3,085	13,821	16,937
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,600	6,879	9,026	2,997	14,809	18,454
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,300	3,605	3,450	2,601	6,038	7,858
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>59,619</b>	<b>199,462</b>	<b>233,910</b>	<b>129,919</b>	<b>420,642</b>	<b>519,045</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7,743	16,491	13,789	20,818	38,196	29,074
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,461	3,300	1,174	12,463	19,023	3,338
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	293	110	96	559	152	197
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,804	1,474	6,642	5,589	4,150	14,869
Iron and Products.....	1,651	673	987	3,303	1,652	1,858
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,480	6,986	9,331	16,430	13,204	21,523
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	198	735	794	345	1,354	1,419
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	374	382	678	777	743	1,145
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	341	222	94	631	509	217
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>27,345</b>	<b>30,374</b>	<b>33,585</b>	<b>60,915</b>	<b>78,981</b>	<b>73,640</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,325	10,276	12,975	3,081	20,866	30,011
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,160	16,592	20,348	5,301	36,087	47,281
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	36	693	1,373	87	1,569	2,855
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	8,490	64,829	73,489	18,222	128,787	164,042
Iron and Products.....	405	7,894	8,251	798	15,947	20,807
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,123	17,574	18,480	4,737	35,086	46,453
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	773	5,062	5,594	1,851	10,154	12,877
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	841	4,461	4,872	1,391	8,636	11,285
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	639	1,456	2,045	1,368	2,565	3,765
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,792</b>	<b>128,838</b>	<b>152,428</b>	<b>36,835</b>	<b>259,697</b>	<b>339,376</b>

### Japanese Overseas Agency to be Established in Canada

Canada has informed the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) and the Japanese Government that it has approved the establishment of a Japanese Overseas Agency in this country. Similar Japanese agencies are now operating in four key cities of the United States and in other countries of Europe, Asia and South America.

The agency will be limited to semi-consular and commercial functions, and neither the agency nor its personnel will have diplomatic or consular status. It will not act on behalf of the Japanese Government in making official representations to the Canadian authorities, except for the administrative conduct of the agency itself.

The main functions of the agency will include:

(a) semi-consular functions, including assistance to Japanese nationals residing in Canada in matters of Japanese citizenship and property regulations which may concern them;

(b) the supplying of trade and travel information to Canadians;

(c) the promotion of trade between Canada and Japan.

It is expected that the Japanese office will be located initially in Ottawa.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### Netherlands Exhibits Have Sailed for Canada

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The *Prins Willem III* of the Oranje Line, sailing from Rotterdam on April 14, will carry the exhibits of 73 Netherlands firms directly to Toronto for display at the Canadian International Trade Fair. The goods are expected to arrive in Toronto on May 4. All material will be off-loaded in the harbour and transported direct to the trade fair grounds.

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### Many New Netherlands Exhibitors

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The majority of Netherlands firms represented at the C.I.T.F. will be participating for the first time. In addition to booking orders at the fair, the opportunity to make an on-the-spot study of the Canadian market will be taken. The preparation of attractive booth displays is rapidly nearing completion.

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### Dutch Artistic Items to be Shown

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Nine Netherlands firms will show a wide range of artistic pottery, metal ware, souvenirs, paintings, frames and curios at the C.I.T.F. Famous Delft blue pottery in all shapes and sizes will be well represented. Dutch pewter, urns, coffee and tea sets, brass and copper gift articles will form an important part of this section of the Netherlands exhibits. One of the leading Netherlands manufacturers of silver plated flatware will have a display of one of its lines.

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### Netherlands Firms to Exhibit Scientific, Medical and Optical Equipment

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Two leading manufacturers from Delft, technical training centre of Holland, will be at the C.I.T.F. One of them will show blue printing material and photographic equipment for document reproduction. The Delft concern has developed several new techniques in this specialized branch of engineering and it is certain that much interest will be shown in this stand.

The other Delft representative will show a fast, high-definition X-ray camera with mirror optics for 70 mm. film and lenses for special purposes.

Although the Netherlands offers a limited field for the sale of scientific and medical equipment, research plays an important part in the activities of the Dutch firms, with the result that many new ideas in the field of science have their origin in this country.

An Amsterdam firm will also show scientific and physical instruments, anatomical models, balances and school supplies.



### **Netherlands Glassware to be Well Represented**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Leerdam and Maastricht, the glass centres of the Netherlands, will be well represented at the C.I.T.F. Crystal table services, cut and engraved glass, artistic glass, statuettes and other unique pieces will be on display. Netherlands glass, which is of the highest quality, is in demand throughout the world.

Holland's fine glass is hand manufactured by expert craftsmen. The factories maintain their own schools for apprentices, who usually spend five to seven years at their trade before becoming qualified glass artisans. The art of glass cutting and engraving is also maintained at a high standard with some of the best workmen in this field being employed.

Technical glass for use in laboratories will be shown by another Leerdam concern. The plant shows great skill in selecting and working materials to achieve a high quality product. Intricate control mechanisms are employed to ensure a complete accuracy of the equipment produced.

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### **Well Known Netherlands Cigar Manufacturer Will Exhibit**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the best known Netherlands cigar manufacturers will be exhibiting at the trade fair. Special "C.I.T.F." cigar bands are being prepared for the cigars which will appear in Toronto tobacco stores during the fair. A great variety of sizes and shapes are provided to suit every smoker's taste.

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### **Netherlands Knitted Goods and Clothing to Display Lines**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands, which for many years has been a centre of the knitted goods industry, will have several firms displaying articles. Woollen knitting yarns in a wide range of colours and qualities will be offered. Knitted woollen garments will be featured by two of Holland's best firms in this line.

In the clothing industry, several Netherlands firms will be represented at the fair, showing leather goods, sports wear, rain coats, suits, hats and other garments for men and women. Many of the firms exhibiting in this section have already established contacts in the Canadian market and are anxious to supply in accordance with requirements of the dollar area.

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### **Netherlands Firms to Show Wide Variety of Foods**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The foods section of the C.I.T.F. will include many exhibitors from the Netherlands. Seven firms will show chocolate products of all descriptions. Confectionery, biscuits, cookies and cakes will be featured by two other concerns. Dairy products, pickles, jams, fruit pulps, fancy foods, canned and smoked meats and canned fruits and vegetables are among the many food products.

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### **Holland Herring and Fishing Equipment to be Exhibited**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Herring, a national favourite of the Netherlands, is being exported to the dollar markets by the Holland Herring Fisheries Association. This marketing organization, which has the backing of the leading herring fishermen in the Netherlands, will be represented at the C.I.T.F. in an effort to expand their growing sales of fish products throughout the world.



The Netherlands, a seagoing nation, has long been engaged in fishing and its related industries. A Dutch concern, which has been doing business in Canada for many years, will show fish-nets, fish-net yarns and other products.

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#### **Dutch Wooden Shoes Have Market in Canada**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Wooden shoes, a typically Dutch product, will be on display at the fair. A market survey, undertaken by the exhibiting concern, has revealed a demand for this footwear, mainly from Netherlands immigrants in Canada. Interest has also been displayed in these shoes as novelty items.

Wooden shoes, although clumsy in appearance, are light and comfortable. They are particularly useful in damp soggy ground and give excellent support to the feet. These shoes can be slipped off easily when entering the house. In winter, Hollanders pack the inside of the shoe with straw to give added warmth.

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#### **Old-Established Holland Bell Founders to have Unique Display**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A firm of Netherlands bell founders will display a carillon to be located at the outside entrance of the fair grounds. The carillon will be played on special occasions and at selected intervals during the fair.

One of the outstanding features of the Netherlands bells is that they can be played from a keyboard similar to that of a piano. This system enables anyone who can play a piano to play a carillon, a feature that will be attractive to smaller centres of population.

The casting and tuning of bells are very difficult and complicated processes, which require thorough knowledge and experience. Old, cracked and poorly tuned bells are used in the recasting of new bells. They are first broken up into small pieces to become part of the molten metal for the new bell casting.

The Netherlands firm has had experience since 1795 in this highly specialized and artistic trade. For well over one hundred years, it has been supplying bells to practically all parts of the world.

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#### **Netherlands Making Strong Bid for Canadian Market**

The Hague, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Seventy-three Netherlands manufacturers, occupying a total of approximately 10,000 square feet of exhibiting space, will be represented at this year's trade fair. The wide range of products to be shown will include the following: chocolate, confectionery and other foods; cigars; textiles; clothing; knitting yarns; pottery; jewellery; curios and novelties; glassware; furniture and household equipment; leather goods; scientific, medical and optical equipment; bicycles; and tower bells.

Holland's critical foreign exchange position necessitates an all-out drive to win dollar markets. Exhibitors are being given some financial assistance by the Netherlands Government, which recognizes the importance of the C.I.T.F. as an excellent introduction to the markets of Canada and her neighbour.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Egypt Requires Health Certificate for Imported Meat**

Cairo, April 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Canned meat may be imported into Egypt, provided it is accompanied by a health certificate showing the control of health authorities during slaughtering, according to a recent Egyptian Governmental order.

The order provides further that fresh meat is not allowed entry into Egypt unless a health certificate shows that the locality has been free, at least three months before slaughter, from contagious diseases.

(Editor's Note.—Recipients of the leaflet, "Egypt—Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations", compiled by the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, should note this change on page 2 of their leaflet).

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## **Ireland Announces Further Import Quota for Spark Plugs**

Dublin, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced a further quota and quota period for certain sparking plugs and component parts thereof for the period May 1, 1951, to October 31, 1951. The amount fixed for the period is 50,000 articles, and is the same as that allowed for the previous six months.

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## **Japan Establishes New Customs Tariff**

Tokyo, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—A revised Customs Tariff Law was passed by the Japanese Diet before it recessed on March 31, and will be enforced on May 1. In the new tariff all rates are ad valorem. The duties, on the whole, are moderate, with a maximum rate of 50 per cent for such luxuries as liquors, toilet preparations, jewellery, silverware and furs.

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## **Malayan Import Control Relaxed on Some Products**

Singapore, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The following goods have been added to the list of commodities which may be freely imported into Singapore and the Federation of Malaya from hard-currency countries: Brass sheets; copper sheets; copper rods; hardboard; roofing tiles; window glass; yellow metal sheeting (muntz metal); hydro-quinone; metol; sodium bisulphite; sodium carbonate; sodium sulphite; sodium thiosulphate; and canned pilchards.

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## **South Africa Announces Revised Motor Vehicle Import Quotas**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Following negotiations between the Controller of Imports and Exports and the motor industry, the Government of the Union of South Africa has announced revised quotas for motor vehicles imported during 1951.

In view of the improved exchange position, import licences will again be provided for 35,000 private cars, the same number as in 1950, although more currency is involved owing to increased overseas factory prices; also for 12,750 trucks and commercial vehicles, representing an increase of 50 per cent; and for 70 per cent more spares and tools.



While approximately two-thirds of the motor car allocation will go to soft-currency countries, notably Great Britain, licensable imports from Canada and the United States will number about 12,000.

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**United Kingdom Budget Increases Hydrocarbon Oil Duty**

London, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom budget introduced today proposes to alter the customs duty on imported hydrocarbon oil so as to raise its effective charge from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon. The increase went into force immediately. This is the only change which the budget makes in customs duties.

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**Additional Foreign Investments Permitted in Germany**

Frankfurt am Main, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—New relaxations of restrictions on foreign investments in Germany, which have been the subject of discussions with German financial and economic authorities, have been announced by the Allied High Commission. By permitting transfers of blocked marks under arrangements to be made by the holders outside of Germany, and in any currency, the intention is both to create fresh investment facilities for the benefit of the German economy, and also to assist foreign owners of idle blocked marks and potential foreign investors.

The Bank Deutscher Laender has been authorized to issue a general licence permitting the transfer of Deutsch Mark bank balances owned by persons outside Germany to other non-residents. Funds so transferred will be designated "acquired blocked Deutsch Marks" and may be used only for specified investment purposes. At the same time, the bank was authorized to issue another general licence permitting the use of such "acquired" funds by the new owner for the purchase of securities issued by public bodies in the federal territory and the Western Sectors of Berlin and securities publicly dealt in at stock exchanges in those areas, and the resale, for Deutsch Marks, of assets so obtained.

The Bank Deutscher Laender has also been authorized to issue special licences to owners of "acquired blocked Deutsch Marks" for the acquisition and sale of unlisted securities of, and participation in, private enterprises in the federal territory and the Western Sectors of Berlin, the purchase and sale of real estate, the construction and reconstruction of buildings and the granting of Deutsch Mark loans to natural or juridical persons having their ordinary residence in those areas.

Applications for special licences are to be filed with the Land Central Bank in whose district the applicant's account is situated. Land Central Banks are being instructed about the data required by the Bank Deutscher Laender for proper examination of applications under criteria established by the Allied High Commission.

Revenue from property acquired under the foregoing procedure, as well as proceeds from the resale of such property, must be credited to the owners' "acquired blocked Deutsch Mark account," but will be available for reinvestment as well as payment of taxes, bank charges, fees, and other expenses arising from the acquisition, administration, and sale of investment property. However, "acquired blocked Deutsch Mark accounts" (or property bought out of such accounts) will not be placed automatically at the free disposal of their owners should they take up residence in Germany.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

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### United Kingdom

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### United States

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**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

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**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

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**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

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# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations April 9	Nominal Quotations April 16
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2111	·2218
		Free	·2085	·7601	·0762
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	·0494	·0496
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3640	2·3710
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0176	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6158	·6176
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0575	·0577
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2217	·2223
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0137	·0135
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4249	·4261
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1884	·1890
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0556	1·0588
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0212	·0212
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1531	·1535
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0556	1·0588
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0640	·0642
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0313	3·0402
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4223	·4235
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6629	2·6707
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0061	·0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0167	·0167
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2513	·2521
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0556	1·0588
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2111	·2118
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5278	·5294
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1824	·1830
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0648	·0650
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2217	·2223
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9550	2·9638
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9550	2·9638
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9550	2·9638
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9550	2·9638
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1222	·1226
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2778	·2786
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5598	·5614
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9550	2·9638
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2111	·2118
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1479	·1483
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3191	·3200
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0556	1·0588
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0713	·0715
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5278	·5294
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0366	·0367
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3448	·3458
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0970	·0972
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2041	·2047
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2442	·2449
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3753	·3764
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9550	2·9638
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9550	2·9638
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0556	1·0588
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6949	·6969
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3151	·3160
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	.....	.....

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

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Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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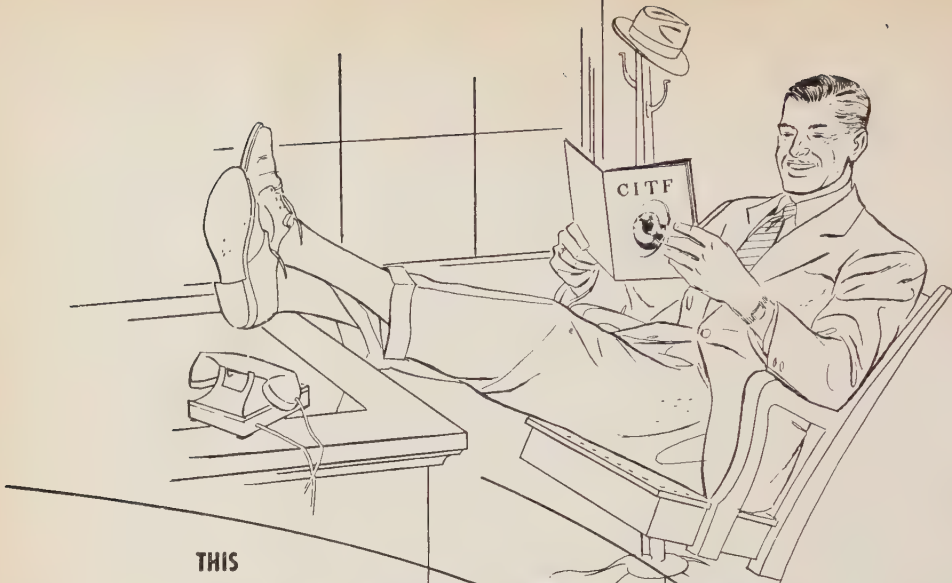
Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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# FOREIGN TRADE

L. IX

OTTAWA, APRIL 28, 1951

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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Refinery at Sarnia, Ont., of Imperial Oil Limited, where another chapter in the economic development of Canada was opened this week with the arrival from Superior, Wisconsin, of the M.V. Imperial Leduc, largest oil tanker on the Great Lakes, with the first consignment of petroleum from Alberta wells. The last link was thus closed in a transportation chain that includes 1,126 miles of pipe line, extending from Edmonton to the shores of Lake Superior. Six storage tanks at the Edmonton pumping station hold an aggregate of 840,000 barrels, twelve at Superior an aggregate of 1,800,000 barrels, and about 1,800,000 barrels are required to fill the pipe line. The M.V. Imperial Leduc and her sister ship, the M.V. Imperial Redwater, each have a capacity of 115,000 barrels of crude.

*Courtesy Imperial Oil Limited.*

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OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Livestock Production Important To Southeastern United States

*Cash receipts from livestock increased from \$711·8 million in 1935-39 to \$2,599·8 million in 1945-49—About 80 to 90 per cent of dairy cattle are Jerseys, although Holsteins are growing in popularity—Canadian Jerseys are held in high esteem—A real demand for good dairy cattle exists at present in Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.*

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada.

WASHINGTON.—Livestock production has gained steadily in importance in the eleven southeastern states of the Union\* during the past twenty years. Cash receipts from livestock increased from \$711·8 million in 1935-39 to \$2,599·8 million in 1945-49. Since 1924, these southeastern states have gained more rapidly than the United States as a whole in the percentage of cash receipts from livestock and livestock products. In 1924, these states derived 19 per cent of their total farm sales from livestock, as compared with 47 per cent for the United States. By 1947 the figure for the southeastern states had increased to 33 per cent and that for the United States was 55 per cent. In 1924, the southeastern States received 7·3 per cent of the nation's total cash from livestock sales, but in 1947 this region received 10·1 per cent of the total.

The reasons for these gains in livestock production are of two different types: (a) injurious effects of the cotton boll weevil, soil depletion and decline of markets for southern crops; and (b) technological advances such as control of the cattle fever tick, the introduction of more productive strains of cattle and better forage and feed production.

From 1939 to 1949, production of milk on farms in these eleven states increased by 2,527 million pounds, or more than 19 per cent. Milk production was higher in all of the states in 1949 than in 1939, except in Arkansas. The number of cattle kept for milk in 1949 was 4,483,000, compared with 4,320,000 in the period 1935-39, a difference of only 163,000. It is obvious, therefore, that the production of milk per cow was on the average much higher in 1949 than in 1935-39. Annual receipts from dairy products rose from about \$118 million during the period 1935-39, to about \$468 million during the period 1945-49.

Most of these southeastern states now produce sufficient milk to meet the needs of the fluid milk market for all or the major part of the year, but in all of them the production of butter, cheese and concentrated milk is not sufficient to supply the demand. The production of concentrated milk and cheese has increased substantially during the past ten years, but the production of butter is considerably less than it was ten years ago.

## Cotton Acreage Reduced

Under the acreage allotment program of the United States Department of Agriculture, cotton producers have been required to reduce their acreages in cotton in order to qualify for cotton price supports. Millions of acres formerly in cotton have been planted to other crops, such as grain sorghum and soybeans, or used for the establishment of permanent

\*Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.



pastures. Because of the existing shortage of cotton, producers have been informed that there will be no cotton acreage allotment in 1951 and they may plant as much as they please and still enjoy price support for their cotton crop. Some of the land which has been removed from cotton production will again be planted to this crop. However, it is unlikely that any appreciable area of land which has been put into permanent pasture will be ploughed up for cotton growing. To purchase the seed and fertilizer and to apply them, and to do the other work necessary to establish a good permanent pasture, costs at the present time about \$40 an acre in the southern states.

Grazing for eight to nine months on grass and clover pastures is possible in these states, and winter grazing mostly on oats, fall rye or other cereals, frequently including Crimson clover, all of which are sown in the fall, makes grazing possible during the three to four months of the winter. Cattle do not need to be housed during the winter months. The grasses and clover mixtures sown for pasture production vary considerably. In the more southerly areas, the kinds sown are somewhat different from those in the more northerly areas. Some of the more popular grasses and clovers are Bermuda, Dallas and carpet grasses, Italian rye, Orchard and Bluegrass, Fescues (principally Kentucky 31), Burr, Ladino, White and Crimson clovers. Large quantities of fertilizers are used in starting new permanent pastures. In Georgia, for example, farmers are advised to use up to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer and 1,000 pounds of lime per acre. Annually thereafter, a dressing of 150 to 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is recommended. Heavy fertilization is necessary because the major proportion of soils in the southern states is quite low in fertility.

About 80 to 90 per cent of the dairy cattle in the southeastern states are Jerseys. Animals of this breed do well in the hot climate which characterizes this region. Holsteins are probably in second place in numbers with Guernseys next. There are a few, but exceedingly few, Ayrshires. Many Jerseys, which were born in Canada or are the progeny of animals imported from Canada, are found among the Jersey herds in the various states and Canadian Jerseys are held in high esteem by southern dairymen. There is considerable interest in some of the states in Brown Swiss cattle. Experiments carried on in South Carolina have shown that Brown Swiss withstand heat well, are not excitable, produce good veal calves and appear to be as suitable as Jerseys for the climate of that state. There are now, however, only a few animals of this breed in these states.

### **Holsteins Growing in Popularity**

Mixed herds of Jerseys or animals of Jersey characteristics and Holsteins or Holstein grades, are becoming quite common in the fluid milk areas near the cities. The basis of payment for milk has a definite tendency to encourage dairymen to turn towards Holsteins, which produce more milk per animal, although of a lower butterfat content than Jerseys. Many southern dairymen still believe that Holsteins (because the surface area of their bodies is small compared with their size or bulk) are physically not as suited to the hot southern summers as Jerseys. However, dairymen and some of the dairy specialists in the agricultural colleges favour Holsteins which are relatively small in size, while still others believe that any Holstein will do well in the south if she is given enough feed. Experiments are being carried on at a number of agricultural colleges to determine the suitability of Holsteins to the climatic conditions



in the south. In spite of the prejudices against Holsteins, their numbers are increasing rather rapidly, particularly in the herds that produce milk for consumption as whole milk.

A considerable proportion of the dairymen purchase replacements for their herds. There is at the present time a real demand for good dairy cattle in Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Grade and purebred cattle are in demand, particularly in the vicinity of the larger cities. Holsteins are in greater demand than other breeds, but Jerseys and Guernseys are more popular with some dairymen. Prices for good grade cattle range from \$200 to \$450 each. Holsteins command higher prices than animals of the smaller breeds.

There is much interest in 4-H and Future Farmers of America clubs in all of the southeastern states. In many cases, the young men and women who are members of these clubs take over the responsibility for the feeding and development of a purebred dairy heifer. In some states the agricultural college or chamber of commerce has provided the money to purchase purebred heifers for these young farm people. Rural club work is usually under the general supervision of the director of agricultural extension service at the state agricultural college.

While the production of dairy products has been expanded significantly in recent years in these states, the growth of the dairy industry and the production of other animal products would have been more rapid if certain retarding influences had not been present. Some of the things which have restricted more rapid development of animal enterprises are: (1) for many years, southern farmers have grown cash crops and many lack the "know-how" of the production of forage crops and of feeding, breeding and caring for farm animals. Moreover, the level of education in many rural areas is relatively low; (2) farm units generally are small, inefficient and poorly equipped and the average production per cow in most states is quite low. Therefore, costs of production are high. In Alabama, for example, 50 per cent of the farms have less than 30 acres in crop and 75 per cent have less than 50 acres in crop, including improved pastures; (3) capital and credit for enlarging the farm business are scarce and difficult to obtain. The cost of establishing good permanent pastures is relatively high.

In spite of the disadvantages enumerated above, these southeastern states have many advantages over other regions for the production of dairy and other animal products. Some of the large producers of concentrated milk products have recently established plants in these states and are helping farmers solve their production and marketing problems. The broiler business has developed in Georgia to the extent that the annual sale of broilers approaches \$40 million.

### **Industrial Expansion Has Aided Agriculture**

There has been a great expansion in industries of various kinds in recent years. In 1939, the number employed in industry, other than the farming industry, was 1,371,000, while in 1947 the number of employees was 1,945,000, an increase of about 42 per cent. The average annual wage or salary per employee increased during this eight-year period from \$891 to \$2,095. The gain in payroll per person was 135 per cent as compared with 108 per cent for the United States as a whole. This trend towards greater industrial development in the south has continued since 1947. The higher purchasing power of consumers, as a result of the growth of industry, has created a substantial increase in the demand for animal products, such as milk, meat and eggs. These new industries are attracting



men and women from the rural areas, making it possible to enlarge the farm units, and resulting in greater efficiency in the production of agricultural commodities.

While most of the soils of the southeastern states are low in fertility, by the application of fertilizers and lime, they can be made quite productive. With the seeding of suitable pastures and hay mixtures, it is possible to obtain adequate supplies of forage for dairy and beef cattle and for sheep and hogs. The climate of these states is such that livestock may run outside all the year and capital is, therefore, not necessary for the erection of winter housing facilities. The rainfall varies from about 45 to 65 inches a year and, while sometimes there are dry spells in summer, precipitation in the main is quite adequate to grow good hay and pasture crops. As experience is obtained by farmers in the production of pasture and other feed crops required by farm animals and poultry, and as farmers learn how to feed and care for these animals, it will be possible to look after the requirements for animal foods of the people in these states, and eventually to produce animal products for consumption in other areas.

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#### **United States to Institute Controlled Materials Plan**

The effect of the United States Controlled Materials Plan on Canada, and the mechanics of Canadian participation in the scheme, have been the subject of discussions just concluded in Washington between government officials from both countries. The Controlled Materials Plan, which will go into operation in the United States on July 1, 1951, will allocate steel, copper and aluminum to producers of defence and other essential items on the basis of detailed requirements submitted in advance to the United States Government.

It is expected that Canada, when it comes to obtaining requirements for defence and other essential purposes from the United States, will fit into C.M.P. in almost exactly the same way as this country did in the Controlled Materials Plan which was developed in 1943 and continued through to 1945. Among other things, it is anticipated that a Canadian system of program classification will be necessary under which the Canadian importer will show the general distribution of his products by principal classes of use.

Under C.M.P., the United States Government will have a quantitative measurement of materials available for defence and other essential purposes and can make allocations through government departments and agencies to prime contractors.

At the present time a single band priorities system is being used in the United States to channel materials and components into defence and other essential production. However, as the production program builds up and as the impact of defence orders spreads throughout the economy, such a system is inadequate to deal with the accumulation of demands for materials for essential purposes.

Under the current priorities system, essential materials are channeled to industry either by an outright directive, in the case of very urgent military programs, or by a DO rating in the case of defence and essential industrial and civilian requirements. As C.M.P. comes into effect, there will be three methods for channeling materials: (a) Directives; (b) C.M.P. allotments, which will validate DO's in the procurement of the three controlled materials; and (c) DO ratings for the procurement of items other than controlled materials.

One of the essential differences between the present C.M.P. and that of the last war is the fact that not all production will be programmed. The present plan will apply to all defence and defence-supporting items but will not cover consumer goods as such.



# Monterrey Experiencing Greatest Business Boom in Its History

*Third largest city of Mexico, Monterrey is centre of steel, brewing and glassmaking industries—Bulk of orange crop from orchards south of Monterrey has been destroyed by unprecedented frost—Ranches being restocked with beef cattle, and excellent opportunities for sale of Canadian beef cattle exist.*

By Wiley J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

**M**EXICO CITY,—Monterrey, the third largest city in Mexico and the commercial centre of the northern part of the Republic, is experiencing the greatest business boom in its history. Its great foundries are busy trying to keep up with the demand for steel, but are limited in their production by supplies of coke. It is also the centre of the brewing industry, and one plant alone, which has 3,000 employees, is turning out a million and a half bottles a day with the expectation of increasing production to two million within a few weeks. Mexican beer has an enviable reputation for quality and finds its way to many other Latin American countries, as well as to the United States. The third large industry, glassmaking, finds it difficult to meet domestic and foreign requirements, and one factory, despite quadrupling its capacity in the past five years, has still a backlog of unfilled orders.

However, it is not alone for its industries that Monterrey is important. Because of its strategic situation, it serves as the focal point of a vast agricultural and mining domain by which it is surrounded on all sides. But the picture here is not all bright. The citrus fruit industry, some 75 miles to the south, has suffered a major setback because of unprecedented frost which, in addition to ruining the bulk of the orange crop, has also destroyed an estimated five million small trees, approximately a third of the total in existence. It is indeed a sad sight to drive through miles of orchards and see this terrible devastation. Exports of oranges, which at this time last year amounted to 78,000 tons, are only 18,000 this year. Monterrey banks, which customarily finance the fruit farmers, are not foreclosing but are standing by their clients in the hope that they may gradually recover their loans from future crops.

## Mines are Very Active

The mountainous country to the northwest and southwest for centuries has been the source of large quantities of silver, zinc and lead. Now, as a result of the rearmament program in the United States, coupled with a substantial jump in the price of silver in the fall of 1950, it is not surprising that the mines are more active than at any time since the Second World War.

Cotton, in the space of five years, has become an industry of major importance in the Mexican economy. Since the principal crop lands are situated close to Monterrey, both to the east and west, the city has naturally felt the benefit of the expanding cotton industry in numerous ways, including the opening of one of the most up-to-date oil extraction and margarine plants on the continent. The amount of land given over to cotton has increased so much that production rose from 107,000 tons in 1945 to 278,000 tons in 1950, an increase of over 100 per cent in five years.





This growth is also reflected in shipments to Canada, which were valued at \$2.5 million in 1945, compared with \$19 million in 1950, when cotton comprised 80 per cent of all Mexican goods imported into the Dominion.

#### Ranches Being Restocked with Beef Cattle

The ranch lands to the northwest of Monterrey for many years provided not only the bulk of the beef consumed in the Republic, but also substantial exports to the United States. These latter were cut off entirely in 1946 due to the outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease which threatened Mexico with a major catastrophe, and from 1947 to 1949 the cattle industry came upon hard times. By 1950, however, many large beef packing plants had been erected at strategic points, and, since any infection is eliminated by cooking, the canned beef has had a large sale in the United States. This, combined with the fact that the campaign against hoof-and-mouth disease has been phenomenally successful in reducing the infected area to a small portion of Central Mexico, has resulted in a heavy restocking campaign on the part of the ranchers. Most of the new stock is coming from the United States, but there are excellent opportunities for the sale of Canadian beef cattle as well.

#### Los Angeles Leads United States Pacific Coast Ports

Los Angeles, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Foreign freight handled through ports of the five United States Pacific Coast customs districts was valued at \$906 million during the first nine months of 1950, and the estimate for twelve months is \$1,200 million. Exports were valued at \$480.7 million and imports at \$425.3 million, during the nine-month period. Of the seven leading ports on the Pacific Coast, Los Angeles was in the lead for dry and tanker cargoes, whereas San Francisco handled a greater value of freight. Los Angeles handled the largest volume of exports, followed by Long Beach, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Oakland and Tacoma.



# Higher Taxes in Great Britain Result of Increased Budget

*Expenditure in 1951-52 estimated at £4,197 million, an increase of £939 million over last year—Approximately £1,500 million to be spent in 1951 on defence—Income tax is higher, but concessions to married persons and children are increased.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—United Kingdom Government expenditure in the fiscal year 1951-12 was estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget at £4,197 million, an increase of £939 million over outgoings last year, when there was a surplus of £720 million. The estimate of total revenue on the existing basis of taxation is £4,098 million, against last year's income of £3,978 million, giving an increase of £120 million to be set against the increased expenditure of £939 million.

Just under £1,500 million is due to be spent in 1951 on defence, including stockpiling. The amount required for consolidated fund services (mainly national debt, etc.) is £584 million. The remainder of the contemplated expenditure, about £2,125 million, is, broadly, the expenditure of the civil departments. Over 75 per cent of it is represented by social services and food subsidies. The balance of some £510 million is for such items as agricultural and food production, civil aviation, police, colonial development and welfare.

The taxation changes proposed are designed to yield in 1951-52 an additional £61 million from customs and excise duties, and an extra £77 million in the field of inland revenue, a total of £138 million. In terms of the conventional budget, they will turn a deficit of £99 million into a small surplus of £39 million. The main taxation changes are as follows:

## Income Tax Rate Increased

*Income tax:* The present rate of 9s. in the pound is to be increased to 9s. 6d. but the concessions to married persons and children are increased.

*Profits Tax:* The tax on distributed profits is increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The ten per cent tax on undistributed profits remains unchanged. The initial allowance of 40 per cent for income tax and profits tax purposes on plant and machinery, and 10 per cent on industrial buildings, mines and oil wells, will be suspended as from April 6, 1952.

*Purchase Tax:* The present rate of 33½ per cent is to be increased to 66⅔ per cent on motor cars, radio and television sets, radio valves and gas and electrically operated domestic appliances. Certain household articles such as kitchen utensils, dusters, cleaning cloths, hot water bottles, school satchels, baths, washboards, are exempted from purchase tax.

*Gasoline:* It is proposed to alter the duty and rebates on imported hydrocarbon oils so as to raise the effective charge on light oils (motor spirit, etc.), and on heavy oils used as fuel in road vehicles from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10½d. a gallon from April 10. There will be a corresponding increase in the excise duties on hydrocarbon oil, petrol substitutes, power-methylated spirits and mechanical lighters.

*Entertainments Tax:* Small increases are to be made in the entertainments tax.



*Customs Valuation:* It is intended to introduce a new definition of value for customs duty purposes to come into effect from the date the Finance Bill receives royal assent. The new definition is substantially the same as the present one, but is necessary to enable the Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, signed at Brussels earlier this year, to be ratified. The change does not affect purchase tax.

To prevent a further rise in the cost of the health services, the government has decided to charge patients with about half the scale fee for all denture work in the future, and about half the cost of each pair of spectacles. Children's spectacles are to be exempt. The food subsidies are to remain unaltered at £410 million.

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## Germany Replaced Great Britain as Market for Dutch Eggs Last Year

*Over 1,006 million eggs, or 95 per cent of total exports, moved across the border into Western Germany—Agreement with United Kingdom foundered on price differences—Egg production expected to increase this year.*

By C. J. Small, Acting Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—More than half the eggs produced in the Netherlands last year were exported. This represented over 1,000 million eggs or about 2·5 times the quantity exported in 1949. The spectacular feature of 1950 for Dutch egg producers was the re-appearance of Western Germany as a major market, completely displacing the United Kingdom, which had been the largest importer in 1949. In that year, an agreement reached with the United Kingdom provided for imports of Dutch eggs totalling 400 million. In 1950, however, the agreement foundered on price differences and no eggs were shipped to the United Kingdom after the early months of the year.

Trade liberalization and attractive German prices proved to be the major factors influencing exports to Western Germany. As a result, over 1,006 million eggs, or 95 per cent of Dutch egg exports, moved across the border into Western Germany. Other importers were France, 24·4 million; Switzerland, 19·6 million; Austria, 9·8 million; the United Kingdom, 3·9 million; Belgium, 4·2 million—all hatching eggs; Luxembourg, 500,000. The German imports included 9·5 million cold storage eggs, the remainder being fresh.

Duck eggs were exported to Italy, 28·6 million; Western Germany, 11·4 million, and Belgium 1·4 million.

The outlook for egg exports in 1951 has been disturbed somewhat by West Germany's balance of payments difficulties, which forced her to close the borders temporarily in the last week of February to imports from other European Payments Union countries. However, sufficient import licences had already been issued to permit continuation of egg exports of about 20 million per week from the Netherlands until the end of March.

So far no contract has been concluded with the United Kingdom, as the price offered of between 6 and 7 Dutch cents per egg (19 cents and 23 cents Canadian per dozen) is considered to be well below the cost of production, which has been estimated at about 10·3 Dutch cents per egg (34 cents Canadian per dozen). In addition, the British tariff of 1/6 per 120 eggs (23 cents Canadian per ten dozen) tends to discourage trade with the United Kingdom.



## Hen and Duck Population in the Netherlands

	1939	December 1945	December 1948 (thousands)	December 1949	December 1950
Hens .....	14,693	3,078	9,843	10,584	15,676
Ducks .....	581	40	227	290	399

Breeding and hatching are strictly controlled by the Netherlands Government through the semi-official Poultry and Egg Marketing Board, which has set the number of eggs to be hatched in 1951 at 21·5 million, or 1·5 million more than in 1950 and 1939. This number is considered by the government to be the maximum permissible at the moment under existing conditions of feed supply, and should maintain the hen population at around 15 million.

### Egg Production Expected to Increase

Total production in 1950 was about 2,100 million eggs, of which about 1,000 million were consumed domestically and the remainder exported. Estimates place egg production in 1951 at about 2,400 million, which will return the industry to its prewar position. Productivity has risen steadily since the war, and at the present time, the average number of eggs produced annually per bird is about 175.

An attempt is being made by poultry authorities to induce greater production in the second half of the year in order to obtain the higher prices generally prevailing at that time. This policy is meeting with considerable success. In prewar years, the ratio of eggs produced in the first half of the year to eggs produced in the latter half was 2:1, whereas at the present time the ratio is 3:2.

Nearly 55 per cent of the egg marketing in the Netherlands rests in the hands of private traders and the remaining 45 per cent is handled co-operatively. Most dealers and co-operative marketing societies participate in both the export and domestic trade. For export purposes a majority of the private dealers and co-operatives have united to form an export group with a single selling department. This organization handles about 90 per cent of all exports. The remaining 10 per cent is in the hands of independent exporters.

Domestic consumption of eggs in 1950, at 100 eggs per capita or 1,000 million in total, was about 23 per cent below the 1949 figure, due mainly to the high retail price. High prices in Western Germany throughout most of 1950 drew off such large quantities of eggs from the domestic market that local prices rose to a degree which limited home consumption.

### Flocks Affected by Newcastle Disease

In February, 1950, the government banned imports of poultry, eggs and feathers because of the appearance of Newcastle disease in nearby countries. Nevertheless, the disease reached the Netherlands and orders were issued a month later for the destruction of infected flocks and the closing of poultry markets and exhibitions. In infected areas, transportation of live and dead poultry and hatching eggs was prohibited. By November, the disease was well under control and these orders could be relaxed in all but a few areas in the provinces of South Holland and Overijssel and within 5·5 kilometres of the Belgian border. The ban remains on exhibitions and the importation of poultry, eggs and feathers.

Another disease problem in the Netherlands arises from the fact that a large percentage of the poultry is raised on very small holdings, which necessitates the use of fixed houses and the same ground year after year.



# Tourist Trade of the Bahamas Shows Outstanding Increase

*Tourist arrivals in 1950 totalled 70,375, an increase of 12,611 over the peak year of 1937, and 40 per cent over 1949—Summer tourist trade last year reached unprecedented figures—Healthy position of dollar account largely result of increased number of visitors.*

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—While Mr. Palmer is located in Kingston, Jamaica, his territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.)

**K**INGSTON.—An outstanding increase in the tourist trade was the most noteworthy development in the Bahamas during 1950 and early 1951. The previous all-time peak in the colony's 105 years of tourist trade was in 1937, when tourist arrivals totalled 57,765. This total was surpassed in 1950 when 70,376 tourists visited the Bahamas, an increase of 12,611. This, in turn, was an increase of more than 40 per cent over the 1949 figure. The influx continued into 1951, and during January showed an increase of 116 per cent, as compared with the same month of the previous year. In February the total tourist arrivals numbered 10,549, or some 4,000 more than during February, 1950.

These gains, made during the winter season, were overshadowed by the unprecedented summer tourist trade last year, which reportedly was the consequence of a large-scale advertising campaign to attract summer or off-season visitors. Nassau's success as a winter resort was already firmly established, but it is expected that the continuing promotional campaign will bring even greater numbers of winter visitors.

The heavy travel necessitated additional plane services by the several operating companies, the stratocruiser connection between New York and Nassau being particularly popular. Hotels and guest houses were completely filled during February, and numerous requests for reservations had to be rejected.

The tourist trade was primarily responsible for the healthy position of the colony's dollar account. A total surplus of \$3,337,000, was sold to the United Kingdom pool for January and February, 1951, as compared with a total of \$2,200,000 during 1950.

## Merchants' Sales Increased Greatly

Merchants' sales during January were 80 per cent above those for the same month a year earlier, while those for February were sixty per cent greater than during the previous February. While efforts were made to maintain stocks at a satisfactory level, woollen goods and other articles appealing to the tourist were practically depleted due to slow arrivals from the United Kingdom. Latterly, goods were being imported by air cargo.

Important real estate transactions continue, and a number of new residences are under construction. The employment situation is satisfactory and money circulates freely. It is reported that a campaign has begun to attract British investments in the Bahamas, where the main attraction is almost complete freedom from direct taxation and plentiful unskilled labour.



About \$3,000,000 have been expended already by the United States for construction, personnel, etc., in connection with the joint long range proving ground, to establish a guided missile bases through the Bahamas island chain.

The labour class cost of living index stood at 130 for February, 1951, on the basis of 1949=100. This was an increase of four points over January. On the basis of 1939=100, the index had reached 300 in 1949. It was then decided to adopt 1949 as the base year.

According to official sources the total value of the Bahamas' domestic exports over the past several years were: 1946, £ 321,563; 1947, £ 361,504; 1948, £ 348,204; 1949, £ 488,365; 1950, £ 618,481.

#### Bahamas' Exports, by Countries, 1950

United Kingdom .....	£ 77,363
Total other Commonwealth .....	331,995
including:	
CANADA .....	120,261
Jamaica .....	74,641
Trinidad .....	97,844
Total Foreign .....	209,123
including:	
United States .....	160,467
	618,481
Re-exports .....	286,190
Total Exports .....	£904,671

Similarly, imports into the Bahamas for the corresponding years, were: 1946, £ 2,840,576; 1947, £ 4,202,404; 1948, £ 4,720,151; 1949, £ 4,775,942; 1950, £ 6,150,200.

#### Bahamas' Imports, by Countries, 1950

United Kingdom .....	£1,754,939
Australia .....	300,949
Barbados .....	36,081
CANADA .....	746,194
Hong Kong .....	6,945
India .....	4,680
Jamaica .....	145,971
Trinidad .....	44,492
Total Commonwealth .....	3,104,810
Aruba .....	270,170
Denmark .....	12,806
France .....	73,251
Holland .....	24,120
United States .....	2,376,511
Parcels Post—all countries .....	216,331
Total Foreign .....	3,045,390
Grand Total .....	£ 6,150,200

No details are available to itemize these trade figures, but so far as exports are concerned, the main product is fresh tomatoes, followed in order of importance by pine lumber, salt, shredded coconut, crawfish, sisal, sea shells and shell and straw work.

In regard to imports a break-down into class groups was obtained for 1950 by leading countries of origin.

From a perusal of the import trade figures available, it will be observed that the market is expanding. The United States is the leading source of supply, followed by the United Kingdom and Canada, but this relationship varies somewhat according to the group imports. The sizable import item from Aruba under manufactured articles is, of course, gasoline. Australia's appreciable contribution is a development within the last few years, as a result of the necessity of finding soft currency sources of supply.



### Bahamas' Imports by Commodity Groups, 1950

	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanu- factured	Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured	Miscel- laneous	Bullion	Total
United Kingdom	£ 338,765	£ 36	£1,401,662	£ ....	£14,476	£1,754,939
Australia .....	298,602	.....	2,347	.....	.....	300,949
Barbados .....	35,621	.....	460	.....	.....	36,081
CANADA .....	539,679	106,124	100,391	.....	.....	746,194
Jamaica .....	123,477	228	22,266	.....	.....	145,971
Trinidad .....	37,366	.....	7,126	.....	.....	44,492
Aruba .....	.....	.....	270,170	.....	.....	270,170
Denmark .....	11,448	.....	1,358	.....	.....	12,806
France .....	21,375	.....	51,876	.....	.....	73,251
Holland .....	22,791	.....	1,329	.....	.....	24,120
United States ....	696,625	67,054	1,608,493	4,339	.....	2,376,511
Totals .....	£2,240,756	£173,553	£3,717,043	£4,372	£14,476	£6,150,200

The prominence of the United States as a supplier is again a reflection of the tourist trade. The United States is the principal drawing source for this lucrative business, and it is necessary to supply these visitors with the products to which they are accustomed. The accessible and convenient shipping point of Miami offers many advantages as a supply centre. Canadian exporters should make more strenuous efforts to obtain a greater share of the hard currency business that is permitted by the colony's control authorities.

### Denmark Orders British Tractors and Agricultural Equipment

The Hague, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Orders for tractors and agricultural equipment to be delivered in 1951 and valued at nearly 42·5 million Kroner (over Can\$6 million) have been placed by the Nordic Tractor Company in Denmark with a British agricultural machinery firm.

### Newsprint and Pulps Declared Essential Materials

Mr. R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, has been appointed director of a newly formed Pulp and Paper Division of the Materials Branch of the Department of Defence Production. Mr. F. L. Mitchell and Mr. J. M. Smith, also officers of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, will be associated with Mr. Fowler in the new division.

At the same time, it was announced that newsprint, mechanical and chemical pulps had been declared essential materials under the Defence Production Act. It was explained that the main reason for such a declaration was to ensure that the government could more carefully scrutinize and, if necessary, regulate the international trade in these important commodities.

Canada is a member of the Central Group of the International Materials Conference and will undoubtedly be a member of any Pulp and Paper Committee established under these auspices. The recommendations of such a committee would have an important bearing on the international pulp and paper position. If the government is to consider sympathetically recommendations for increased production, conservation or distribution, some measure of control over Canadian supplies will be necessary. It is for this reason that the government felt it desirable to declare newsprint and pulps as essential materials.



# Belgian Congo Develops Electric Power And Expands Secondary Industries

*Four electric power stations to be constructed will have profound effect on growth of secondary industries—New industries established last year included a cement plant, textile factory, automatic flour mill, knitting mill, and margarine factory.*

By W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—Construction of four electric power stations to increase the electricity supply for its four principal cities is planned by the Belgian Congo, and work is already under way on some of these. Their effects on the growth of secondary industries will be profound.

The colony continued in 1950 to introduce and expand a variety of secondary industries. A third cement plant is under construction at Albertville where, near Lake Tanganyika, there is a deposit of limestone and a large new textile factory was inaugurated at Leopoldville last July. This factory can produce three million sacks annually from local fibres, and it is planned shortly to double this capacity. The sacks are made on a new type of circular loom which produces a tubular cloth. They are required in very large quantities for the packing of bulky colonial products for export, and difficulties have been encountered recently in obtaining supplies from abroad.

Recently inaugurated were a new automatic flour mill, in the Katanga Province, a new ice factory and a new carbonated beverage plant, the fortieth such establishment in the Congo.

Construction was begun on a new dairy in Elisabethville which will greatly increase the production in Katanga Province. One company began canning pineapples on a small scale. This venture was successful but not much fruit was available from the plantations. Production of plywood in iridescent colors was started and it sold very well.

## Production of Paper from Papyrus Under Study

The organization formed in 1949 to study the possibilities of producing paper from papyrus, which is available in the Congo, has continued its research, but it will be a year or two yet before production can begin. The best location for the plant is in a wild region distant from the existing railways and it will be necessary to build an additional railway line. Total investment in the scheme is expected to be about \$11,000,000. Amphibious vehicles will probably be used for cutting the papyrus. It is planned to begin with a daily production of about 100 tons of pulp, increasing eventually to 360 tons. It is calculated that 200 tons per day could be worked, using only floating vegetation. Reserves of papyrus are stated to be ample, and a by-product will be furfural at the rate of 200 tons per day in solution of 35 per cent. It is also planned to make wallboard.

An important new margarine factory, which will use local raw materials, was opened last year. A knitting mill company was formed at the end of 1950, with a capital the equivalent of \$200,000, and operations were expected to begin in April, 1951.

The company formed in 1949 for the manufacture of metal containers started out in 1950 with a daily production of 1,000 pails. Enamelled household utensils and metal containers will be produced this year. There is a large assured local market, but difficulties in obtaining the necessary metal sheets are encountered. The well-known company, Eternit, opened a factory at Leopoldville a few months ago to produce asbestos cement products.



# Value of Exports from Britain Set New Record in Past Year

*Exports increased from £1,844.1 million in 1949 to £2,255 million in 1950—Imports rose from £2,274.1 million in 1949 to £2,602.9 million last year—Adverse balance of trade decreased from £430 million in 1949 to £347.9 million in 1950—Exports to North America substantially higher.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON.—The foreign trade of Great Britain was valued at £4,857.9 million in 1950, as compared with £4,118.2 million in 1949. The value of exports increased from £1,844.1 million in 1949 to a record high of £2,255 million in the past year. Imports also showed a substantial increase, rising from £2,274.1 million in 1949, to £2,602.9 million in 1950. The adverse balance of trade declined from £430 million in 1949 to £347.9 million in the past year, a decrease of £82.1 million.

The visible adverse trading balance, which was £70 million in the first quarter, jumped to £149.7 million in the second quarter, but fell to £63.7 million during July, August and September, and was £64.5 million in the final quarter.

The value of United Kingdom exports in 1950 attained the record total of £2,255 million, including £85 million for re-exports. Net United Kingdom exports of £2,170 million were 21 per cent above 1949. In terms of volume, the rise in the United Kingdom's exports was about 15 per cent, the balance being due to higher prices.

Except for the second quarter of 1950, there was a steady expansion of United Kingdom exports following devaluation. Expansion was shared by most sections of industry. Manufactures rose by 21 per cent as compared with 1949, the smallest increase being in textiles which rose only 15 per cent, more than half of which was due to price increases. Exports of metal manufactures were 20 per cent above 1949 and those of other manufactures, 29 per cent. The major part of the increases in this field was due to higher volume. The value of food, drink and tobacco exports rose by 38 per cent to £134.9 million, while exports of raw materials rose by 29 per cent to £105.4 million.

The United Kingdom had a dual problem with its exports in 1950. Not only was it necessary to maintain shipments at a level which would pay for essential imports, but these exports had to be directed to markets from which the United Kingdom wished to buy. In particular, the deficit with dollar areas had to be dealt with. In 1950 considerable progress was made in this direction.

## Exports to North America Materially Increased

Exports to North American markets in 1950 were in the neighbourhood of £240 million, an increase of 75 per cent over 1949. Even allowing for higher prices, this represents a substantial increase in volume.

The government gave full support to the dollar drive by encouraging industry in a number of ways to enter the North American markets. Special venture policies were offered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department designed to make sales to dollar markets less risky and more attractive, while more generous allocations of scarce materials were made where dollar exports were involved. The Board of Trade also gave full



support to British manufacturers and exporters showing in fairs and exhibitions in North America, including the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto. A Dollar Exports Board, with the full backing of the Federation of British Industries and industry, was formed to co-ordinate the drive and to work with a similar body formed in Canada.

The following table, showing United Kingdom exports and imports to Canada and the United States for 1949 and 1950, indicates the progress made in closing the dollar gap and in expanding dollar exports. It reveals that smaller purchases from dollar sources contributed more to reducing the gap than did larger exports.

**United Kingdom Balance of Trade With Canada and the United States**

	United States	1949 Canada	Total (£ 000,000)	United States	1950 Canada	Total
Exports .....	62.5	81.5	144	126.2	128.3	254.5
Imports .....	222.0	225.2	447.2	211.5	179.3	390.8
Balance .....	159.5	143.7	303.2	85.3	51.0	136.3

The following paragraphs summarize export performance in the principal items with special reference to products of interest to Canada.

*Cocoa Preparations*—Slightly more than 900,000 cwt. of cocoa preparation, valued at £ 9,172,720, were exported from the United Kingdom in 1950. The largest buyer was Germany with purchases of £ 1.5 million, followed by the United States (£ 1.3 million) and Canada (£ 1.1 million). The trade with Canada has developed well in recent years. The 1950 performance of £ 1.1 million compares with £ 117,186 in 1948 and £ 246,167 in 1949. The waiver of dumping duties against these preparations was an important factor in the growth of this trade. The restoration of these duties in 1951 will hamper this trade unless cocoa prices in the United Kingdom are reduced to the levels which have been charged on shipments to Canada.

*Spirits*—Canada was second only to the United States in 1950 as a buyer of United Kingdom spirits. Total exports amounted to 11 million proof gallons, valued at £ 28 million, of which more than half went to the United States. Canada took one million proof gallons valued at £ 2.8 million. The export of spirits from the United Kingdom constitutes a very important foreign exchange earner. The industry has been steadily building up shipments to a large extent at the expense of the home market, though production itself has also increased.

*Biscuits*—The export of biscuits provides a good illustration of the development of dollar trade. In 1950, biscuit shipments to Canada were valued at £ 595,000 out of total exports of £ 3.8 million. This represented 15 per cent of total overseas sales compared with 8 per cent in 1949 and 5 per cent in 1948. Only one country, British West Africa, with £ 673,000 was a larger buyer in 1950.

#### **Coal Shipments to Canada Increased**

*Coal*—Coal, once the backbone of British exports, has made disappointing progress since the end of the war. Exports in 1950 amounted to 13 million tons valued at £ 50 million. This compares with 40 million tons and £ 37.6 million in 1937. Although there were small shipments of bituminous coal to Canada in 1950, the bulk of the movement was in anthracite. Exports to Canada amounted to 388,000 tons valued at £ 1,765,500. This was a substantial improvement over the 160,000 tons shipped in 1948, but still below prewar shipments which approached a million tons per year. Three factors complicated the trade with Canada in 1950—shortage of supplies, high prices, and shipping difficulties. As



long as coal could be taken westbound across the Atlantic as ballast cargo, it could compete with the North American product. With the shipping position as it was for most of 1950, however, it was impossible to attract bottoms on a ballast basis for this trade so that freights had to be paid at levels which substantially reduced the prospects for profit.

*Pottery*—The United Kingdom pottery industry working to capacity could not begin to satisfy the overseas demand for its wares despite an almost 100 per cent diversion to export of the quality grades. In some cases, demand was so much in excess of supply that orders were five years late in delivery. The position varied in different sections of the industry, being worst in the high class porcelain china end. Total exports of this grade in 1950 were valued at £4.4 million, of which Canada with £1.9 million was the largest buyer followed by the United States with £1.3 million. Exports have increased by 30 per cent in three years but are still well short of demand. Canada was the second largest buyer of United Kingdom earthenware in 1950, taking £2 million out of the £9.8 million shipped. Australia, with £2.3 million, was the principal customer.

*Plate and Sheet Glass*—Out of 2 million cwt. valued at £6.3 million shipped by the United Kingdom in 1950, almost one-third went to Canada. The value was £1.8 million, almost double the value of 1948 sales. Other important customers included South Africa (£769,000) and Australia (£634,400).

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#### **Canadian Holstein Bulls Flown to Argentina**

Fifteen Holstein Friesian bulls left Malton by air on April 10 for Buenos Aires. These bovine blue bloods carry in their veins the richest bloodlines developed in many of Canada's top Holstein herds. Argentina has long been noted for the raising of beef cattle but it is only in recent years that interest has developed in dairy cattle. The present importation is intended to raise the standards of Argentine Holsteins by introducing the blood of these outstanding Canadian sires.

The bulls were selected for their new Argentinian owners by a committee of three Argentine cattle experts, who visited the Royal Winter Fair last fall and made their selections afterwards. Five-generation family trees were prepared and a thorough investigation of the ancestors of each bull was then made by Argentine agricultural officials.

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#### **Western Norway Has Acute Shortage of Electricity**

Oslo, April 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The shortage of electricity in Western Norway, as a result of the long drought, is now so precarious that a catastrophe may occur if nature does not interfere. Kristiansund, Molde, Bergen, Stavanger and Sandnes are particularly affected. Only rainfalls and snow melting can save the electricity supplies. Bergen also has a serious water supply problem, and water taps in bathrooms and washrooms have now been closed. Washing of cars is also prohibited. Kristiansund has had no street illumination since before Christmas.

The drought will result in a loss amounting to millions, it is reported, and the number of unemployed increases every hour. Many of the factories in Kristiansund are closed for the time being, and 496 unemployed people were registered at March 27. Fiskaa melting mill is threatened with a cessation of work. Only one furnace has been operating, but this one has also been stopped. The hotels cannot accept bookings for accommodation because of the washing difficulty.



# Production of Electricity and Steel In South Africa to be Increased

*Total generating capacity has more than doubled from 1939 to 1949—Five-year program envisages extension of existing plants and construction of seven new stations—Steel output to be substantially increased.*

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**J**OHANNESBURG.—The total generating capacity of South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission has more than doubled in the ten years from 1939 to 1949, from 713,000 kw. to 1,468,000 kw. A five-year program envisages the extension of existing plants and the building of seven new stations, six of which are to be located near the Union's main industrial areas, and the seventh to supply the goldfields in the Orange Free State. Expansion plans are to cost £54 million during the next five years. In early 1951, however, owing to delays in delivery of equipment and the enormous demand for power by both secondary industry and mining, electricity cuts up to ten per cent have been introduced along the Witwatersrand. Until the new stations are completed, it can be expected that the shortage of power will have some effect in slowing up the industrial growth of the Union.

For the year ending June 30, 1950, the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (IsCOR) produced 513,000 tons of rolled, drawn and forged steel products. With the completion of extensions at Pretoria, Vanderbijl Park and the Thabazimbi mine, ingot production has been estimated to be approximately one million tons for 1950, compared with 667,000 tons in 1949. Depending on delivery of equipment, this will be increased to 1.1 million tons in 1951 and to a rate of 1.2 million tons early in 1952.

Although the price of steel was increased in October, 1949, and again in July, 1950, the prices of finished rolled steel products, on the average, are only 38 per cent higher than those in August, 1939.

South Africa by 1955 will be producing 55 to 60 million gallons of petrol and diesel oil per year from coal. Plans for the extraction plant have been drawn up and the choice of site, on the Vaal River in the Orange Free State, has been made. The government has allocated £18 million to finance this production.

At the present time, consumption of petrol in South Africa is about 140 million gallons per year. When in production, therefore, the extraction plant will be able to provide nearly forty per cent of present requirements. Extensive resources of coal ensure that this rate of production can be maintained and increased, if necessary, for many years.

## Industrial Progress Maintained

At the end of 1950, nearly 12,000 factories in South Africa produced goods valued at £600 million annually. Exclusive of the gold-mining industry, 508,000 workers found employment in secondary industry, which thirty-five years ago employed fewer than 100,000. The total annual wage bill today amounts to over £120 million. During 1950, 4,073 new companies were registered in South Africa, with a capital of £122 million, an increase of £28 million over the previous year.



In October and November, representatives and advisers from eighteen states and territories in Central and Southern Africa attended a transport conference in Johannesburg, while observers represented the United States and the International Bank. The representatives reached a reasonable measure of agreement on the more controversial issues, and virtually complete agreement on technical and practical measures. The reports of the various committees of the conference have yet to be considered by the respective governments and ratified. Reports were heard on 24 transport projects, covering the development of harbours, railways, roads, and inland water transport systems ranging from Uganda in the North to South Africa in the South. Other matters considered included a standard gauge for all important railways in Central and Southern Africa, and international through railway rates to facilitate the free flow of traffic between territories.

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#### **Building Exhibition to be Held in West Germany**

Frankfurt am Main, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A Building Exhibition will be held in Hanover from July 3 to August 12, 1951, in co-operation with the West German Federal Government and all associations and organizations for housing, planning, architecture and the building industries. The exhibition will deal with the world-wide problems in the building field.

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#### **Strike of Jamaican Sugar Workers Ended**

Kingston, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The protracted strike by sugar workers throughout Jamaica has ended. Although the labour unions were dissatisfied with the general wage increase of 10 per cent offered by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, they accepted on condition that an abitration board be formed to examine and make a final decision regarding their demands for a wage increase of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.

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#### **Production of Canadian Liquor Industry Lower in Value**

Value of production of the distilled liquor industry of Canada in 1949 was \$76,876,695, a decline of six per cent from the preceding year's value of \$81,445,047. Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during the year 1949, and placed in bond for maturing, totalled 14,251,996 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$10,093,823. Net sales of potable spirits—sales outside the industry, to Liquor Boards, export sales, etc.—amounted to 8,841,888 proof gallons valued at \$60,761,289.

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#### **Canadian Paint Industry Manufactures Higher in Value**

Gross value of products manufactured by the paints and varnishes industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$82,861,000, an increase of two per cent over the preceding year's value of \$81,279,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total production of some of the leading items—including small amounts from other industries—was as follows in 1949: 10,103,000 gallons of ready-mixed paints at \$34,455,000; 3,588,000 gallons of varnishes at \$7,790,000; 5,411,000 gallons of enamels at \$22,201,000; 1,780,000 gallons of cellulose lacquers at \$5,371,000; 5,157,000 pounds of paste paints at \$1,032,000; water paints at \$3,389,000; 11,481,000 pounds of putty at \$825,000; and 1,574,000 gallons of pyroxylin thinners at \$1,997,000.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### Australia to Increase Production of Tungsten Ore

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—King Island Sheelite Limited plans a 50 per cent increase in its production of tungsten ore within a year's time. The company had contracted to supply its output of tungsten ore to the British and United States Governments on five- and seven-year contracts respectively at the market price prevailing at time of delivery. The company's production of tungsten concentrates, calculated to 65 per cent concentrates, was approximately 1,100 tons in 1949. Exports went principally to Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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### Cargo Handled at Port of Melbourne Increased

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Port of Melbourne handled 7,544,465 tons of cargo during 1950, an increase of more than 1,000,000 tons over 1938, the last prewar year, and nearly 600,000 tons more than the record total in 1949. Imports accounted for 5,981,697 tons and exports 1,562,768 tons. Bulk cargoes, oils, phosphate rock, coal and sugar, were responsible for much of the increase in imports. The principal exports consisted of flour, wool, oats, milk and butter, and dried fruits.

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### Australian Canned Fruit Output Sets Record

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Australia's output of canned fruits for the 1950 season, excluding pineapples, reached the record total of 3,057,855 cases, or 350,000 cases more than the previous peak period in 1949. About 52 per cent of the pack went to export markets, as compared with an average of 60 per cent during the preceding four-year period. The United Kingdom took 1,032,000 cases, New Zealand 122,000, Canada 111,000 and other countries 320,000 cases.

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### New Motor Car Registrations in Australia Reach New High

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—New motor car registrations in Australia reached a new high in 1950 when 148,531 cars were registered, as compared with 52,995, in 1939. Canadian and United States models dropped from 28,649 in 1939 to 10,689 in 1950, while United Kingdom registrations jumped from 23,611 to 113,137, and European makes from 735 to 6,319. The markers of the Australian "Holden", which commenced production in 1948, turned out 18,386 units in 1950.

## BRAZIL

### Freight Rates to Rio de Janeiro Reduced

Rio de Janeiro, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Finance Minister has announced that the American Maritime Conference will reduce from 25 per cent to 20 per cent the additional freight rate on goods transported from the United States and Canada to Rio de Janeiro. The reduction will be effective May 15 and will be reviewed after June 30.



## **Brazil Expects Large Rice Crop**

São Paulo, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Rio Grande do Sul's rice crop is expected to be one of the largest in recent years, being calculated at 12 million bags. Last year's crop yielded approximately 10 million bags.

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## **One Thousandth Steel Bus Body Produced in Brazilian Factory**

São Paulo, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—On January 22, 1951, General Motors' 1,000th all-steel bus body came off the final assembly line, just two years, three months and 15 days after production of the first all-steel bus body in Brazil. The first all-steel bus, a conventional type for 25 seated passengers, was completed on October 7, 1948, and the steel-wood composite body was discontinued thereafter. The production schedule for Chevrolet steel bus bodies now calls for 60 units per month. Brazilian sheet from the National Steel plant at Volta Redonda is used for the body panels and framework. More than 30 Brazilian firms are among suppliers of safety glass, paint, trim, hardware, leather, electrical equipment, tires, etc., only the motor and chassis parts are imported.

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## **Brazilian Tire Production Curtailed**

São Paulo, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—São Paulo's tire plants will fulfil only 75 per cent of their production program until the arrival of rubber from Singapore, it was reported in the press. The first shipment, amounting to 9,700 tons is expected to arrive by the end of May.

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## **Brazil Exported Pencils to Chile, Peru and Ecuador in January**

São Paulo, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's pencil exports in January amounted to approximately 5 tons, the main purchasers being Chile, Peru and Ecuador. Last December, two tons were exported to the Dominican Republic.

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# **BRITISH WEST INDIES**

## **New Governor of Jamaica Arrives**

Kingston, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Sir Hugh MacIntosh Foot was sworn in as Governor this morning. He replaces Sir John Huggins who has retired. The new Governor in his initial speech emphasized: (1) the need for maintaining an incorruptible civil service free of political interference; (2) the necessity of increasing agricultural production; (3) the importance of pressing towards a British West Indian Federation.

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## **New Canada-Jamaica Steamship Service to Start in May**

Kingston, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Beginning next month, Saguenay Terminals Limited, Montreal, will institute a regular monthly freight service calling at Jamaica on the south-bound voyage. The following is, in the order named, the new south-bound route: Montreal; Halifax; Saint John; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Kingston, Jamaica; Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone; and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. The ports of call on the north-bound route have not yet been determined. It is planned to employ some fairly large freighters, running up to about 7,000 tons gross.



The company's vessels, plying between Canada and various Caribbean ports, have hitherto called at Jamaica at irregular intervals, to take sugar. There were ten such calls last year. This unscheduled service is now to be replaced by a scheduled one.

(Editor's Note.—The first departure in this new service will be taken by the *S.S. Polytrader*, a Norwegian vessel of 7,244 gross tons, which is scheduled to sail from Montreal on May 7, from Halifax on May 12, and from Saint John on May 14. She has limited passenger accommodation.)

## **CHILE,**

### **Chilean Mills to Advance Newsprint Prices**

Santiago, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Santiago Paper Factory (Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones) is increasing newsprint prices effective May 15, 1951, from 7.40 pesos per kilogram to 9.60 pesos and 10 pesos, according to the quantity purchased. This represents a price advance of nearly 30 per cent on the minimum and of 35 per cent on the maximum increase. Certain Chilean newspapers have already advanced the cost of their week-end issues from 3 pesos to 4 pesos.

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### **Chile to Assist Rice Producers**

Santiago, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Agriculture has instructed the Agricultural Credit Bank to grant loans to rice producers, and also to adopt a lenient attitude in the collection of loans already granted. The reduction in production, due to atmospheric conditions, is now estimated at 70 per cent.

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### **Chile Cancels Rental Contracts for Fiscal Lands**

Santiago, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of an investigation into the rental conditions of fiscal lands in the south of Chile, it has been ascertained that many tenants have infringed in one way or another on the conditions under which they are permitted to hold these lands. The director general of the department dealing with this question has requested the authorities to cancel all rental grants where the regulations have been infringed by the tenants.

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### **Principal Airport in Chile to be Extended**

Santiago, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—It is proposed to extend the landing field at the Los Cerrillos airport, Santiago, a further 300 metres, for which the necessary land will be expropriated. The total cost is calculated in 20 million pesos. Powerful lights will also be placed on certain buildings to warn incoming airplanes.

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### **Chilean Trade with Germany Increased**

Santiago, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of the commercial agreement between Western Germany and Chile, which visualized a total of US\$27,500,000 from November, 1950, to October 31, 1951, exports from Germany are reported to have increased already by five times over previous figures. Germany is in a position to export special machinery, tools, vehicles, etc., while Chile can supply agricultural products and fish, as



well as raw materials for industry, such as nitrate of soda, copper manganese and lead concentrates, wools and skins. German authorities have also agreed to amplify the import quota for iodine from the value of US\$100,000 to US\$300,000.

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#### **Chilean Company to Acquire Fishing Vessels from Germany**

Santiago, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Four fishing vessels, each of 83 tons displacement, have been acquired in Germany, it is reported, by the Cia. Pesquera ISESA. This company has constructed a modern plant near Valparaíso for the industrialization of fish products.

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#### **Chile Shipping Iron Ingots to United States**

Santiago, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Within the next few weeks 6,000 tons of iron ingots will be shipped from the Valdivia Steel Plant (Cia. Siderúrgica de Valdivia), it is reported. This shipment has been placed on the United States market through the Cia. Acero del Pacífico. The latter company recently shipped 1,200 tons of iron of their own production to United States.

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#### **Chile to Stockpile Coal**

Santiago, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce has referred to the necessity of forming a stockpile of coal as a reserve against any emergency, but before considering coal imports, the manner of forming the stock on the basis of national production will be studied. Another report stated that it would be necessary to import from the United States, as it was anticipated that, due to the drop in production, the stock held in San Antonio would be exhausted. The recent labour stoppages in the mines have tended to aggravate this situation.

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### **FAR EAST**

#### **Indonesian Exports Doubled in Value Last Year**

Singapore, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of Indonesian exports in 1950 was almost double that of 1949, according to provisional figures. Exports in 1949 totalled 1,448 million rupiahs, and in 1950, 2,738 million rupiahs. By volume, however, exports increased by only 15 per cent, from 7,636,000 kilos to 8,220,000 kilos.

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#### **Rubber is Largest Export of North Borneo**

Singapore, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Rubber is the largest commodity in value in the export trade of North Borneo, and earned almost Malayan \$16 million in 1949. This figure was greatly enhanced during 1950, due to the considerably higher prices obtained for this commodity. The export value of rubber during the first ten months of 1950 totalled Malayan \$40·2 million. Copra exports were second in importance in 1949 earning Malayan \$7·5 million, and \$9·8 million during the first ten months of 1950. Tobacco, firewood and cutch accounted for a further Malayan \$4·5 million in 1949.

The import requirements of North Borneo consist mainly of rice, provisions and textiles. In 1949 Australia was the largest supplier pro-



viding 25 per cent of all imports, the United Kingdom provided 20 per cent, and Continental Europe 18 per cent. The balance of the exports mainly originated in Asia, although Canada's share is estimated at 2 per cent and the United States at 1 per cent. These figures are estimates only since the greater proportion of North Borneo's imports are transhipped at Hong Kong and Singapore.

Imports to North Borneo in 1949 were valued at Malayan\$33·9 million, while exports were valued at Malayan \$37·7 million. In contrast, during the first ten months of 1950, exports totalled over Malayan\$67 million, while imports were valued at Malayan \$35·8 million, providing a favourable balance of trade of over Malayan \$31 million. The import and export trade of North Borneo is largely controlled by commercial firms whose head offices are in Singapore and who have active branch offices in the colony. The import control policy of the Government of North Borneo is similar to that of Singapore and Malaya, providing that import licences are only available for essential goods from the dollar area, which may not be readily available from sterling area sources.

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### **State of Brunei is Important Producer of Crude Oil**

Singapore, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The State of Brunei is an important producer of crude oil. The total value of exports during 1949 was Malayan \$62 million, of which Malayan \$60 million represented exports of crude oil. Other products exported are of very minor value and include rubber valued at Malayan \$1·2 million; natural gas, Malayan \$415,000; firewood, Malayan \$179,000; and Jelutong rubber, Malayan \$180,000. There are over 150 producing wells in Brunei. The total production of crude oil in 1949 was 24,694,500 barrels or 3,302,879 tons, a figure 20 per cent higher than production in the previous year, and at a rate of over 70,000 barrels per day. Much of this oil is exported to the neighbouring colony of Sarawak for refining.

The total trade of Brunei during 1949 was approximately Malayan \$98 million, and the excess of exports over imports was approximately Malayan \$27 million. The principal imports into Brunei are foodstuffs, machinery, hardware, building materials, motor vehicles and textiles. Most of these articles are re-exported from Singapore and other entrepôt centres. Import and export trade is largely handled at the Island of Labuan, Colony of North Borneo, some 35 miles from Brunei town, as the ports of Brunei are not accessible to ocean-going shipping. A thrice-weekly air service connects Labuan with Singapore.

## **GREAT BRITAIN**

### **Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Reserves Increased**

London, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The net gold and dollar surplus of the sterling area amounted to \$360 million during the first quarter of 1951. This showed a slight reduction from the corresponding figure in the last quarter of 1950 (\$398 million) but a big increase over the total for the third quarter (\$187 million).

This surplus is officially attributed mainly to high dollar earnings by countries in the rest of the sterling area. The United Kingdom appears to have remained in deficit with the dollar area.

Receipts under the European Recovery Program covering allotments made before the end of 1950, amounted to \$98 million, compared with \$145 million in the fourth quarter of 1950 and \$147 million in the third quarter.



The central gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area, therefore, during the first quarter of 1951 rose by \$458 million and stood at \$3,758 million on March 31, compared with \$3,300 million on December 31 and \$2,756 million on September 30.

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#### **Plastics Exhibition Being Held in London**

London, April 10, 1951.—The First British Plastics Exhibition and Convention is scheduled to take place at Olympia, London, from June 6 to 16, 1951. The purpose of this display is to promote a broader understanding of the wide range of fundamental applications of which modern plastics are capable. The exhibition is being organized by "British Plastics," with the co-operation of the British Plastics Federation.

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#### **Price of Flour and Bread Increased in Great Britain**

London, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—With an increase in the maximum retail price of flour in Great Britain from April 1, of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., the price of bread will be raised, effective from April 8, by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. loaf, bringing the price to 6d. All sales of flour (other than retail) by flour millers and importers will be increased by 5/9d. a sack of 280 lbs. The Minister of Food states that these increases are the result of the increased cost of wheat.

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### **GUATEMALA**

#### **El Salvador May Negotiate New Treaty with Honduras**

Guatemala City, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—El Salvador is exploring the possibility of signing a new commercial treaty with Honduras.

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#### **National Economic Council Created in Guatemala**

Guatemala City, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the first actions of the new Minister of Economy and Labour of Guatemala was the creation of a National Economic Council composed of the Ministers of Agriculture; Finance and Public Works; Economy and Labour; the Secretary of the INFOP (National Institute for the Promotion of Production) and the President of the Bank of Guatemala. The President of the Republic will be ex-officio president of the Council, and will preside at all meetings.

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#### **Factory in Guatemala to Manufacture Sanitary Articles**

Guatemala City, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A new industry has been set up in Guatemala under the name of Compañía Industrial de Silicatos S.A., for the manufacture and distribution of sanitary articles such as bathtubs, washbasins and water closets.

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#### **Wheat and Corn Crops in Guatemala Being Attacked by Caterpillars**

Guatemala City, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The wheat and corn crops in Guatemala are threatened with destruction by caterpillars and June bugs. The cirpus uníputa caterpillar is wreaking havoc in the wheat fields, and disinfecting brigades have been rushed to the affected areas to



treat them with insecticides. This treatment, however, is impeded by the present heavy rains, which make the conservation of the insecticides difficult, and destroy much of their effect.

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#### **Dollar Reserves in Costa Rica Increased**

Guatemala City, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Dollar reserves in the Central Bank of Costa Rica have reached the total of \$7,160,356. During the course of one week the bank authorized the sale of currency amounting to over \$1.5 million and notwithstanding this, the reserves had still increased by \$115,000.

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#### **Good Price Received for Costa Rican Coffee**

Guatemala City, April 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Official reports from Costa Rica state that 254,807 quintals of coffee from the 1950-51 crop have been sold at an average price of \$54.98 per quintal.

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#### **Population of El Salvador Increased**

Guatemala City, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The population of El Salvador now totals 1,858,656 inhabitants. In 1930, the population stood at 1,434,361.

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### **INDIA**

#### **India Establishes Private Limited Companies to Run Certain Factories**

New Delhi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Indian Government has decided that private limited companies under the Indian Companies Act, with boards of directors, should be formed for the management of the fertilizer factory at Sindri, the dry core cable factory at Mihijam, the penicillin factory at Bombay and the machine tool factory at Bangalore. Some government officials will sit on the boards, but the chairman in each case is to be a private individual with industrial experience.

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#### **India Provides for Vehicle Imports from Dollar Area**

(One rupee equals 22 cents Canadian.)

New Delhi, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—For the period January-June, 1951, the total monetary allocation for the import of trucks and cars into India from the dollar areas is Rs.40 million, whereas the allocation for non-dollar areas is Rs.62.5 million. A total of 5,250 trucks, valued at Rs.30 million, and 1,400 motor cars, worth Rs. 10 million, will be imported from dollar areas, and 6,857 trucks, 6,000 motor cars and 2,560 motor-cycles from non-dollar areas. Liberal monetary provision (Rs.40 million for the dollar areas and Rs.20 million for the non-dollar areas) has been made for the import of spare parts.

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#### **India May Use Ullah Grass to Manufacture Strawboard**

New Delhi, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Investigations carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India, show that ullah grass (*Anthisteria Gigantea*), which grows wild over hundreds of square miles in the Himalayan sub-montane tract, is an excellent substitute for wheat



and rice straw in the manufacture of strawboard. The research opens up the possibility of supplying raw material to the growing strawboard industry, as well as releasing the more nutritious wheat and rice straws for cattle feed.

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### **Synthetic Rice Factory Under Consideration in India**

New Delhi, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—It was announced in India recently that plans for establishing a plant capable of producing between five and seven tons of artificial rice a day are under consideration, and a demonstration plant has already been set up. Tapioca flour and specially prepared groundnut cake are the main ingredients. Synthetic rice has a slightly higher calorific value and is richer in vitamins than rice.

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### **India Lists Raw Materials in Short Supply**

New Delhi, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The raw materials which were considered to be in short supply in India by the Development Committee on Industry are: Sulphur, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminum, tin, antimony, cotton, wool and wool tops, hair yarn (for belting), newsprint, packing paper (for manufacture of coated abrasive paper), cork, timber (for ship-building and repair, bobbin industry and railway sleepers), wood pulp, caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder, phosphorus, borax, gas, calcium carbide, stearic acid, cryolite, casein, potassium chloride, carbon black and asbestos fibre.

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### **India Establishes Commercial Showrooms Abroad**

New Delhi, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Commercial showrooms have been set up in some countries to stimulate interest in Indian products. At present there are showrooms at New York and Bangkok, and window displays of cottage industry products at Alexandria, Djakarta, Prague, Stockholm, and Tokyo. During 1950-51, the government officially participated in the following six international exhibitions abroad, British Industries Fair, Paris International Trade Fair, Canadian National Exhibition, Chicago Fair, International Tobacco Fair at Cologne and the International Trade and Cultural Fair at Djakarta.

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### **Large Quantities of Foodgrains Imported by India**

(One rupee equals 22 cents Canadian.)

New Delhi, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The total Indian imports of foodgrains in 1950 amounted to 2,125,000 tons valued at Rs.802 million, out of which about Rs.100 million were spent in dollars. Out of the total imports, 1,407,000 tons were wheat and wheat flour, 342 tons rice and the remainder consisted of barley, millets and sorghum, milo and semolina. During the year, two foodgrain barter agreements were concluded. The agreement with Argentina covered an exchange of 70,000 tons of jute goods for 546,000 metric tons of wheat, while that with Egypt covered an exchange of 13,050 tons of jute goods for 60,000 metric tons of rice. A total of 292 vessels arrived in India from abroad during the year with foodgrains on which a net freight of Rs.84 million were paid. India's share of this shipping was 35 vessels, with a freight of Rs.6,730,000.



## NETHERLANDS

### Japan Establishes Permanent Trade Delegation in the Netherlands

The Hague, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A five-man permanent trade delegation, headed by Mr. Takezo Shimoda, has been established by Japan in The Hague. The delegation stated that the Japanese Government hoped to conclude the peace treaty before the end of this year and that the Japanese representatives now in Holland would then form a new legation.

Trade between Japan and the Netherlands at present totals approximately ten million guilders (Can.\$2,780,000) in each direction. The delegation is hopeful that this volume may be doubled.

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### Netherlands Trade Balance Shows Improvement

The Hague, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Netherlands Bureau of Statistics figures for the month of February show Netherlands total imports at 768.9 million guilders (790 in January) and total exports at 568.1 million guilders (524 in January). Exports covered imports by 74 per cent. This is a marked improvement compared with January (66 per cent) and with February, 1950, (60 per cent).

The improvement of the trade balance deficit is remarkable since Holland, because of her unfavourable monetary position and rising prices, must export more goods than in previous years to buy an equivalent amount of raw materials abroad.

The Bureau states that imports of cocoa beans, raw tobacco, timber, iron and steel and transport materials were considerably lower than in January last year. Imports of cereals, coffee and tea, mineral oils, ore, wood and cotton increased considerably. There were, on the other hand, some marked advances in exports of meat, mineral oils, electrical equipment and transport materials.

## PAKISTAN

### Pakistan Plans Development of Ship-Building and Ship-Repairing Industry

Karachi, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Meetings of the representatives of the government and the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry were held in Karachi last January to consider ways and means to promote the industry. The recommendations of the Shipping Committee are under consideration by the government, and some of the schemes are likely to be finalized very shortly. One plan is to construct a commercial dry dock at Karachi. The committee has proposed that a shipbuilding and ship-repairing company, with a capital of Can.\$9.6 million, be floated jointly by the government and the Joint Steamers Company.

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### Pakistan Expands Cotton Industry and Plans New Mills

Karachi, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Eleven cotton textile mills consisting of 107,558 spindles and 2,470 looms, and 10 textile mills consisting of 207,860 spindles and 2,640 looms, are at present working in East and West Pakistan respectively. Setting up of 35 more mills, consisting of 727,600 spindles and 10,808 looms, has been sanctioned. In addition to these projected mills, three existing mills in East Pakistan and four in West Pakistan have been permitted to expand their existing capacity by an aggregate of 82,520 spindles and 2,450 looms.



The total annual production of the existing mills is over 93,000 bales of cloth and 59,000 bales of surplus yarn. The total production expected, with three shifts working, when the new mills go into production is estimated at about 390,000 bales of cloth and 355,000 bales of surplus yarn. The present five-year target of 1.35 million spindles is expected to be achieved by 1954-55.

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#### **Pakistan Footwear Industry Aided by Import Regulations**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—To aid the footwear industry, free import of raw materials, including grinderly articles, which are in short supply in Pakistan, has been allowed from soft currency areas. Customs duty on footwear and leather goods imported from India has been raised to 40 per cent ad valorem, as in the case of other foreign countries. Priority is given to industrialists for transshipment of their goods between East and West Pakistan. In order to ensure regular supplies of hides and skins to Pakistan tanneries at reasonable prices, the government has decided to charge export duty on real values instead of tariff values.

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#### **Pakistan Standards Institution Established**

Karachi, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—A Pakistan Standards Institution has been established. The institution will be a non-official body and will function through a general council appointed by the government and composed of representatives of the central and provincial governments, state, commercial, industrial, technical and educational institutions in the country. The institution will consider and recommend to the government national standards for measurement; promote the standardization of quality, control, and simplification in industry and commerce; and co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods.

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#### **Pakistan Drug Manufacturing Industry Receives Grant for Research**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—To develop the drug manufacturing industry in Pakistan, a grant for undertaking research on herbs and medicinal plants found in Azad Kashmir has been sanctioned. Factories have been installed at Rawalpindi and Quetta, West Pakistan, for the extraction of Santonin from Artemisia, and Ephedrine Hydrochloride from Ephedra. At Karachi a modern pharmaceutical factory has been established.

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#### **Electric Supply for Karachi to be Increased**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—To increase the electric supply in Karachi, the federal capital of Pakistan, the government has ordered two 5,000 k.w. steam turbo-alternators with boilers, one diesel alternative of 1,900 k.w. and one diesel engine of 2,800 h.p. Proposals to order generating plant and ancillary equipment for another 30,000 k.w. are under consideration. When partition took place, in August, 1947, the total installed capacity was 8,280 k.w., which has since increased to 10,750 k.w. The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation is in the process of financial reconstitution, and it is proposed to increase its share capital from Can.\$2 million to Can.\$9 million.



## **Pakistan May Increase Manufacture of Industrial Alcohol**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The only plant manufacturing industrial alcohol in Pakistan is at Darsana (East Pakistan). The plant is being worked by Messrs. Carew & Co., Ltd. Another plant for making industrial alcohol at Takti Bhai Sugar Factory in North West Frontier Province (West Pakistan) is nearing completion. The present annual production of sugar in Pakistan is estimated at 50,000 tons, and it is proposed to develop this capacity to 150,000 tons per annum by 1954-55. Consequently additional plants for power alcohol are contemplated.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Growth of Cotone Fibre in the Philippines Under Study**

Manila, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Two German scientists have recently arrived in this country to explore the possibilities of growing cotone fibre in the Philippines. Cotine, it is stated, is a higher quality fibre than cotton and, although a tropical plant, it has not yet been tried out in this country. It is hoped that it can be grown successfully, thereby opening up a new industry in the Philippines.

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### **Food Commission Created in the Philippines**

Manila, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A Food Commission has been created by the Philippines President "to formulate plans for the improvement of the nutrition of the masses and for the increase of food production." The commission will be composed of five members who will be appointed by the President.

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### **Central Bank of Philippines Issues New Export Regulation**

Manila, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines has issued a regulation requiring all exporters to submit to the bank a daily report of sales of any Philippine commodity, such as lumber, copra, abaca, almaciga, rattan, manganese, chromium, copper, iron ore, intended for shipment abroad, specifying the names of buyers, volume or quantity, prices, terms and date of sales and other pertinent details.

The regulation requires that the report must be submitted to the Exchange Control Department within twenty-four hours after the consummation of the sale or the closing of the contract. If it is not possible to have the report delivered by messenger, it must be sent by telegram.

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### **Severe Shortage of Automobile Spare Parts in Philippines**

Manila, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to import and foreign exchange controls, spare parts and accessories for automotive equipment have not been given import permits for many months now. Shortage of tires in late 1950 started an appalling rise in tire prices. Tire shipments, representing fourth quarter allotments, have been coming in and the situation has eased somewhat, but tire dealers report that prices are higher by about 60 per cent than a year ago. The price increases in automotive spare parts have gone beyond this figure.

It has been suggested that importers and distributors of spare parts and accessories for essential industries and services present their case to the Price Stabilization Corporation in an endeavour to obtain what is needed, and thereby ease what is becoming an impossible situation.



# Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	8.8	25.4	27.8	17.7	51.5	61.7
America.....	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.6
Africa.....	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.5	2.6	2.2
Asia.....	1.4	7.2	7.3	3.3	13.4	23.0
Oceania.....	1.2	1.5	4.7	2.1	3.5	8.0
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	31.2	143.4	199.4	63.5	297.9	432.9
Latin America.....	0.6	10.6	17.0	1.4	22.9	39.1
Europe.....	2.7	5.7	9.6	5.4	10.7	19.1
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.6	3.9	5.5	1.5	7.0	11.7
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>338.6</b>	<b>502.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>274.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>412.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country :	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	8,792	25,371	27,806	17,656	51,509	61,729
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....			1		1	4
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>(a) 8,793</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>27,807</b>	<b>(a) 17,657</b>	<b>51,510</b>	<b>61,733</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	31			189		
Bermuda.....	3	4	18	4	8	22
Barbados.....	19	106	108	62	187	196
Jamaica.....	123	296	218	262	567	412
Trinidad and Tobago.....	28	383	374	62	485	657
Bahamas.....	51	53	9	115	157	130
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		12	23	4	21	35
British Honduras.....	3		100		3	233
British Guiana.....	137	222	370	464	1,160	1,947
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>3,632</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		7	1		12	1
Union of South Africa.....	22	202	408	232	379	625
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		1	2		3	7
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	7	3	2	7	439	69
Nigeria.....	2			17		
Sierra Leone.....				1		
Other British West Africa.....					3	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	2	4	4	3	4
British East Africa.....	71	1,231	1,155	277	1,731	1,485
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,191</b>

(a) Includes Ireland. See page

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	616	4,016	1,669	1,423	7,275	5,960
Pakistan.....		120	68		162	146
Ceylon.....	163	1,224	834	411	2,532	3,858
Aden.....		13	1			13
Federation of Malaya.....	481	1,617	4,519	1,238	3,026	12,641
Other British East Indies.....	4		26	14		26
Hong Kong.....	37	240	180	134	362	332
TOTAL ASIA.....	1,389	7,217	7,309	3,323	13,357	22,976
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	388	1,025	779	950	2,480	2,215
New Zealand.....	514	492	3,242	750	590	3,695
Fiji.....	279		690	441	402	2,105
Other British Oceania.....						
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,181	1,517	4,711	2,141	3,472	8,015
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	11,863	36,629	42,618	24,818	73,491	98,548
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	31,186	143,148	199,035	63,516	297,621	432,350
Alaska.....	10	173	246	19	231	277
American Virgin Islands.....		1			4	3
Hawaii.....	5	33	72	12	58	211
Puerto Rico.....		15	17		29	65
United States Oceania.....						
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	31,201	143,370	199,370	63,547	297,943	432,906
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	250	525	780	425	907	1,338
Bolivia.....		1	34	2	1	35
Brazil.....	33	1,379	2,832	78	3,102	5,498
Chile.....	1	22	4	1	25	288
Colombia.....	40	944	1,243	116	1,785	2,678
Costa Rica.....	4	95	651	4	268	1,097
Cuba.....	12	318	301	35	534	809
Dominican Republic.....		7	69		35	218
Ecuador.....	1	68	176	3	100	404
El Salvador.....		12	96		58	134
Guatemala.....	3	253	424	9	506	966
Haiti (Republic of).....		109	142		201	401
Honduras.....	2	193	168	2	380	404
Mexico.....	63	1,956	1,390	96	3,667	3,661
Nicaragua.....		30	1		31	7
Panama.....		466	167		975	317
Paraguay.....	3		19	12	53	62
Peru.....	114	603	9	556	664	856
Uruguay.....	4	103	760	4	175	1,594
Venezuela.....	61	3,487	7,763	62	9,461	18,289
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	591	10,571	17,029	1,405	22,928	39,056
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....						
Austria.....	25	50	121	45	86	550
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	1,280	1,472	875	2,386	3,549
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	236	422	623	458	781	1,009
Denmark.....	11	75	71	19	139	148
Estonia.....	3		1	7	1	1
Finland.....	6	83	5	9	85	6
France.....	401	776	1,618	716	1,480	2,838



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1933	1950	1951
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany.....	569	489	962	1,240	792	1,966
Greece.....	2	10	7	5	26	24
Hungary.....	18	5	11	36	6	31
Iceland.....		1			10	1
Ireland.....	157	628	1,074	351	1,190	1,815
Italy.....	1	5	17	1	8	118
Latvia.....	1	1		1	1	
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	152	231	774	306	489	1,264
Norway.....	32	66	174	73	119	295
Poland.....	23	11	180	31	28	250
Portugal.....	12	90	135	22	210	229
Azores and Madeira.....	11	21	23	23	68	41
Roumania.....	3		1	5		3
Spain.....	26	233	721	136	450	1,573
Sweden.....	126	210	469	337	420	1,067
Switzerland.....	342	973	1,125	711	1,940	2,287
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	5	1		8	3	1
Yugoslavia.....		16	28	4	16	140
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>10,734</b>	<b>19,106</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....						
Arabia.....		1,071	1,912		2,505	3,463
Belgian Congo.....		46	453		46	459
Burma*.....				10		
China.....	186	378	464	333	676	701
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	30	1	135	88	4	203
Ethiopia.....			12	1	11	12
French Africa.....	1	21	2	2	26	5
French East Indies.....	10			59		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		420			425	
French West Indies.....						
Madagascar.....	2			3		9
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....				5	1	2
Iran.....	7	11	67	8	15	126
Iraq.....	11	10	137	34	17	977
Israel*.....	88	27	110	92	103	186
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	276	841	665	710	1,208	1,553
Korea.....						
Liberia.....						
Morocco.....		10	25	3	12	31
Indonesia.....	60	49	58	83	125	136
Surinam.....			34			34
Netherlands Antilles.....		454	449		868	1,675
Philippine Islands.....	36	503	844	118	682	1,713
Portuguese Africa.....		16			16	10
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam (Thailand).....		21	31		71	86
Canary Islands.....	1	2	2	1	2	4
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	2	6	19	6	10	50
Turkey.....	13	38	119	29	187	303
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>11,738</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35,089</b>	<b>163,542</b>	<b>231,549</b>	<b>71,853</b>	<b>338,617</b>	<b>502,809</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.....</b>	<b>46,952</b>	<b>200,170</b>	<b>274,167</b>	<b>96,671</b>	<b>412,108</b>	<b>601,357</b>

\* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.



# Great Britain Agrees to Pay More for Australian Butter, Cheese and Eggs

*Retrospective increase of 7½ per cent will be paid on all choicest and first grade butter—Prices for choicest and first grade cheese will be adjusted—New prices represent approximate increases of 25 per cent for shell eggs, and 18 per cent for egg products.*

By R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—As a result of negotiations with the United Kingdom Government, Australia will receive an increase of 7½ per cent for choicest and first grade butter and cheese, and increases of approximately 25 and 18 per cent for shell eggs and egg products, the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture has announced.

In recognition of rising costs of production, the United Kingdom has now agreed to pay a retrospective increase of 7½ per cent on all choicest and first grade butter purchased from Australia from the production season commenced July 1, 1950. Prices for choicest and first grade cheese will be adjusted appropriately. Prices of lower grades of butter and cheese have yet to be determined. This increase will bring the price of choicest butter to 339/4½d. per 112 lbs. (Australian currency of the actual sterling price). As a result of this retrospective increase, it is anticipated that there will be a net return from exports to the Industry's Export Stabilization Fund of about £500,000 for the year. This amount will bring the fund up to about £4 million by the end of 1950-51.

The new price represented the maximum increase allowable under the contract in its present form. The best way of ensuring contract negotiations satisfactory to both countries is still under discussion. Nevertheless, this immediate recognition of the necessity to meet rising costs, if food supplies to the United Kingdom were to be maintained, was important.

The new contract prices to be paid in respect to shipments of Australian eggs and egg products would be paid for the season commencing June 1. The new prices represent approximate increases of 25 per cent for shell eggs and 18 per cent for egg products, over the previous season's prices. These prices will also apply to the 1952-53 season, but on the understanding that, if Australia is able to show a case founded upon costs which necessitates a price increase, then the United Kingdom will be prepared to negotiate that issue. Conversely, if, at that time, the United Kingdom Government feels able, on the basis of costs in Australia, to claim a reduction, Australia would acknowledge their right to negotiate that proposal. The objective of the increased prices, which are much in excess of the nominal 7½ per cent limit contained in the contract, is an increased volume of production in 1952-53.

## Domestic Price of Eggs Increased

The increase in the contract price of eggs will be from 2/7d. a dozen to 3/2½d. a dozen. The domestic price for eggs went up in Melbourne early in April by 5d. from 4/1d. to 4/6d. per dozen. The Melbourne *Herald* reported on April 5 that, because price control in Brisbane holds the price of eggs at 3/8d. per dozen, the South Queensland Egg Board plans to export large quantities of eggs to Melbourne, although eggs are short in Queensland. The states are responsible for price control. There is price control on eggs in Sydney and Brisbane but not in Melbourne. The price in Sydney is set at 4/6d. per dozen.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### Italian Exhibitors to Show Many Lines

The Italian exhibitors at the 1951 C.I.T.F. have indicated that they will have an interesting assortment of merchandise for the scrutiny of the attending businessmen.

A Milan merchant again will show a wide assortment of artistic furniture, glassware and similar household furnishings. In past years this firm has been singularly successful in selecting merchandise unique and excellent enough to have it purchased entirely the first day of the fair.

A paper-cutting machine, built to American specifications, capable of high-speed, simplified operation will be displayed. Employing automatic oiling for the first time, the machine is made on the interchangeable parts basis to facilitate easy maintenance.

An Italian manufacturer of typewriters is bringing what is claimed to be the only fully automatic printing calculator of its kind in the world. The machine divides and multiplies automatically and is a high-speed large capacity adding, subtracting and listing model which provides an automatic credit balance.

Olive oil, wines, cheeses, tomato paste and other food products will again be exhibited by several firms; as will native chemical products.

The extensive and varied Italian handicrafts industry will be well represented as will their porcelain, ceramic, silverware, lace and embroidery products.

Sewing machines, domestic as well as industrial will be exhibited as will photographic equipment, hardwares of various types, sporting guns, bicycles, as well as a selection of books from the Italian State Library.

Other machinery to be shown by the Italian exhibitors includes confectionery making equipment and machinery for the manufacture of shoes and boots.

The Italian Tourist Office and the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Sicilian Region will have officials on hand to provide information on various aspects of Italy from the tourist business point of view.

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### Quality Footwear to be Shown by British Firms

British shoe manufacturers will be represented in the trade fair for the first time this year. Three member firms of the Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland have booked space to show men's and women's quality footwear.

An unusual exhibit in this section of the fair will be a display of wooden shoes from the Netherlands. Holland is also exhibiting leather suede coats and jackets, leather bags, cases and other travelling requisites, and leather tool bags.



## **Canada to be Well Represented in Foods and Beverages Section**

Canada will be well represented in the foods and beverages section. A Canadian exhibitor in this section will offer a selection of meats, canned fruits and vegetables, dairy products, edible oils, pickles, olives and other delicacies, and even soap flakes and powders. Paper cups, containers and other food packaging items will be shown by a Canadian firm. An automatic machine that applies labels to any shape or surface and one that applies a strip label such as an excise stamp will be exhibited by a Canadian firm.

Eight Canadian breweries will exhibit a selection of ales, lagers, stouts, porters and related beverages. Wines and liqueurs from mild port to exotic champagne will be shown by one Canadian winery and two distilleries representing overseas wine makers. Canadian whiskies, scotches, gins, brandies, etc. will be present in quantity, with seven Canadian distilleries exhibiting their products.

The Australian Wine Board will again participate, as will the South African wine makers. Wines will also be displayed by a firm in Cyprus. An Italian wine firm is making its initial appearance this year.

Mead honey ale, special old English beer and oyster stout will be among the British exhibits, while Scottish distillers are showing a variety of their products, chiefly scotch whisky. A Scottish biscuit producer is again exhibiting a line of cakes, shortbreads, and wafers.

A United States firm is showing popcorn and carameltcorn machinery, as well as warmers and other display equipment. Chocolate moulded novelties, panorama eggs and similar candies will be displayed by another United States firm.

Other liquor displays will be rum from the West Indies, with the Bahamas, Barbados and British Guiana exhibiting. French cognac will be shown, and possibly other native wines from both France and Italy.

Next to Canada, the Netherlands will be the largest exhibitor in this section, with an array of goods ranging from baby foods to liquors. Biscuits and cakes, cheese, chocolates, canned fruit juices, jams, confectionery, cocoa, mustards, smoked meat products, and soups are only a few of the Dutch exhibits so far listed. Two new Italian food exhibitors have booked space to show, besides wines, Italian cheese, olive oil, tomato paste and salami.

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## **German Firms to Show Smallwares and Hardware**

Among the new exhibitors in the smallwares and hardware section are three German firms. Two are exhibiting a line of cutlery, including scissors, pocket knives, razor blades, manicure sets and hunting knives. The products of another German firm range from meat grinders to tents. Other products listed for display are food choppers, adjustable wrenches, pipe wrenches, cutlery, canvas drinking water bags, tents, tarpaulins, canvas water dams, and unspecified smallwares and novelties.

One Canadian firm is showing a line of popularly-priced aluminum utensils, metal stampings, pans and foil ware. A Canadian brush company will display a variety of brushes for many purposes ranging from shaving to whitewashing, as well as travelling sets and sash tools. Another Canadian brush firm is exhibiting fibre brushes, bristle brushes, nylon brushes and brooms for industry and the household. Leather knives, putty knives, shoe knives and household cutlery will also be exhibited by a Canadian manufacturer. Locks and assorted hardware are listed for exhibit by one Canadian firm, and axes, shovels, picks, bars and saws by another.



Among the English exhibits will be aluminum holloware, kettles, teapots, frying pans and related goods. A full line of domestic kitchen utensils and such diverse items as bakers' and confectioners' supplies, sink strainers, household hardware and appliances will comprise one English exhibit, while another will contain an assortment of paint brushes,

A Swedish exhibitor will show an extensive range of tools, bolts, enamel and kalsomine brushes, fishing gear, and unspecified hardware.

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### **Interesting Marine and Aviation Equipment to be Displayed**

The marine and aviation equipment to be displayed promises to be among the most interesting exhibits of the fair this year. One of these exhibits will be a new Canadian traffic signal projector. Another Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of filtration equipment and silencers, air conditioning equipment and other unspecified aircraft accessories and parts. Diesel engines, including marine, marine propulsion and auxiliary engines, will comprise another Canadian exhibit.

An American manufacturer of precision aeronautical, marine and electronic instruments is showing a variety of products, including automatic pilot controls for both ships and aircraft, ship steering controls, ignition and analysers, loran receivers, and aircraft instruments.

A British exhibit includes marine binoculars, navigational chart instruments, marine clinometers and clocks, compasses and compass adjusting instruments, deep sea instruments, sextants, sounding machines, and a great many other nautical instruments.

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### **Japan to Exhibit Recreational Products**

Japan will exhibit recreational products for the first time at the fair. Baby carriages, baby strollers and doll prams will be exhibited by a Dutch firm. Another Dutch exhibitor will show dolls, artistic and religious articles and pottery. Bicycles, special racing and sporting models, will be shown in two Dutch exhibits.

A new Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of artists' supplies, including oil, pastel and water paints, brushes, canvases, easels and sketch boxes. The brushes range from the small, nail-polish type to large, sign-painting brushes. Another Canadian exhibitor is again displaying dolls, plastic infant novelties, toy animals, toy musical instruments and many similar articles. Playing cards, ordinary and imprinted for advertising purposes, will also be shown by a Canadian company for the first time. A new Australian exhibitor will display leather and canvas sporting goods and accessories. A United States firm will exhibit a line of lighters.

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### **Canadian Production of Crude Petroleum Set Record**

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline reached an all-time peak in 1950, increasing more than one-third over the previous high annual total in 1949. Alberta's output rose 36 per cent during the year and production in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories also advanced. There were decreases in Ontario and New Brunswick.

The all-Canadian output in 1950 amounted to 29,058,067 barrels as compared with 21,464,322 in the preceding year. Production in Alberta was 27,580,680 barrels as compared with 20,246,392, Saskatchewan 1,022,408 barrels against 782,188, Ontario 248,623 barrels against 260,670, Northwest Territories 189,472 barrels against 155,528, and New Brunswick 16,884 barrels against 19,544.



# Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

**Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce**

**Calgary—Board of Trade.**  
**Charlottetown—Board of Trade.**  
**Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**  
**Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Halifax—Board of Trade.**  
**Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**London—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**  
**Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.**  
**Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Quebec City—Board of Trade.**  
**Regina—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Saint John—Board of Trade.**

**Saskatoon—Board of Trade.**  
**Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.**  
**Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**  
**Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.**  
**Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.**  
**Welland—Board of Trade.**  
**Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**

## J. A. Stiles Returns on Tour

John A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7. He will discuss trade of Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles with businessmen across the country. Born in Fredericton, N.B., and living for many years in Ottawa, Mr. Stiles graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of B. Comm. Prior to joining the Trade Commissioner Service in November, 1945, he served overseas with the Canadian Army. He was posted as Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner to New York City in June, 1946, and was transferred to his present post in 1948.



**John A. Stiles**

**Montreal—May 7-19.**  
**Toronto—May 21-June 2.**  
**Quebec City—June 5-9.**  
**Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.**  
**Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—June 12.**

**Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.**  
**Halifax—June 18-23.**  
**Charlottetown—June 25-26.**  
**St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.**

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## Canadian Jewellery and Silverware Products Increased By Twenty Per Cent

Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by establishments in the jewellery and silverware industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$50,757,500, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$42,179,000.



# **Foreign Trade Service**

## **Head Office Directory**

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### **Trade Commissioner Service**

**Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)**

**Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)**

**Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)**

#### **Area Trade Officers—**

**Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)**

**Commonwealth—R. Campbell Smith (2144)**

**Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)**

**France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)**

**Latin America—A. Savard (7641)**

**Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.**

**Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.**

### **International Trade Relations Division**

**Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)**

**Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)**

**Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)**

**Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)**

**Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)**

### **Industrial Development Division**

**Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)**

**Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)**

### **Transportation and Communications Division**

**Director, G. S. Hall (6236)**

**Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)**

### **Information Division**

**Director, B. C. Butler (2479)**

**Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)**

**News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)**



# Commodities Branch

**Director, Denis Harvey (5417)**

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

**Export Permit Division**—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

## Export Division

**Director, G. A. Newman (5983)**

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

**Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)**

**Commodity Sections**

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

**Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)**

**Commodity Section**—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)



# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

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### **Certain Chemicals Declared Essential Materials**

The Department of Defence Production announced that an Order-in-Council had been passed declaring certain chemicals to be essential materials under the Defence Production Act. The most important chemicals covered by the Order-in-Council are sulphur and chlorine used chiefly by the pulp and paper industry; benzol used as a raw material in the manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber; and sulphuric acid which has widespread use throughout the chemical industry. Other important chemicals listed in the Order-in-Council are glycerine, formaldehyde, phenol, toluol, soda ash, caustic soda, phthalic anhydride and zinc oxide.

These chemicals, or the raw materials for making them, are now in short supply. By declaring them essential, the government is taking the first step needed to ensure that defence and defence-supporting industries will not be forced to reduce production because of shortages in these basic materials.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Kenya .....	Johannesburg
Sudan .....	Cairo	Korea .....	Tokyo
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Leeward Islands ...	Port-of-Spain
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Libya .....	Rome
Austria .....	Berne	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Azores .....	Lisbon	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Balearic Islands ...	Madrid	Malta .....	Rome
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bermuda .....	New York	Natal .....	Johannesburg
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Guiana...	Port-of-Spain
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Netherlands Antilles...	Caracas
British Honduras ...	Kingston, Jamaica	New Zealand .....	Wellington
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Burma .....	Bombay	Nigeria .....	London
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Ireland ...	Belfast
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Northern Rhodesia..	Johannesburg
Chile .....	Santiago	Norway .....	Oslo
China .....	Shanghai	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Cuba .....	Havana	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Peru .....	Lima
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Philippine Islands...	Manila
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Dominican Republic...	Havana	Portuguese E. Africa...	Johannesburg
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
East Anglia .....	London	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Sarawak .....	Singapore
Egypt .....	Cairo	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Scotland .....	London
England .....	London and Liverpool	Sierra Leone .....	London
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	Singapore .....	Singapore
Falkland Islands ...	Buenos Aires	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Federat'n of Malaya...	Singapore	South China .....	Hong Kong
Fiji .....	Wellington	South-West Africa...	Cape Town
Finland .....	Stockholm	Southern Rhodesia..	Johannesburg
France .....	Paris	Spain .....	Madrid
French Eq. Africa...	Leopoldville	Spanish Morocco ...	Madrid
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Sudan .....	Cairo
French Morocco .....	Paris	Sweden .....	Stockholm
French West Indies...	Port-of-Spain	Switzerland .....	Berne
Gambia .....	London	Syria .....	Cairo
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gold Coast .....	London	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Greece .....	Athens	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greenland .....	Oslo	Thailand (Siam) ...	Singapore
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Haiti .....	Havana	Tunisia .....	Paris
Hashemite Kingdom		Turkey .....	Istanbul
of the Jordan ...	Cairo	Uganda .....	Johannesburg
Hawaii .....	San Francisco	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	United Kingdom ...	London and Liverpool.
Hungary .....	Berne	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Iceland .....	London	Venezuela .....	Caracas
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Wales .....	Liverpool
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Western Samoa ...	Wellington
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Windward Islands...	Port-of-Spain
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Iraq (Mesopotamia)...	Cairo		
Ireland .....	Dublin		



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENETT, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—*Concluded*

**Cape Town** — K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Agricultural Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

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Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

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Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

### Uruguay

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### Venezuela

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### Yugoslavia

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# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations April 16	Nominal Quotations April 24
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	•2977 •2085	•2218 •0762	•2130 •0767
Austria.....	Schilling.....			•0496	•0499
Australia.....	Pound.....		3•2240	2•3710	2•3860
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		•0228	•0210	•0211
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		•0238	•0176	•0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		•8396	•6176	•6213
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		•0544	•0577	•0580
Burma.....	Rupee.....		•3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		•3022	•2223	•2237
Chile.....	Peso.....		•0233	•0135	•0135
Colombia.....	Peso.....		•5128	•4261	•4287
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		•1800	•1890	•1901
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1•0000	1•0588	1•0650
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		•0200	•0212	•0214
Denmark.....	Krone.....		•2084	•1535	•1544
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1•0000	1•0588	1•0650
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		•0740	•0642	•0645
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4•1330	3•0402	3•0582
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		•4000	•4235	•4260
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3•6306	2•6707	2•6865
Finland.....	Markka.....		•0062	•0046	•0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		•0037	•0030	•0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		•0073	•0061	•0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		•0201	•0167	•0168
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		•3000	•2521	•2536
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1•0000	1•0588	1•0650
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		•2000	•2118	•2130
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		•5000	•5294	•5325
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		•2519	•1830	•1840
Iceland.....	Krona.....		•1541	•0650	•0654
India.....	Rupee.....		•3022	•2223	•2237
Iran.....	Rial.....		•0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4•0300	2•9638	2•9825
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4•0300	2•9638	2•9825
Israel.....	Pound.....		3•0000	2•9638	2•9825
Italy.....	Lira.....		•0017	•0017	•0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4•0300	2•9638	2•9825
Japan.....	Yen.....		•0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		•4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		•1157	•1226	•1233
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		•3769	•2786	•2803
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		•5308	•5614	•5647
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4•0150	2•9638	2•9825
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		•2000	•2118	•2130
Norway.....	Krone.....		•2015	•1483	•1492
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		•3022	•3200	•3219
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1•0000	1•0588	1•0650
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		•3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		•1538	•0715	•0719
Philippines.....	Peso.....		•4975	•5294	•5325
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		•0400	•0367	•0369
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		•4702	•3458	•3479
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		•0916	•0972	•0978
Sweden.....	Krona.....		•2783	•2047	•2059
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		•2336	•2449	•2465
Thailand.....	Baht.....		•1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		•3571	•3764	•3787
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4•0300	2•9638	2•9825
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4•0300	2•9638	2•9825
United States.....	Dollar.....		1•0000	1•0588	1•0650
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		•6583	•6969	•7011
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		•2985	•3160	•3179
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		•0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*; Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, MAY 5, 1951

No. 227





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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 5, 1951.

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—One of eight blocks of apartment houses in the "El Silencio" housing development in downtown Caracas. Some 300 middle-class families live in these modern apartment blocks, which have helped to relieve the housing problem in the capital of Venezuela. (See article on Venezuela on page 722 of this issue.)

*Courtesy Creole Petroleum Corporation.*

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Venezuelan Crude Oil Production Set Record During Past Year

*Ninety-six per cent of Venezuelan exports in 1950 were petroleum derivatives—United States is principal supplier to Venezuela and Canada in third place—Financial position of country is sound and exchange position is favourable.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. J. A. Stiles is at present home on leave in Canada, and will commence his tour of this country in Montreal on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Average production of crude oil in Venezuela reached a record of 1,498,000 barrels per day in 1950. This represented an increase of 177,000 barrels over the 1949 daily average, and an increase of 307,000 barrels per day compared with 1947. The present rate of crude oil production in Canada is approximately one-twentieth that of Venezuela. With the rising world demand for oil, it is expected that the 1951 Venezuelan oil output will be stepped up by at least another 100,000 barrels daily.

During the first six months of 1950, Venezuelan business declined noticeably, in comparison with the same period in 1949, largely as a result of the uncertainty which existed at that time concerning the future rate of United States oil importation. The Korean war brought about a complete change, and during the summer and early fall considerable heavy buying took place, particularly in tires and tubes, machinery, chemicals, steel and building materials. This resulted in an increased trade with European countries. The United States, however, remained the source of most of Venezuela's imports, supplying approximately 70 per cent of the country's requirements. Other suppliers to Venezuela were Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy, and France, in that order. In the latter part of the year Venezuelan foreign purchasing resumed a more normal rate, although at the end of the year the effects of shortages abroad began to be felt, and it is probable that imports will decline still further during the coming months.

## Venezuela Has Plentiful Supply of Hard Currency

Venezuela continues to be in a sound financial position, and to have a plentiful supply of hard currency available from oil sales to the United States and Canada. Although total Venezuelan expenditures during 1950 were approximately \$65 million greater than revenue, primarily due to the heavy importations of the last six months, it is anticipated that revenue received during the latter part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, will more than offset this deficit.

Commercial bank collections at the close of the year were reported to be average to good, although in some parts of the interior payments were slow due to adverse weather conditions which affected crops. Keen competition in the flour trade has resulted in excessive credit being granted to smaller firms, some of which have over-extended themselves considerably. It is believed that selling terms in practically all lines will be tightened up within the coming months, should the supply position abroad continue to deteriorate.



Some progress was made in Venezuelan agricultural and industrial development during the year. Although coffee production declined and cacao registered only a small increase, notable advances were made in rice, potato and sugar, in comparison with previous years. In the manufacturing field, production in the cement and brewing industries, as well as in tires and tubes, increased, but other industries such as canned fish, textiles, and tomato products, felt the effects of foreign competition and were forced to seek government aid. At the close of the year the government was considering plans for the construction of a steel plant to be located in the State of Bolivar, using local iron ore and natural gas.

### Economy Dominated by Oil

The Venezuelan economy continues to be dominated by oil, and during 1950 over 96 per cent of Venezuela's exports took the form of petroleum derivatives. The prime need of the country is the diversification of production, in order to lessen dependence on external market conditions over which Venezuela is able to exercise little or no control. The decreasing availability of manufactured goods abroad will likely have the effect of stimulating local production, a trend which the Government Development Corporation can be expected to encourage actively with the aid of foreign and domestic capital during 1951.

#### Venezuelan Imports by Class of Importer (January-September, 1950)

	Kilograms	Bolivars
Venezuelan commerce .....	882,802,034	995,103,888
Venezuelan government .....	138,189,846	93,978,028
Oil companies .....	198,588,729	176,576,647
Mining companies .....	5,594,890	5,599,278

#### Venezuelan Imports by Product Groups (January-September, 1950)

	Kilograms	Bolivars
Raw and secondary materials for mining, industry and agriculture .....	251,850,540	219,160,104
Machinery, accessories, spare parts and tools ....	16,547,891	293,447,431
Transport materials .....	49,526,000	144,490,628
Construction materials .....	448,057,354	132,226,713
Foodstuffs of basic consumption .....	230,807,574	165,108,457
Other non-durable products of basic consumption	33,146,966	105,083,645
Durable consumer goods .....	34,123,966	67,597,107
Foodstuffs, non-basic consumption .....	64,397,478	78,736,729
Luxury goods of general consumption .....	21,842,543	57,707,540
Luxury goods of limited consumption .....	119,790	2,326,353
Government imports .....	1,755,397	5,373,134

### Utrecht Spring Trade Fair Was Successful

Utrecht, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Utrecht Spring Fair was a success, although fewer visitors attended because of bad weather. Business at the fair, held in Utrecht April 3 to 12, was influenced by various factors, including the drop in Australian wool prices, orders already held by traders and the money scarcity. Dr. Millius, the trade fair director, stated that his general impression was that "the fair operated as a sellers' market, with the sellers operating with great caution".

The textile department, one of the outstanding displays of the fair, experienced particularly good results, booking one million guilders worth of orders on the opening day. The Utrecht Fair was visited by businessmen from 51 countries, including Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Scandinavian countries and South America. The next fair will be held September 11 to 20 of this year.



# Uruguay is an Important Market for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

*Purchases last year totalled 200,920 sacks of 100 pounds, of which 110,907 sacks were Katahdin and 90,013 Pontiac variety—Uruguay expected to import about same quantity from Canada this year.*

By W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

**B**UENOS AIRES.—Uruguay has developed into an import market for Canadian certified seed potatoes in recent years. Purchases last season amounted to 200,920 one-hundred-pound sacks, as compared with about 160,000 the previous year. Of this quantity, 110,907 sacks were *Katahdin* and 90,013 the *Pontiac* variety. The latter variety gives good results in Uruguay, particularly in the northern areas where yields are satisfactory and the domestic market has become accustomed to, and accepts, the red skin tuber. The demand for the *Pontiac* continues, and imports next season will include at least 50 per cent of this variety. Prospects are that Uruguay will purchase about the same quantity as last year and, as in former years, the purchase will be made by the Servicio Oficial de Distribución de Semillas (Official Seed Service), an entity of the Uruguayan Ministry of Agriculture, and on a call for tenders. As this is a public tender, all offers must be legally in order, and must include a deposit representing 5 per cent of the value of the tender with the Banco de la República, or an unconditional guarantee from a recognized bank in Uruguay that such deposit will be made on instructions from the Official Seed Service. Any tender not legally in order and accompanied by the required deposit will not and cannot be admitted. In awarding the contracts, the Official Seed Service will give preference to offers containing the highest percentage of the small size grade in relation to the price quoted.

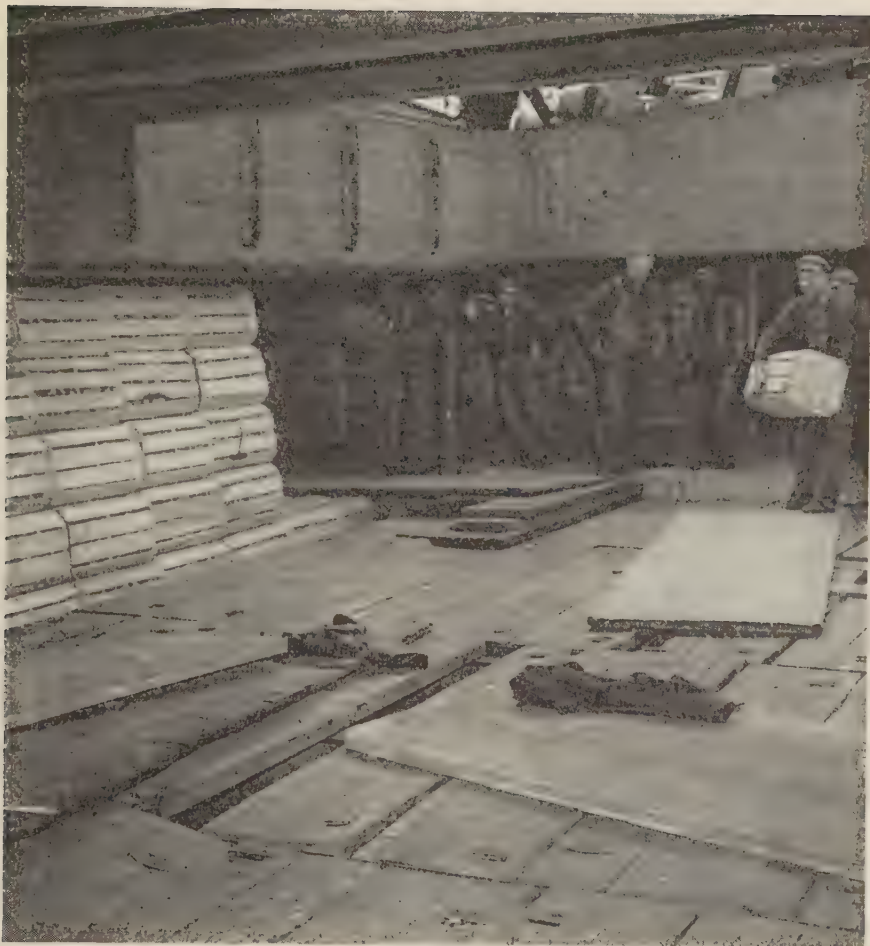
Over the past few years, Uruguay has been experimenting with packing seed in sacks and transporting it in refrigerated chambers. Last year the entire consignment was handled in this manner and proved satisfactory. This has the advantage of saving the extra cost of the crates and, by utilizing several ships, arrivals at Montevideo are staggered. Purchases for the coming season will probably be handled in this manner.

## Domestic Potato Production Does Not Fill Requirements

Domestic production of potatoes in Uruguay does not cover home requirements of approximately 8,000 tons per month. Normally Uruguay imports table potatoes in September and October and last year they purchased about 32,000 metric tons, mainly from the Netherlands, about 18,000 tons less than the previous year. In view of the surplus production in Argentina this season, it is probable that Uruguay will make up any shortage from that country.

Before the war, Uruguay was the principal export market for Argentine seed and table potatoes. Because supplies of seed from Argentina were cut off during and following the war, due to the shortage in that country, Uruguay increased its plantings and imported larger quantities of Canadian seed for planting in January, with a view to supplying their own seed for the August planting which formerly came from Argentina. This practice worked satisfactorily and in recent years Uruguay has come to rely on Canadian supplies rather than those of Argentina. While





**Canada—Certified seed potatoes being loaded in Saint John, N.B., for shipment to Montevideo, Uruguay. Canadian exports to that country last year totalled 200,920 one-hundred-pound sacks, as compared with about 160,000 the previous year.**

quantities of certified seed and table potatoes will be available from Argentina for the first time in several years, it is unlikely that Uruguay will permit the import of supplies of potatoes from that origin to the extent that it would disturb the market in their own country.

#### **Austrian Coal Production to be Increased**

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Austrian Coal Board has announced plans to increase Austrian coal production in 1951 to 4,870,000 tons. This will represent an increase of 380,000 tons over the figures for 1950. Further expansion in 1952 and 1953 is expected to add a total increase in production of 1,380,000 tons. This increased output has become necessary because of Austria's heavy dependence on foreign sources for its coal supplies.

Recent developments, such as the diminishing supplies of coal available from Western German sources, and the substantial price increases for coal demanded by Polish and Czechoslovakian exporters, have added urgency to these plans.



# Transport Development Is Major Problem in the Belgian Congo

*Aeroplane transportation mainly used by white population and for movement of perishable imported goods—Surface transportation system is combination of river and rail—New airports, railway lines and highways are planned.*

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Development of transportation and communication facilities is the largest single problem in the Belgian Congo. This fact is reflected in the amount of money which is provided under the Ten-Year Plan for the improvement of transportation. Because of the great distances between main centres and the relatively undeveloped state of the country, aeroplane transportation is mainly used by the white population. Air transport is also used for the movement of some imported goods which are perishable or light in weight. Sabena, the Belgian air line which controls most of the colony's air traffic has been operating for 15 years, and its routes now cover 10,560 miles, which is three times that of the railways. The latest figures show that ten D.C.'s, two C. 47's, and four De Havilland Doves are in use. In 1949, 25,000 passengers were carried 1,863,000 miles, an increase in the number of the passengers of no less than 37 per cent over the previous year.

Construction of a vast new airport, 4.7 kilometres long, will be started shortly near Leopoldville. Another huge airport is already under construction, chiefly for military reasons, at Kamina in the Katanga district. A new airport was opened recently at Usumbura in Ruanda Urundi.

The large movement of goods continues to tax the surface transport and serious bottlenecks have occurred at certain points. The surface transportation system consists of a combination of river and rail. In the east and north-east the railways have been supplemented to an important degree by highways. Around Leopoldville, the capital, however, highways are in a most rudimentary condition and the railway is frequently unable to cope with the traffic, which arrives at Leopoldville by river from a large section of the interior for transhipment to the ocean port of Matadi. Four of an order of eight new diesel-electric locomotives for this line arrived from the United States in November. With the assistance of some Marshall Aid funds, which will facilitate the purchase of specialized United States machinery and the hiring of United States technicians, it is hoped to complete a surfaced highway from Leopoldville to Matadi by the end of 1952. By 1954 it is planned to have a modern road completed, straight east from the capital to Kikwit, much of it passing through virgin territory. The road is intended to carry ten-ton vehicles.

## New Railway Line to be Built

Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga, the principal mining province of the colony, is located in the heart of Africa. Railways already in existence run west to the seaport of Genguela near Lobito in Angola; north-west to Port Francqui where goods are transhipped to river steamers as far as Leopoldville, and then taken by rail to the seaport of Matadi; and south-east through Northern Rhodesia to Beira, Portuguese East Africa. At the African Transport Conference held in November, 1950, the Belgian Congo pressed for the construction of a more direct line to



Beira which would reduce the distance by 500 miles by cutting out the Victoria Falls loop. It is also planned to build 444 kilometres of railway line to link Kamina with Kabalo at a cost in excess of one billion francs (\$20 million) over a period of three years. This would be a great step forward from two points of view. In the first place it would provide another Trans-African railway connection, of strategic value, linking Benguela and Lobito, Angola, on the Atlantic with Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean. Secondly, it would provide a fourth route for the outward shipment of the Katanga minerals. It would also permit the creation of central repair shops which the various Belgian Congo lines could use, although there still remains the problem of differences in gauge.

In 1950 it was announced by the British authorities in Nairobi that the Kenya and Uganda Railway would be extended to the foot of Mount Ruwenzori, which straddles the Belgian Congo border. This is being done in order to exploit copper deposits which have recently been found there, but it also offers interesting possibilities for another connection with the Indian Ocean from the Belgian Congo. An additional 480 kilometres of rail would have to be built to make such a connection.

### **Progress Made in Enlarging Port Facilities**

Great progress has been made in the enlarging and modernization of port facilities. These works are coming to completion at Leopoldville and Matadi, but it will probably be another two or three years before delays in handling imported goods can be avoided at the latter port. A serious bottleneck still exists at Lobito, the ocean terminus in Angola for the railway line running westwards from the Katanga district in the Belgian Congo.

In 1950 direct telecommunication service was inaugurated between Brussels and Elisabethville. Communication already exists between Leopoldville and Brussels. Very useful progress has been made in arranging ship to shore communication, not only on the estuary of the Congo but also on the inland stretches of the river. Radio communication will shortly be adopted by many widely-spread plantation companies as well.

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### **Dutch Eggs Being Exported to the United States**

The Hague, April 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Ten thousand cases of eggs, containing thirty dozen each, will be exported to the United States from the Netherlands in the near future. The first shipment is scheduled to leave Rotterdam on April 21 for New York in the S.S. *Noordam* of the Holland America Line.

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### **Mexican Sugar Crop Reduced by Frost**

Mexico City, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—As a consequence of losses caused by unseasonal frost in February, and of decreasing yields, the Mexican Government is expected to increase the official price of sugar in the immediate future.

Not more than 20 thousand metric tons are expected to be available for export this year, and the Department of Finance meanwhile has revealed that the yield of sugar per hectare (2.5 acres) has fallen from 5,005 kilograms in 1930-31 to 4,708 kilograms in 1938-39, and to 4,173 kilograms in 1949-50. In Peru, according to the Department of Finance, the hectare consistently yields 11,235 kilograms of sugar.



# British Exports of Iron and Steel To Canada Increased Last Year

*Shipments rose from 66,000 tons in 1949 to 226,000 tons in 1950—Overall exports increased 24 per cent in value and 30 per cent in volume in past year—Canada now second largest market—Exports of machine tools to Canada expanded.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—Britain's exports of iron and steel and manufactures amounted to £156·1 million in 1950, an increase of £29·7 million, or 24 per cent, as compared with the previous year. In terms of tonnage, exports rose by 30 per cent.

During the year Australia took 450,000 tons of iron and steel and manufactures valued at £20·4 million, compared with only 197,000 tons valued at £11 million in the previous year. In 1950, Canada became the second largest market, the increase being from 66,000 tons in 1949 to 226,000 tons valued at £9·1 million in 1950.

## United Kingdom Exports of Steel to Canada, 1950

Product	Exports to Canada		Percentage of Total Exports
	Quantity (long tons)	Value (£ '000,000)	
Plates $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and over, uncoated ..	55,012	1·6	20
Black sheets, including black plate .....	9,849	·5	7
wrought tubes .....	39,313	1·8	11

The performance of the United Kingdom in providing steel for Canada in 1950 was highly satisfactory, and represented a marked improvement over previous years. In 1948, for example, the United Kingdom supplied 19 countries with more steel than was shipped to Canada. In 1950, Canada was second only to Australia. In 1948 Canada was in eighteenth position as a consumer of United Kingdom pipes and tubes. In 1950 Canada was second only to Iran.

Shipments to Canada of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments in 1950 were valued at £1·8 million, or twice the value of shipments in 1948. Total exports from the United Kingdom in this category were valued at £50 million. Strenuous efforts have been made in this industry to increase sales to dollar markets. This is reflected by the fact that Canada moved up as a customer from 15th place in 1948 to 6th place in 1950.

## Shipments of Telegraph and Telephone Equipment Increased

Exports of telegraph and telephone equipment were valued at £17 million in 1950, compared with £12 million in 1948 and £16 million in 1949. Shipments to Canada at £682,000 were over twice the 1948 figure. The bulk of this equipment was automatic telephone supplies, a number of telephone companies in Canada having adopted British automatic telephone equipment.

British exports of electric motors and parts were valued at £8,500,000 in 1950, of which £250,000 went to Canada. This was twice the quantity shipped in 1948, the improvement being largely due to a number of British manufacturers commencing to supply motors built to NEMA specifications.



Ever since the United Kingdom Engineering Mission visited Canada in 1948, a determined effort has been made to expand the sale of British machine tools in Canada. The effect of these efforts became apparent in 1950 when metal working machine tools, other than portable power tools, were shipped from the United Kingdom to Canada to the value of £935,000, compared with £196,000 in 1948 when the mission made its report. Total exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to £16·8 million, the leading customers being India, Australia, South Africa and Canada in that order. The future of this trade depends almost entirely now upon the effect upon deliveries of the United Kingdom's accelerated re-armament program. An excellent foundation has been laid, but any interference with established connections arising from the international situation is likely to do irreparable harm to future prospects.

Exports from the United Kingdom of printing and bookbinding machinery were valued at £10 million in 1950, of which £500,000 went to Canada. Larger shipments were made to Australia (£1·8 million), India (£·96 million) and South Africa (£·55 million).

#### **Demand for Textile Machinery Continued at High Level**

The demand for British textile machinery continued at a high level throughout 1950. Exports to Canada were adversely affected by the protracted delivery conditions imposed by most makers. Total exports from the United Kingdom were valued at £40·4 million, the largest share going to India (£7·7 million). Other customers included Brazil (£2·8 million), France (£2·4 million), Netherlands (£1·9 million), Australia (£1·6 million), Italy (£1·5 million). There were 36,319 cwts. of textile machinery sent to Canada during the year valued at £820,000.

Exports of machinery of all kinds from the United Kingdom to Canada in 1950 other than textile machinery were valued at £8·3 million. Exports to all destinations were valued at £317 million.

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#### **Austrian Textile Exports Increasing**

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of Austrian textiles in 1950 reached a total of 752·6 million schillings, almost three times as much as in 1949, and represented 11·6 per cent of total Austrian exports. All sections of the industry increased their shipments, with flax, hemp and jute yarns, woollen and silk fabrics and silk goods showing the greatest advances. Germany was the most important market for textiles during 1950, taking 32 per cent of total exports. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the United States were the other most important purchasers of Austrian textiles.

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#### **Indonesia Revises Export Duties**

Singapore, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—From February 1, 1951, the following Indonesian exports will be partly exempt from the general export duty for a period of one year and thereafter an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent will become effective:

Wood (except teak, ebony, gahroe (joss stick) and other scented wood and Ambon's rootwood).

Resin (except benzoin and dragons' blood) sorted according to export quality.

Rattan (all kinds), sorted according to export quality.

Fibres of sisal, cantala, and manila hemp (abaca).



# Japan Temporarily Suspends Imports Under Automatic Approval System

*Suspension necessary because of marked decline in foreign exchange holdings—Importers warned against speculative buying—Government seeking to increase export trade—Canadian exports to Japan will be affected.*

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

**T**OKYO, April 5, 1951.—Imports under the automatic approval system have been temporarily suspended by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The suspension became necessary because of a marked decline in Japan's foreign exchange holdings. Since the outbreak of the Korean war, purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs from external sources of supply have been greatly accelerated, and in the first three months of 1951 expenditures on imports reached the high total of US\$900 million. It is understood that the system of automatic approval, under which the bulk of Japan's commodities have been imported in recent months, may be partially restored during the April-June quarter. However, because of the reduction in the amount of foreign exchange holdings, imports under the system will be considerably below purchases in the first three months of the year.

The Economic Stabilization Board has announced that the foreign exchange budget for all imports and services in the period April-June will total \$496 million. This figure includes a contingency reserve of \$165 million. When the budget for the April-June quarter was originally under consideration, prices were rapidly rising and considerable leeway was accorded to Japanese importers to permit them to negotiate in advance for raw materials and foodstuffs in a sellers' market.

## Downward Price Trend Expected in Future

The entire import program has been reviewed, and it is probable that a much closer control will be instituted in the future on foreign exchange allocations for imports. It is felt in trade circles here that prices on many key commodities have reached a peak and that the future price trend will be downwards. This provides a valid reason for curtailing, or at least reducing, the volume of imports for the present. It is, in fact, now possible for Japan to curtail imports of a number of commodities which have been imported in substantial volume during the past six months. The list includes raw cotton, raw wool, jute, coking coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, phosphate rock, potash, salt, rayon and sulphite pulp, crude rubber, hides, linseed and copra. It is estimated that stocks of these items at the end of May will be sufficient to meet the demands of industry for a period of three months. A breakdown of the April-June foreign exchange budget for imports indicates that foodstuffs purchases would total \$12.3 million; agricultural chemicals, \$80,000; petroleum and petroleum products, \$23.3 million; industrial raw materials, \$23.3 million; medicine, \$1.7 million; machinery and books, \$5 million; foods for use by foreigners, \$1.1 million; bonded goods from Korea, \$1 million; items under automatic licensing system, \$204.5 million; miscellaneous imports, \$6.1 million; invisible trade, \$40.9 million.

The decline in Japan's foreign exchange holdings, and the levelling off in the prices for some commodities, has prompted the Minister of International Trade and Industry to warn traders against speculative buying. A number of importers have, in recent months, engaged in this practice in anticipation of the announcement of import quotas. The



Ministry of International Trade and Industry has pointed out that importers here may be involved in losses as a result of this practice, and, furthermore, that if it is carried to excess, exporters in foreign markets would lose confidence in Japanese buyers. The ministry strongly urges Japanese importers to commence purchase negotiations only after future announcements of import quotas are made.

The Japanese Government, in an effort to increase foreign exchange holdings, is seeking ways and means to increase the level of the country's export trade. Japan's exports have declined, since the beginning of the year, from US\$116.6 million in December, to US\$81.2 million in January and US\$81.4 million in February. This is due, primarily, to spiralling prices on a fairly wide range of Japanese commodities. Japanese textile prices have, according to reports, risen 85 per cent since the outbreak of the Korean war, and prices on other leading Japanese export commodities have advanced in proportion. As a consequence, the demand for Japanese products has fallen, and since there are indications that the peak prices have been reached, large-scale buying of Japanese export commodities, textiles in particular, may be held in abeyance until prices reach a more reasonable level. There has been a tendency on the part of some Japanese traders to cancel contracts and reduce quality simultaneously with price rises, and it is reported that complaints concerning these practices, from such important export markets as India, Pakistan and Burma, have been increasing. The high price of Japanese products has also reduced the demand for Japanese materials and services for the United Nations forces in Korea and Korean rehabilitation. It is understood that the daily rate of these purchases has declined from a daily average of \$1 million to \$800,000.

#### **Canadian Exports to Japan Will be Affected**

The suspension of purchases under the system of automatic approval will, for a temporary period, affect the sale of some Canadian products to Japan, in particular grains and other foodstuffs. The list of Canadian commodities which could be imported into Japan on a straight cash basis has been gradually expanded in the past six months, when Japan's import program was at its height. Foreign exchange was allocated for the purchase of Canadian wheat, barley, tallow, flour, linseed, soya bean meal, coking coal, iron ore, nickel, asbestos, hops, newsprint, special steels, wool rags, graphite, mica, lumber, cobalt, zinc, hides and skins, pyrites, rayon pulp, sulphite pulp, sulphate pulp and pulpwood. It was, furthermore, possible to have the Ministry of International Trade and Industry consider setting up foreign exchange allocations to cover purchases of additional Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs in demand in Japan. Despite the tightening of foreign exchange allocations, funds have been made available for the importation of programmed commodities, items under the automatic approval system, and miscellaneous items from dollar areas, in the April-June quarter. The list of commodities to be imported from Canada in this quarter will be limited as compared with the past three months.

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#### **China National Animal Products Corporation Organized**

Shanghai, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of business requirements, the China National Hog Bristle Corporation, the China Skins and Feathers Corporation, and the China Egg Products Corporation have been amalgamated into a China National Animal Products Corporation, which will deal in hog bristles, skins and feathers and egg products.



# Trade Notes

## ARGENTINA

### Argentina Restricts Use of Cellophane

Buenos Aires, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Industry and Commerce has prohibited the use of cellophane for containers or wrappings for an extensive list of articles, in order to meet requirements for foodstuffs and medicinal, hygienic and sanitary products.

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### Argentina Ships Frozen Meat to Western Germany

Buenos Aires, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of frozen meat to Western Germany under the terms of the Argentine-German treaty of July 31, 1950, was made on April 9. The quantity loaded was 2,400 tons, which represents the first shipment of a total of 22,000 tons sold by the Argentine Livestock Institute to the trade in Germany.

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## CHILE

### Chile Increases Domestic Prices for Fertilizers

Santiago, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Nitrate Corporation has announced an increased domestic price of nitrate for fertilizing purposes of 500 pesos per ton. At the request of the Minister of Agriculture, the prices ruling last year of 2,210 pesos per ton for wheat, rice and potatoes, and of 2,410 pesos for sunflower cultivations will be maintained. To avail of this price benefit, farmers must obtain a certificate showing the use for which the fertilizer is being placed.

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### Chile to Undertake Public Works in Southern Territory

Santiago, April 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A plan of public works for the Province of Chiloe has been approved by the Ministry of Public Works for a total of 18,270,000 pesos. Of this amount, \$10 million pesos are for unspecified works and the balance for road construction. The initiation of these works will absorb unemployed workers from the potato plantations.

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### Airline to Extend Service to Chile

Santiago, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Braniff Airways Inc., will shortly extend its services to Santiago, and from here to Buenos Aires. At present its west coast service terminates in Lima, Perú.

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## CHINA

### Exports of Hog Bristles from Mainland of China Increased

Shanghai, March 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The export of hog bristles from the China mainland was said to be very brisk following the adoption of centralized purchases and export of this material. According to estimates, the total volume of the export of hog bristles during the year of 1950 reached 14,000,000 pounds, representing an increase of 40 per cent over 1949. Some 90,000 cases of hog bristles were exported via Hong Kong to Britain and the United States last year.



Exporters of hog bristles in Tientsin, Tatung, Tsingtao and Shanghai have so far undertaken direct export of this item. This has greatly reduced Hong Kong's importance as a transit port of hog bristles.

The United States' import of hog bristles during 1947 came to 6,166,574 pounds, valued at US\$19,093,225; during 1948, 7,307,414 pounds, valued at US\$22,955,893; during 1949, 4,827,595 pounds valued at US\$18,277,809; and during the first ten months of 1950, 6,222,250 pounds according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce of the United States.

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#### **Sale of Hog Bristles in China Mainland Being Centralized**

Hankow, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—With a view to carrying through the policy of centralized sales of hog bristles, forestalling smuggling and effectively protecting state interests, the Central-South Department of Trade promulgated the measures for applying for bristle transport permits for the Central-South District south of the Yangtze River (including Kwangtung, Hunan, Kiangsi and Hupeh provinces).

The measures stipulated that the transport of bristles in all the restricted areas (including finished and half-finished products, and for Hankow and Changsha only finished products) whether by land, water or air must be covered by transport permits.

Only bristle merchants or factories approved by local industrial and commercial administrative organs for registration are eligible for applying the transport permits.

Post offices, railway bureaux, tax organs and other transportation agencies must refuse to accept, or to declare tax for, transshipment bristles without transport permits.

### **EASTERN CARIBBEAN**

#### **British Guiana Expects Bumper Rice Crop**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Present indications are that the spring rice crop in British Guiana will be a bumper one. For this year, 18,500 bags of rice have been shipped under contract to the various islands and supplies remain satisfactory. However, heavy rains, experienced during February, somewhat hampered milling operations.

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#### **Sugar Exports from British Guiana Expected to Increase**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Sugar production in British Guiana for 1951 is expected to amount to 200,000 tons. It is estimated that 184,500 tons will be exported, an increase of 11,573 tons over last year.

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#### **British Guiana May Ship Shingles to United States**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colonial Development Corporation, now operating in British Guiana, through its representative in New York is studying the possibilities of a market in the United States for wallaba shingles. This was disclosed by Mr. R. C. Stone, forest engineer of the corporation, who returned to the colony after attending, as one of British Guiana's representatives, the recently concluded United States timber talks sponsored by the Overseas European Economic Corporation.

Mr. Stone said he believed that the United States would buy shingles from British Guiana in quantity, and added that the United States was a market to be explored, for this product.



During his stay in the United States, Mr. Stone visited mills on the West Coast, which manufactured shingles from red cedar and were very expensive. Red cedar, he pointed out, was much softer than wallaba. The Colonial Development Corporation hoped to go into the question of the production of shingles for sale to the West Indies, but he did not think that the corporation could do much business in this respect until its new mill was completed.

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#### **Value of Bauxite Exports from British Guiana Increased**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—In British Guiana, bauxite retained its second place among exported commodities. The value for 1950 was \$13,748,402 for 1,575,737 tons of aluminum ore, compared with \$12,009,394 for 1,393,824 tons during 1949. Once again better prices brought in a larger sum, although the quantity exported in 1950 was substantially less than in 1949.

Bauxite, valued at \$10 million, was sold to Canada, \$1·5 million worth to the United States, and the remainder to the United Kingdom and other countries.

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#### **Imports and Exports of British Guiana Increased**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from British Guiana for the year 1950 amounted to \$50,237,054 and imports were \$55,057,592. Both exports and imports show an increase over the figures for 1949, which were \$45,818,701 and \$49,758,526 respectively.

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#### **Barbados Sugar Crop Being Harvested**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Harvesting of the 1951 Barbados sugar crop commenced in January and reports indicate that yields of cane per acre are much above the average. Some plantations in the intermediate rainfall areas have reported average yields of over 42 tons per acre for plant canes and ratoons. Weather conditions have been extremely favourable for the past three months. A total of approximately 42,020 acres is expected to be reaped in 1951 and the crop is now expected to exceed 175,000 tons.

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#### **Trinidad Exported Bananas to the United States Last Year**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad exported approximately 52,000 bunches of Gros Michel bananas last year, valued at \$85,000. All shipments were made to the Caribbean Fruit Company of New Orleans, which has given the Trinidad Marketing Board a two-year contract from the beginning of 1950. Four shipments, totalling 6,071 bunches, were made by the middle of February, 1951.

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#### **Great Britain is Main Supply Source for British Guiana**

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Out of British Guiana's total imports of \$55,057,592, approximately 47 per cent, or \$25,833,149, came from the United Kingdom; 22 per cent or \$12,594,758 from foreign sources; 16 per cent or \$9,304,042 from British possessions other than Canada, and 13 per cent or \$7,325,643 from Canada.



Main commodities imported from the United Kingdom were sulphate of ammonia; cotton piece manufactured goods; electrical apparatus; miscellaneous machinery; nearly all of the motor cars and trucks, 711 of which were imported; and artificial silk piece-goods.

Items from Canada included more than two-thirds of the flour brought into British Guiana, nearly all of the split peas, and appreciable quantities of canned fish, smoked and salted fish, miscellaneous machinery, medicine and drugs, condensed milk, pork, potatoes, and leaf tobacco.

## **GREAT BRITAIN**

### **Income from Farming in Britain Decreased**

London, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Although the income from farming in the United Kingdom in 1950 was £41 million greater than in 1948, at £302 million it was £2 million less than in 1949. This was the only item in the table on national income and depreciation presented to Parliament on the eve of the budget to show a fall in 1950.

Out of a total of £479 million spent on subsidies, £26 million went to agriculture, an increase of £1 million over 1949, although acreage payments at £13 million were down by £3 million from 1949. The biggest item in the whole government subsidy program was the trading losses of the Ministry of Food which amounted to £382 million.

Part-time farmers received greater returns than prewar. In 1950 they earned about £11 million compared with £3 million in 1938. The gross national product of farming, forestry and fishing, amounted to £610 million, compared with £621 million in 1949 and £557 million in 1948.

The total capital expenditure on farming was £77 million, of which £52 million went on "plant" and £25 million on buildings and works.

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### **International Horticultural Congress to be Held in London**

London, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The last International Horticultural Congress was held in Berlin in 1938. It is proposed to hold the 13th Congress in London during the second week in September, 1952. The congress will deal with fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.

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### **Planting in Great Britain Affected by Poor Weather**

London, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The prolonged drear and rainy weather has continued to hold up farming practices in the United Kingdom. Much land has not been ploughed and a great proportion of that which was ploughed cannot be sown, at any rate, with spring cereals. It is estimated that there will be a short fall in the wheat target of almost half a million tons. Winter sowings were a quarter of a million acres short of the desired objective and the crops are showing evidence of poor yields.

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### **Gross National Product of United Kingdom Increased**

London, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of the gross national product in the United Kingdom in 1950 rose to £11,896 million, an increase of 4.5 per cent as compared with 1949. These figures are given in the White Paper on National Income and Expenditure in 1950. All the main industrial groups shared in the rise, but the rate of growth was greatest in the manufacturing industries, public utilities and distribution.



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British exports of electric motors and parts were valued at £8,500,000 in 1950, of which £250,000 went to Canada. This was twice the quantity shipped in 1948, the improvement being largely due to a number of British manufacturers commencing to supply motors built to NEMA specifications.



Ever since the United Kingdom Engineering Mission visited Canada in 1948, a determined effort has been made to expand the sale of British machine tools in Canada. The effect of these efforts became apparent in 1950 when metal working machine tools, other than portable power tools, were shipped from the United Kingdom to Canada to the value of £935,000, compared with £196,000 in 1948 when the mission made its report. Total exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to £16·8 million, the leading customers being India, Australia, South Africa and Canada in that order. The future of this trade depends almost entirely now upon the effect upon deliveries of the United Kingdom's accelerated re-armament program. An excellent foundation has been laid, but any interference with established connections arising from the international situation is likely to do irreparable harm to future prospects.

Exports from the United Kingdom of printing and bookbinding machinery were valued at £10 million in 1950, of which £500,000 went to Canada. Larger shipments were made to Australia (£1·8 million), India (£·96 million) and South Africa (£·55 million).

#### **Demand for Textile Machinery Continued at High Level**

The demand for British textile machinery continued at a high level throughout 1950. Exports to Canada were adversely affected by the protracted delivery conditions imposed by most makers. Total exports from the United Kingdom were valued at £40·4 million, the largest share going to India (£7·7 million). Other customers included Brazil (£2·8 million), France (£2·4 million), Netherlands (£1·9 million), Australia (£1·6 million), Italy (£1·5 million). There were 36,319 cwts. of textile machinery sent to Canada during the year valued at £820,000.

Exports of machinery of all kinds from the United Kingdom to Canada in 1950 other than textile machinery were valued at £8·3 million. Exports to all destinations were valued at £317 million.

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#### **Austrian Textile Exports Increasing**

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of Austrian textiles in 1950 reached a total of 752·6 million schillings, almost three times as much as in 1949, and represented 11·6 per cent of total Austrian exports. All sections of the industry increased their shipments, with flax, hemp and jute yarns, woollen and silk fabrics and silk goods showing the greatest advances. Germany was the most important market for textiles during 1950, taking 32 per cent of total exports. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the United States were the other most important purchasers of Austrian textiles.

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#### **Indonesia Revises Export Duties**

Singapore, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—From February 1, 1951, the following Indonesian exports will be partly exempt from the general export duty for a period of one year and thereafter an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent will become effective:

Wood (except teak, ebony, gahroe (joss stick) and other scented wood and Ambon's rootwood).

Resin (except benzoin and dragons' blood) sorted according to export quality.

Rattan (all kinds), sorted according to export quality.

Fibres of sisal, cantala, and manila hemp (abaca).



exports to Japan will include salt, flax, wool rags and shoddy, industrial diamonds, pig iron, lactic casein, dyestuffs, lactose, essential oils, waxes and machinery. Japan will send the Netherlands textiles, wood and vegetable products, ceramics, chemical products and machinery.

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#### **Netherlands Coal Production Increased**

The Hague, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Total coal production of the Netherlands Limburg collieries rose from 987,700 tons in February (24 working days) to 1,116,500 tons in March (26 working days), according to official figures released by the Netherlands Bureau of Statistics. Average output per working day improved from 41,900 to 42,900 tons. The average coal output in 1938 totalled 1,124,000 tons per month.

More coal was imported in March than in February, 534,400 tons as against 410,600 tons. Most foreign coal came from Germany, 291,700 tons, followed by the United States, 156,900; Great Britain, 30,400; Belgium, 29,500; France, 14,800; and Poland, 11,000 tons.

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#### **Netherlands and Finland Sign Trade Agreement**

The Hague, April 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Netherlands-Finnish trade agreement, providing for an exchange of goods to a value of about 170 million guilders (Can.\$47,220,000) was initialled here today. The agreement covers the period April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952.

Exports from Finland, under the agreement, will include sawn timber, cellulose, triplex, cardboard, newsprint and various special kinds of paper.

Holland will export the following to Finland: Fertilizers, cocoa products, flower bulbs, edible oils, mineral oils, salt, coke, chemical and pharmaceutical products, dyes, rubber tires, machines, electrotechnical articles, ships and transport material.

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#### **Dutch Oil Firm Increases Tanker Fleet**

The Hague, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Batavia Petroleum Company, one of the Shell Group, has announced plans to build 46 oil tankers. Fifteen of the ships will be built in the Netherlands at a total cost of 150 million florins (Can.\$14,667,000) and thirty-one, including four "super tankers", in British shipyards.

The company has stated that all the ships would be of a "completely new type" and would be built both in Holland and Britain according to the standard system. Shell's new tanker program, to be completed by 1955, will increase its present fleet by one-third.

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#### **Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Increased**

Amsterdam, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Bank, Holland's central bank, has increased the official discount rate to four per cent. All other rates of the bank have also been raised. The discount rate has been three per cent since September 25, 1950. It is expected that the increased discount rate will further restrict the granting of credits by private banks. Money market circles, which registered surprise at the steep increase, believe that the measure will be effective in helping to curb the current inflationary tendency.



## **Netherlands Savings Account Withdrawals Increase**

Amsterdam, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An indication of the rising costs of living and fears of further price increases in the Netherlands are indicated by the official figures of savings withdrawals issued by the Netherlands Savings Banks Federation.

The tendency towards reduced savings deposits, which has been noticeable since last fall, was extremely marked in the month of March, 1951. In March, a total of 27,536,602 guilders was deposited while withdrawals totalled 42,675,160 guilders. Thus, during last month, withdrawals exceeded deposits by over 15 million guilders. During the first three months of the current year the net withdrawals totalled approximately 25 million guilders.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Value of Philippine Exports Higher Than Expected**

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian.)

Manila, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Korean war and the United States rearmament program raised the value of Philippine exports last year beyond expectations and helped in nearly wiping out the unfavourable trade balance, it is reported.

Philippine exports increased by about 150 million pesos to a total of over 600 million pesos, compared with the estimates made prior to the Korean war. Copra has shown the greatest increase and recent reports reveal bids as high as 52 pesos per 100 kilograms, which is 16 pesos more than a year ago.

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### **Import Controls Raise Cost of Living in Philippines**

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian.)

Manila, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Although import controls have reduced Philippines purchases from abroad and contributed toward improving the country's dollar position, they have also made it costlier to live in this country, particularly in Manila.

The ceiling price established for a brand of powdered milk is 2·10 pesos, as against 1·35 pesos a year ago. Despite heavy buying through the Price Stabilization Corporation, sardines have gone from 42 centavos a 15 oz. tin to 52 centavos. The most serious increase, however, is in coffee. The popular brands of American coffee have disappeared from the market. Hoarded "black-market" stocks are commanding a price of 7·00 pesos per one-pound tin today. Locally prepared and canned coffee, made from a mixture of imported and local beans, retails as high as 3·00 pesos a one-pound tin, as against 1·50 pesos per pound for United States brands in December, 1949 when import controls became effective. Tomato catsup (6 oz. size) sold for 50 and 55 centavos a bottle a year ago, and is now retailing for 1·80 pesos.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **New Fishing Ports Planned In South-West Africa**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Six harbours are being planned for development in South-West Africa and the project has already reached the blue-print and estimate stage, according to the chairman of the Fisheries Development Corporation. It has been emphasized that the creation of such ports is a basic aid to the further expansion of the fishing industry.



Fishmeal production from pilchards and maasbankers in 1950 amounted to 28,500 tons, while approximately 20 million lbs. of pilchards were canned during the same year.

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### **South Africa Reforested Timber Reaches Maturity**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Soft-wood forests, from commercial plantings made at and after the turn of the century, are now reaching maturity and will shortly be supplying all box shook needs of the Union. Already these forests meet 70 per cent of the box shook requirements, and 15 to 20 per cent of the lumber requirements of the building industry. The matured area amounts to about 440,000 acres, of which 80 per cent is state controlled. Further programing calls for an increase in acreage to 650,000 within the next decade.

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### **Pineapple Industry of South Africa Expanding**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A marked change is under way in the agricultural economy of the east coast of South Africa. In Natal and the Eastern Provinces, sugar is moving inland to make room for coast plantings of pineapple. Against a production in the East London area of 3,500 tons in 1943, 12,000 in 1950 and an anticipated return of 16,000 tons in 1951, present wide-spread plantings indicate a production of 35,000 to 40,000 tons by 1956. A large and modern pineapple canning factory is proposed for East London to handle the increased production of the area.

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### **South African Uranium Production Encouraged**

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—An immediate result of the recent agreement between the United States, Great Britain and South Africa on the development of uranium production in South Africa is an allocation by the British Government of £1 million to establish capital facilities. The grant marks a further stage in the several years of research into the problems of an economic processing of Rand and Orange Free State gold ores. Though concentrations are low, methods of extraction at pilot plant level have given promises for a satisfactory separation and recovery. The present grant is to establish production on a commercial scale.

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### **Large Attendance Recorded at Rand Show**

Johannesburg, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Witwatersrand Agricultural Society's annual exhibition, held this year from March 16 to 26, was recorded as the biggest ever, a total of 445,389 people having attended as compared with 442,926 in 1950.

Apart from the show of cattle and displays of horsemanship, etc. undoubtedly greater interest was shown this year in the industrial section of the exhibition, where there was ample evidence on view of the ever-growing number of locally-produced consumer and capital goods. The various manufacturers and distributors, as well as agents who took stands, made a good showing. The number of items on view from overseas was, for obvious reasons, restricted. They were mainly confined to those produced in the soft-currency areas with emphasis on essential products such as mining equipment, electrical supplies, road machinery, etc.



A feature much commented upon was the much greater participation on the part of German manufacturers of products such as machine tools, diesel engines, tractors and general engineering products. Their displays were most impressive and their trade promotion efforts, that one could observe, have been well planned. As evidence of the growing German interest in this country, it is reported that Messrs. Krupps are to spend £14 million in the Union shortly in the development of several local industries.

Also of particular interest was the exhibition of Australian manufactured products on the Australian Government stand. This was the only national effort outside that of the South African Government, though the United States had an information bureau and library in operation. This exhibit by Australia was included in the judging of all the individual exhibits, winning first prize for its design and the display of products. It certainly created considerable interest among importers many of whom expressed surprise at the advance in Australia's secondary industry.

On the whole, the show was considered as being of a higher standard than last year. It attracted more overseas visitors who made favourable comparisons with expositions in Europe and other parts of the world.

In a questionnaire sent out to exhibitors it was revealed that £128,250 worth of orders were booked by 44 per cent of the 103 exhibitors in the whole of the South African industry, while it was estimated that the potential business turnover during the ten days of the show was a further £403,400.

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#### **Aircraft, Car and Tractor Factory Proposed for South Africa**

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A German designer of fighter aircraft in the last war has arrived in South Africa accompanied by other experts with a view to establishing an aircraft, car and tractor factory. Discussions are now going on with South African Government authorities on the subject of the procuring of the necessary raw materials.

It is reported that the capital for the venture will be American, British and South African. Arrangements are to be made whereby the peacetime production of aircraft could be switched to a wartime basis if the need arose.

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#### **Great Britain Is Largest Buyer of South African Wool**

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa exported 593,720 bales of wool, weighing 164,557,665 pounds from July 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951. Great Britain was again the biggest buyer of South African wool, taking 162,402 bales. The United States was the Union's second best customer, purchasing a total of 129,219 bales. There were also heavy shipments to France (90,815 bales), Germany (67,595 bales), Italy (57,950 bales) and Belgium (57,515 bales). A shipment of 59 bales of scoured wool to Australia is recorded.

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#### **South Africa to Produce Oil from Coal at Reasonable Cost**

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economic Affairs has announced that the oil from coal plant nearing completion will be able to produce fuel oil at 1s. per gallon. The plant should be ready within three or four years and a year later should be turning out 60



million gallons of petrol annually, or one-fifth of the Union's petrol requirements. Later the intention is to expand the plant so that it can supply all the requirements of the country.

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#### **Price of Maize in South Africa Increased**

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mealie Industry Control Board has fixed the price for the new maize crop at 26s. 6d. per bag of 200 lbs. This represents an increase of 2s. 6d. on the present price of 24s.

It is expected that this increase of 2s. 6d. a bag will be borne by the consumer and that the South African Government will not increase the existing subsidy which amounts to about 4s. a bag.

Maize is the index in South Africa to all primary foodstuffs and it is fully expected, therefore, that there will now be a further all-round increase in the price of food.

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#### **South African Textile Industry Expanding**

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent report published by the Glen Agricultural College in the Orange Free State, South Africa will be able to process one-third of its total wool clip in its own textile factories when machinery now being installed in various parts of the country comes into operation. Since the installation of the first worsted factory in 1945-46, similar factories have been established in two other centres and three more are now in the process of erection.

Though the Union will soon be in a position to process a good quantity of its own wool, it will be some time before the industry can satisfy the needs.

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#### **South Africa Expects Good Maize Harvest Despite Drought**

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—On account of severe drought conditions in the Northern Transvaal, the South African Government has made £200,000 available to assist farmers in the drought areas. The Department of Agriculture announced that farmers would get a loan to buy 20 bags of wheat-seed and 20 bags of fertilizer and a further loan of £200 to buy power paraffin and oil.

Notwithstanding the drought conditions, the maize position as a whole is good and the crop will be large enough to meet the Union's own needs, though not for export. This assurance has been given by the manager of the Mealie Industry Control Board, who estimates the yield at 26,300,000 bags. The ultimate crop may be higher, and is dependent on the climate. If there is no early frost during April or May, the yield should be higher.

### **SPAIN**

#### **Production of Special Steels in Spain Increased**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of special steels in Spain rose to 28,129 tons in 1949 as compared with 22,129 tons in the previous year. There has been a steady increase since 1941, when the manufacture of special steels was as low as 9,177 tons. Imports have consequently been restricted, and only 1,573 tons of these metals were allowed to enter the country in 1949 as against 2,142 tons in 1948. Santander, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya are the principal steel manufacturing centres.



### **Spanish Wheat Mission Has Arrived in Australia**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Spanish press reports that a special mission appointed by the Spanish government arrived in Melbourne on April 9 to visit the Australian Wheat Board in connection with the purchase of wheat.

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### **Spanish Textile Mills Extend Operations**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Textile mills owned by the Company C.A.I.T.A.S.A., established in the Aragon region, are now being extended to manufacture yarns and mixed cotton materials. The new plants will be composed of 240 automatic looms with a total output capacity of two million metres.

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### **Spanish Government Reintroduces Rationing of Foodstuffs**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—As a direct result of the civil disturbances which took place in Barcelona in March, the Spanish Government has decided to reintroduce rationing for the new crop of rice and fix the maximum retail prices for dry and fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, eggs and milk. Marketing regulations will be introduced limiting commercial margins obtained by middlemen handling fresh fish, fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and milk. Controls on the prices of wool and manufactures thereof will also be introduced and the manufacture and sale of low-priced cotton materials of more general use will be stimulated.

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### **Spanish Exports Increased in January**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of Spanish goods in January, 1951, amounted to 111.5 million gold pesetas, while imports were valued at 86.9 million. The figures for January, 1950, were 87 million gold pesetas for exports and 71.5 million for imports.

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### **Spain to Increase Cement Production**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The old-established factory, "Valenciana de Cementos Portland", Valencia, will shortly increase its production to 20,000 tons of cement per annum.

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### **Spain to Produce Special Insect Killer**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Production is about to commence of a special insect killer called "Lindane," based on a German patent, and which is claimed to be harmless to plants and animals. This new product will be produced on a large scale.

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### **Electric Power Plant Fixtures to be Produced in Spain**

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that a new factory will be established shortly in Madrid for the manufacture of electrical fixtures for high and low tension power plants, specializing in switches up to 150,000 volts. The annual output value of these works will be around 40 million pesetas.



# Rice is Largest Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings of Thailand

*Exports of rice totalled over 750,000 metric tons during first six months of 1950—Canadian exports to Thailand in 1950 increased to \$1.2 million, and principal items were wheat flour, whole milk powder and aircraft—Exceptional increase in exports to Canada due almost entirely to shipments of uncleaned rice.*

**By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore.**

(Editor's Note.—Since preparation of this report Mr. Thomson has returned to Canada on leave. One tical or baht equals approximately five cents Canadian.)

**S**INGAPORE.—Rice is Thailand's staple export, and earns between 50 and 60 per cent of this country's foreign exchange. Exports of rice in 1948 totalled over 800,000 metric tons, 1,200,000 metric tons in 1949, and during the first six months of 1950, over 750,000 metric tons, with the exportable surplus for the year estimated at 1,300,000 metric tons. The total area devoted to the production of rice is estimated at 10 million acres, which represents 90 per cent of all cultivated acreage in the country. India, Malaya and Indonesia absorb approximately 60 per cent of Thailand's rice exports. Other important consumers are Hong Kong, Ceylon, Japan and China. The marketing of all export rice is strictly controlled by the Thai Government.

The foreign trade of Thailand is based on four principal commodities, rice, tin, rubber and teakwood. Other commodities exported, but of lesser importance to the economy of Thailand, are leather and hides, wolfram, antimony, lac, salt fish, live stock, vegetables and hardwoods other than teak.

Canadian trade with Thailand has never been substantial, but returns indicate that trade between the two countries increased appreciably during 1950, and that the trade balance is approximately equal for both countries. In 1949 Canada's exports to Thailand totalled slightly over \$750,000, the main items being wheat flour, aluminum foil and sheet, milk powder and evaporated milk, synthetic resins, fountain pens, automobiles, storage batteries and a wide variety of other products. Thailand's exports to Canada in 1949 totalled only \$72,000, the three main items being peanuts, lac and teakwood.

The value of Canada's exports to Thailand in 1950 was approximately \$1.2 million, while Thailand's exports to Canada were practically the same amount. The three main items exported by Canada were wheat flour, whole milk powder and aircraft, each commodity totalling approximately \$250,000. Other commodities sold to Thailand during this period, but of lesser value, include automobiles, agricultural machinery and tractors, aircraft parts, needles, fountain pens, lamps and lanterns, tires, rubber belting, tobacco, and synthetic resins. The exceptional increase in exports to Canada is due almost entirely to shipments of uncleaned rice.

## **Very Few Import Restrictions Affecting Canadian Exports**

Canada and other hard-currency countries are at some disadvantage in selling their products to Thailand, as payment can only be arranged by importers through the free exchange market operating in Thailand.





Siam—Floating market in Bangkok.

Because the sterling-tical rate is more favourable than the dollar-tical rate, soft-currency countries are favoured. The gap between the sterling and dollar rates has, however, narrowed within recent months. Apart from import control over a few commodities, such as automobiles, motor-cycles, paint oils and linseed oil, there are no import restrictions affecting Canadian exports to Thailand. The sterling area continues to supply most of Thailand's requirements, but the postwar period has seen the emergence of the United States as a more important supplier. The bulk of the import trade in Thailand is handled by European firms in Bangkok, most of which are well known in other parts of the East. Thai and Chinese firms of importance are also engaged in import and export trade.

Trade statistics covering exports and imports into Thailand through Bangkok indicate that Thailand had an unfavourable trade balance in 1950 of over 145 million ticals. Total exports during 1950 were valued at 2,571.8 million ticals, while imports for the same period totalled 2,716.9 million ticals. While the Bangkok trade returns are not inclusive for Thailand, they cover the great majority of imports and exports.

#### Thailand Exports from Port of Bangkok

	1949 (Millions of ticals)	1950 (Millions of ticals)
Rice .....	1,380.7	1,742.8
Teak .....	115.0	140.0
Other woods .....	37.0	31.0
Rubber .....	96.7	55.9
Tin metal .....	22.9	10.0
Tin ore .....	17.2	7.0
Wolfram .....	5.5	4.6
Re-exports .....	61.7	47.7

Rice is by far the most important agricultural product of Thailand, but other crops of importance include sugar, which has a production of approximately 30,000 metric tons per year and is processed in government-owned sugar mills. Virginia-type flue-cured tobacco is produced and the



crop averages 13,500 metric tons annually, all of which is used domestically. The production of tobacco is insufficient to meet domestic requirements. Other minor crops include soya beans, coconuts, peanuts, palm oil, coffee, nutmeg and pepper.

### **Rice Milling is Most Important Industry**

Industry in Thailand is confined chiefly to the processing of agricultural commodities and the fabrication of a few products for domestic consumption. Rice milling is by far the most important industry. There are 14 rubber factories employing approximately 1,500 workers producing footwear, toys, medical appliances and tubing, all of which is used domestically. The Thai Tobacco Monopoly, which is owned and operated by the government, has a daily production of approximately 16 million cigarettes. The hide and leather industry consists of four fairly large tanneries, one of which is government-operated, and a number of much smaller workshops. Most of the hides and skins are exported, but the production of footwear and bags and luggage for the tourist trade is growing. There is a cement factory in Thailand producing approximately 15,000 tons per month for domestic consumption. Other factories refine sugar, produce soap, matches, process lac and coconut oil and produce shellac. There is also a cottage industry producing furniture, basket ware, paper and curios, including the well-known Thai niello silverware and jewellery.

Thailand has a flourishing fishing industry, both salt and freshwater, operated mainly by primitive methods in the coastal waters, rivers and canals. The 1948 fish production was estimated at over 150,000 metric tons, of which over two-thirds were saltwater fish. Quantities of dried and salted fish are exported to Hong Kong, Singapore and Indonesia.

Rubber production for 1949 was estimated at approximately 90,000 metric tons. Production is obtained from the cultivation of some 600,000 acres, the majority by small-holders. Tin mining is concentrated in the south of Thailand near the Malayan border. Prewar production was somewhat in excess of 15,000 long tons per year. During the war, however, much of the mining equipment was damaged or deteriorated and production has been on a lower scale. Tin production in 1948 and 1949 totalled 5,000 long tons and 10,250 long tons respectively. Some quantity of the tin production is shipped to Penang and Singapore for smelting. The production of minerals other than tin includes wolfram, antimony, lead ore and gypsum, none of which are produced in large quantities.

Nearly 65 per cent of Thailand is forested, and the government supervises some 125,000 square kilometres. Prewar production of teak averaged more than 100,000 metric tons, exports being directed mostly to China and Europe. Postwar logging has not yet returned to normal. About 38,000 metric tons were exported during 1948. Other forest products include lac, exports of which totalled over 14,000 metric tons in 1948, and cutch, gumbenzoin, gutta percha, benzoin, jelutong, nux vomica, camphor, turpentine, copal and damar, and rattan.

### **Traditional Form of Transport is by Canal**

There are only approximately 4,000 miles of roadway in all. There is no highway system. The traditional form of transport is by canal, which carries approximately 75 per cent of the country's produce on river craft which includes steam and motor launches and sampans of all sizes. There are direct shipping services from the Port of Bangkok to both Europe and America as well as other Asiatic ports. The Port of Bangkok



is 25 miles from the sea and navigation is limited to vessels of 17 feet draft or under. Plans are being made to dredge the river mouth to provide easier access to the port for ships of greater draft.

Bangkok is an important airways centre, its fine airport servicing such airlines as BOAC, KLM, Bharat Airways, Malayan Airways, Scandinavian Airways System and others, connecting all principal cities in the East and Europe and North America. The Royal State Railways are completely owned and operated by the government. They consist of approximately 2,000 miles of metre-gauge line connecting Bangkok with Chiang Mai in the north, the Malayan border in the south and the border of Indo-China in the east. During the war, the Japanese built an additional line to the border of Burma, but this is not presently serviceable. Although the railways suffered considerable damage during the war, rehabilitation and the replacement and addition of rolling stock is progressing.

Thailand has an area of approximately 200,500 square miles and is bordered on the west by Burma, on the east by Indo-China and on the south by Malaya. The topography is that of a low-lying central plain watered by the main river, Menam Chao Phya. To the north and west are mountain ranges which continue south to the Malayan Peninsula. The population of Thailand is approximately 18 millions. Bangkok, the capital, is the only city of any appreciable size and has a population of over a million.

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## South African Transportation Services Recorded Operating Surplus Last Year

*New records attained by railways, harbours, steamships, airways and aerodrome services in 1950—Air services extended—Decrease recorded in registration of new motor vehicles—Tourist traffic increased.*

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**J**OHANNESBURG.—New records were attained by the South African railways, harbours, steamships, airways and aerodrome services during 1950. For the period, April to October, 1950, the combined services showed a surplus of £ 3,624,766, as compared with a deficit of £ 2,651,520 for the same period in 1949.

South African Airways extended its services last year by placing in operation four Constellation aircraft on overseas services. From the commencement of its services in 1934 with four single-engined Junkers aircraft, South African Airways has developed an up-to-date organization linking the Union's major centres with daily services and operating regularly to neighbouring territories and overseas countries.

Its modern air fleet consists of four Constellations, seven Skymasters, four Vikings, five Dakotas, eleven Lodestars, and one Dove. Passenger traffic increased from 3,074 during 1934 to 158,886 in 1950.

In the first nine months of 1950, the number of new vehicles registered showed a drop of nearly forty per cent from the corresponding figures a year ago. Motor cars declined from 39,418 units to 24,856 units and commercial vehicles from 11,293 to 6,256. Motor-cycles registered dropped from 1,444 to 1,153 units.

Cars of United Kingdom origin accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total imports, increasing from 12,349 in the nine months of 1949 to 12,946 for the same period of 1950. Those from the United States and from



Canada declined from 25,611 to 10,496. Commercial vehicles from North America accounted for 80 per cent of the total. Those from the United Kingdom contributed 16 per cent.

During the first nine months of 1950, a total of 49,508 business and holiday visitors and 4,242 students came to the Union, compared with 47,383 and 3,306 respectively in the same period during 1949. While no statistics are available to indicate the financial benefit derived from these visitors, it is apparent that the tourist industry, even in its present stage of development, contributes substantially to the Union's economy as an "invisible" export.

The South African Government is aware of the necessity to encourage tourists to visit the Union. A total of £500,000 will be allocated in the 1951 budget as loans for the building of new hotels and extensions of existing ones, to meet present demands of tourists.

### South African Transportation Services

	April to October	
	1950	1949
<b>RAILWAYS—</b>		
Revenue .....	£57,231,642	£49,950,434
Expenditure .....	54,303,223	52,852,827
Surplus .....	2,928,419	....
Deficit .....	....	2,902,393
<b>HARBOURS—</b>		
Revenue .....	3,769,396	3,414,622
Expenditure .....	2,180,159	2,141,807
Surplus .....	1,589,237	1,272,815
<b>STEAMSHIPS—</b>		
Revenue .....	201,484	230,262
Expenditure .....	256,052	306,614
Deficit .....	54,568	76,352
<b>AIRWAYS—</b>		
Revenue .....	2,120,145	1,435,592
Expenditure .....	2,104,747	1,816,811
Surplus .....	15,398	....
Deficit .....	....	381,219
<b>AERODROMES—</b>		
Revenue .....	44,918	39,537
Expenditure .....	42,053	40,472
Surplus .....	2,865	....
Deficit .....	....	935
Total Revenue—All Services .....	63,367,585	55,070,447
Total Expenditure—All Services .....	58,886,234	57,158,531
Surplus .....	4,481,351	....
Deficit .....	....	2,088,084
Net Revenue—Appropriation Account .....	856,585	563,436
Surplus .....	3,624,766	....
Deficit .....	....	2,651,520

### Canadian Fertilizer Industry Production Increased in Value

Gross value of products turned out by the fertilizer manufacturing industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$67,428,000, an increase of five per cent over the preceding year's value of \$63,986,000. In addition, fertilizers produced in other industries were valued at \$9,991,000 as against \$10,069,000 in 1948.



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	6.9	26.8	35.3	15.0	53.9	82.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.3	6.5	11.1	4.2	13.1	24.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8.0	26.0	38.4	16.0	55.4	83.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.4	7.4	9.9	4.9	14.6	20.7
Iron and Products.....	12.3	68.4	88.3	25.1	136.1	188.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	13.2	19.3	6.2	29.7	41.8
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6.9	31.8	41.5	14.6	67.4	92.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.3	10.5	14.0	4.4	21.5	31.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.0	9.6	16.4	6.2	20.4	35.2
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>274.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products—</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	984	5,023	5,915	2,238	9,490	13,350
Nuts.....	279	2,294	2,102	456	3,607	4,011
Vegetables.....	530	2,115	2,073	1,026	4,018	4,530
Grains and products.....	1,041	998	1,906	2,261	1,985	4,214
Sugar and products.....	536	1,718	1,861	1,240	3,672	5,689
Cocoa and chocolate.....	99	538	1,074	209	1,682	2,030
Coffee and chicory.....	258	2,485	4,801	683	5,767	8,887
Tea.....	630	2,601	1,021	1,401	5,294	3,640
Beverages, alcoholic.....	314	1,046	1,349	766	2,650	2,983
Gums and resins.....	99	413	555	196	856	1,362
Oils, vegetable.....	773	2,182	3,035	1,649	4,293	7,182
Rubber and products.....	461	3,058	7,308	1,287	6,015	19,183
Tobacco.....	70	540	358	127	838	713
Vegetable products, other.....	778	1,818	1,962	1,486	3,777	4,658
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>26,828</b>	<b>35,321</b>	<b>15,025</b>	<b>53,944</b>	<b>82,432</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>						
Meats.....	91	174	1,508	143	695	2,732
Fish and fishery products.....	127	278	361	303	575	780
Furs and products.....	849	2,313	3,070	1,408	4,644	7,729
Hides and skins, raw.....	125	1,363	1,418	444	2,593	3,416
Leather, unmanufactured.....	202	664	902	412	1,341	1,970
Leather, manufactured.....	294	490	758	437	877	1,371
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	60	234	702	133	590	2,427
Animals and products, other.....	566	982	2,371	917	1,815	4,092
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>13,129</b>	<b>24,516</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,074	5,266	7,155	2,239	12,785	17,848
Cotton products.....	1,543	5,441	8,578	3,023	11,605	18,392
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	647	2,057	1,323	1,449	3,937	3,785
Silk and products.....	532	575	805	1,185	1,202	1,870
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	1,008	3,306	3,807	1,828	6,346	6,388
Wool products.....	1,692	4,065	9,479	3,479	8,628	19,750
Artificial silk and products.....	306	1,645	2,542	622	3,480	5,634
Textile products, other.....	1,153	3,684	4,686	2,183	7,435	10,028
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>26,039</b>	<b>38,375</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>55,417</b>	<b>83,694</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	380	1,732	2,299	808	2,877	4,367
Wood, manufactured.....	305	1,007	1,582	666	2,197	3,272
Paper.....	592	1,660	2,646	1,134	3,254	5,490
Books and printed matter.....	1,141	3,022	3,365	2,279	6,239	7,593
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>7,421</b>	<b>9,892</b>	<b>4,888</b>	<b>14,567</b>	<b>20,722</b>
<b>Iron and its Products—</b>						
Iron ore.....	2	8	10	98	54	19
Scrap.....	44	140	123	106	228	208
Castings and forgings.....	158	491	634	322	1,232	1,421
Rolling mill products.....	1,731	5,699	9,123	3,373	11,771	20,074
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	1,841	2,143	283	3,840	5,247



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>Iron and Its Products—Conc.</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain.....	188	723	966	422	1,512	2,131
Farm implements and machinery....	1,494	13,326	13,449	2,936	26,461	25,601
Hardware and cutlery.....	159	734	1,272	331	1,579	2,730
Household machinery.....	226	886	1,231	349	2,062	2,654
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	427	1,775	3,483	807	3,505	7,348
Business, printing machinery.....	554	2,024	2,596	982	4,664	5,614
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,110	9,992	13,460	4,148	22,629	30,824
Tools.....	196	888	1,330	359	1,740	3,015
Autos, freight and passenger.....	716	6,687	7,028	1,777	10,418	13,265
Automobile parts.....	2,082	11,145	16,578	4,643	22,788	35,776
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	82	3,958	1,274	188	4,891	2,739
Engines and boilers.....	607	3,344	5,560	1,271	6,902	11,880
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	739	1,231	128	1,651	2,753
Iron products, other.....	1,286	3,987	6,798	2,551	8,196	15,373
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>68,386</b>	<b>88,289</b>	<b>25,073</b>	<b>136,120</b>	<b>188,670</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	309	671	1,266	566	1,560	3,164
Brass, copper, and products.....	279	1,104	1,568	575	2,273	3,350
Tin.....	165	305	1,466	354	659	2,603
Precious metals (except gold).....	268	2,042	2,036	636	6,198	5,076
Clocks and watches.....	142	826	729	271	1,642	1,603
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	988	5,532	7,806	2,065	12,233	17,268
Non-ferrous products, other.....	821	2,688	4,379	1,776	5,134	8,711
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>13,169</b>	<b>19,250</b>	<b>6,244</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>41,776</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—</b>						
Clay and products.....	631	2,082	2,651	1,224	4,342	6,240
Coal.....	2,671	9,139	11,901	5,535	20,386	24,314
Coal products.....	260	914	1,218	563	1,977	2,822
Glass and glassware.....	455	2,001	2,210	891	4,042	4,996
Petroleum, crude.....	1,270	10,153	14,161	2,968	23,256	33,437
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	803	5,085	5,952	1,457	8,162	13,876
Stone and products.....	504	1,087	1,299	1,256	2,320	2,866
Non-metallic products, other.....	319	1,331	2,158	698	2,907	4,215
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>31,792</b>	<b>41,549</b>	<b>14,593</b>	<b>67,393</b>	<b>92,768</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>						
Acids.....	123	415	541	219	848	1,172
Cellulose products.....	171	453	531	302	945	1,229
Drugs and medicines.....	255	1,288	1,647	609	2,462	3,937
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	314	892	1,591	601	1,978	2,973
Fertilizers.....	42	520	702	134	926	1,457
Paints and varnishes.....	230	1,203	1,555	496	2,424	3,534
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	426	1,222	1,776	859	2,381	3,864
Synthetic resins and products.....	52	1,384	2,316	124	3,002	5,684
Chemical products, other.....	665	3,107	3,326	1,079	6,488	7,732
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>10,483</b>	<b>13,986</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>21,454</b>	<b>31,583</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>						
Films.....	109	355	455	228	695	840
Toys and sporting goods.....	119	389	756	203	691	1,435
Refrigerators and parts.....	98	645	2,684	146	1,519	5,834
Musical instruments.....	93	299	421	159	566	856
Scientific equipment.....	277	1,705	1,755	573	3,622	3,879
Aircraft and parts.....	252	832	2,158	460	1,981	4,624
Works of art.....	83	126	358	213	287	552
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	266	811	1,352	553	1,724	3,337
Parcels of small value.....	336	440	889	670	995	2,235
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	47	200	253	86	486	518
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	353	845	1,222	695	1,559	2,406
Miscellaneous, other.....	547	1,697	2,544	1,369	3,476	5,244
Canadian goods returned.....	228	490	321	414	955	897
Non-commercial articles.....	170	721	1,248	451	1,830	2,542
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>9,555</b>	<b>16,415</b>	<b>6,223</b>	<b>20,386</b>	<b>35,197</b>



## Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>All Countries</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	6,852	26,828	35,321	15,025	53,944	82,432
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,314	6,498	11,090	4,196	13,129	24,516
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,965	26,039	38,375	16,008	55,417	83,694
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,418	7,421	9,892	4,888	14,567	20,722
Iron and Products.....	12,265	68,386	88,289	25,073	136,120	188,670
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,972	13,169	19,250	6,244	29,700	41,776
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6,912	31,792	41,549	14,593	67,393	92,768
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,277	10,483	13,986	4,422	21,454	31,583
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,977	9,555	16,415	6,223	20,386	35,197
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>46,952</b>	<b>200,170</b>	<b>274,167</b>	<b>96,671</b>	<b>412,108</b>	<b>601,357</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	858	1,675	1,329	2,071	4,506	3,444
Animals and Animal Products.....	387	585	951	680	1,229	2,071
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,882	8,081	11,293	7,713	16,674	24,100
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	221	211	254	434	448	577
Iron and Products.....	1,764	9,186	7,800	3,183	14,974	17,981
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	407	2,246	2,219	908	6,527	4,488
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	520	1,538	1,836	979	3,281	4,174
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	374	823	1,076	823	1,612	2,277
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	379	1,027	1,047	864	2,260	2,617
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,972</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>27,806</b>	<b>17,656</b>	<b>51,509</b>	<b>61,729</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,300	11,355	14,737	6,614	22,251	31,667
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,067	4,743	7,639	2,019	9,994	18,392
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,670	11,366	18,885	5,313	26,367	43,311
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,093	6,981	9,206	4,234	13,610	19,318
Iron and Products.....	10,159	58,389	78,699	21,061	119,967	167,199
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,171	9,511	15,803	4,382	20,756	32,076
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	5,885	24,202	28,134	12,303	49,649	62,787
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,602	9,082	12,048	3,012	18,888	27,762
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,239	7,517	13,883	4,577	16,139	29,837
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>31,186</b>	<b>143,148</b>	<b>199,035</b>	<b>63,516</b>	<b>297,621</b>	<b>432,350</b>

### Electric Cranes to be Installed at Indian Port

Bombay, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-four hydraulic cranes at present operated at Alexander Dock by the Bombay Port Trust are to be replaced by electric equipment as soon as possible entailing an expenditure of the equivalent of \$1,320,000 to \$1,750,000. The new cranes are to have a capacity of three tons each as compared with 30 to 35 cwts. for the hydraulic cranes.

### Yields of Some Brazilian Agricultural Products Listed

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Yields of some Brazilian agricultural products during the last five years were as follows:

	Yield per Hectare				
Products	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Green coffee (kilos) .....	381	392	421	421	386
Sugar cane (tons) .....	37	38	38	39	39
Rice (kilos) .....	1,676	1,573	1,537	1,547	1,615
Corn (kilos) .....	1,322	1,273	1,290	1,206	1,317
Beans (kilos) .....	701	661	686	702	750
Potatoes (kilos) .....	4,919	4,938	4,570	4,829	4,990
Manioc (kilos) .....	13,467	12,998	13,641	13,402	13,543





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### French Participation in Fair Increased this Year

French participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, which has steadily increased year by year, will be larger and more representative of French manufacturing this year than ever before. Already almost 4,000 square feet of space have been booked to show an interesting variety of French products ranging from native liquors to heavy machinery. About twenty-five firms will be exhibiting, most of them for the first time. French products are contained in ten of the twenty trade groups so far.

The French textile industry will be well represented. Men's and women's wear, sports togs, children's clothing and a wide range of cloths, including marquisette, voile, cotton gabardine, tropicals, drapery and costume cloths and worsteds will be shown.

A French car manufacturer is in the fair for the first time, showing some of the latest models available for export.

Another new French exhibitor is showing a line of machine tools, forgings and castings, including some new equipment designed especially for the North American market.

A French manufacturer of novelty and fancy jewellery will exhibit some unique items including watch chains and medals. A bicycle with a built-in motor is another of the first-time French exhibits.

Other exhibits from France, full details on which are lacking, are typewriters, scientific and optical instruments, pipes and smokers' accessories, and pottery, glassware and earthenware. A French airline also has an exhibit in the prestige section of the fair.

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### Increased Space Booked to Show Scientific Instruments and Equipment

Always one of the most fascinating features of the Trade Fair, the section devoted to scientific instruments and equipment this year will contain many of the newest developments in a number of different fields. Already more space has been booked in this section than at fair-time last year. Delicate balances capable of weighing a signature, new X-ray and photographic equipment for a variety of purposes, marine and aviation instruments, electronic devices, signal lamps and laboratory equipment are only a few of the products to be shown.

For the first time, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Canada will have a display, which will contain the products of eight member firms. Among the diverse selection of Canadian-manufactured scientific equipment will be a revolutionary signal lamp projector produced by a relatively new firm. One of the main features of the projector, for use primarily on airfields, is that it sends out a ray of light with almost no beam spread. The lamp is shaped somewhat like a bulky gun, and



is said to be the only one-hand controlled projector in existence. A small switch at the back, operated with the thumb, controls the colour of the signal. A specially-designed bulb and lens arrangement and a built-in sighting system give the lamp greater power and accuracy.

Another Canadian firm is showing a wide variety of electrical instruments, electronic devices and industrial control apparatus, including therapeutic instruments, bacteriological apparatus, photo-electric controls, evaporators for electrical refrigerators, geophysical instruments, engraving apparatus and many similar devices. Low- and high-water alarms, fan and exhaust systems, instrument gauges, and amplifiers are among the products to be exhibited by another firm in the group. Other devices in the composite Canadian exhibit are temperature controllers, thermocouples, precision resistors, optical instruments, measuring magnifiers, revolution counters, brush surface analysers, laboratory glassware, all types of thermometers, and related items.

A Canadian manufacturer with an individual exhibit will show a line of optical instruments, cameras, surgical lights, precision measuring and testing devices and a wide variety of measuring gauges, testing instruments, and laboratory equipment.

The British Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association is also represented in the fair, for the third time, with 11 member firms. Products to be displayed include ammeters, binoculars, control apparatus, dividing machines, electronic devices, supersonic flaw detectors, geiger counters, gauges, hospital equipment, testing instruments of all types, meters and microscopes.

One British firm, which last year appointed agents at the trade fair and recently formed a Canadian company to handle its sales throughout the country, will again exhibit single and multi-channel (tube) oscillograph recorders for scientific, industrial and research work. They claim flexibility in design as one of their selling points, and make about 60 types of standard equipment as well as many special custom-built pieces of equipment.

A British manufacturer of precision electrical measuring instruments is exhibiting primarily to acquaint the Canadian and American market with their range of products, preparatory to establishing a branch plant in Canada. The plant, which is expected to be in production in the summer or early fall, will first assemble and later manufacture the products.

Another British firm, a manufacturer of photo reproduction apparatus, is exhibiting a vertical camera, comparatively new to the Canadian market, which is specially designed to fulfil the most exacting requirements of modern photographic processes.

One of the individual British exhibitors will show a complete range of electrical indicating and recording instruments, relays and process timing controls. A large British exporting firm will have on display scientific, laboratory and high vacuum equipment, as well as a line of fine chemicals. The products to be exhibited by another British manufacturer include a complete range of surveying, scientific and drawing instruments and equipment, navigational and thermometrical equipment. All types of glass thermometers and hydrometers, for clinical and industrial use, will be among the British exhibits.

The Netherlands will be represented in this section for the first time. Among the exhibits from that country are skeletons and other school supplies. Physical instruments, anatomical models, and chemical balances are a few of the other products this firm will exhibit.

One of the Dutch exhibits will be an X-ray camera that is entirely new to the North American markets. Reputed to be the world's fastest



high definition X-ray camera for radiography, it is said to give sharpness over the whole field at least twice as good as other X-ray cameras, due to a new mirror system.

The camera can be used for both mass radiography and clinical work, and with any X-ray apparatus of sufficient power.

Among the other Dutch exhibits will be medical, hospital and laboratory equipment, and chemical products.

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### **Producers from Five Countries Exhibiting in Automotive Section**

In the automotive section, producers from five countries are so far exhibiting. A Canadian truck engineering firm is showing trailers, including machinery hauling trailers and transport logging semi-trailers, as well as utility bodies, winches, and other heavy equipment. Another Canadian exhibitor is showing filtration equipment and silencers for the automotive trade.

A British manufacturer will display his newest line of passenger cars and light and heavy commercial vehicles, as well as electric bicycles. Another of the British exhibits is a vehicle known as a "sewer sucker". It is described as an all-purpose municipal vehicle equipped as a catch-basin cleaner and street flusher. Other trucks and truck bodies will be displayed by this firm.

A Dutch exhibit in this section includes a cow leather tool bag with chrome vanadium tools, and a line of nickel chrome-plated hand tools for cars and trucks. An Australian publishing company will display a workshop repair manual for British and continental automobiles.

A German firm, in the fair for the first time, is exhibiting an extensive range of goods, including fire-fighting vehicles and equipment, passenger and commercial vehicles, trucks and truck bodies, air-cooled diesel motors, truck repair equipment, and sand and gravel handling machinery.

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### **New Products in Building Materials, Heating and Plumbing Section**

Builders, contractors and others interested in construction work or plant maintenance will be interested in the number of new or improved products scheduled for exhibit by Canadian and British manufacturers. One Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of industrial heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment. Forced draft, pressure, rotary and domestic furnace blowers will be exhibited with a line of various types of conveyors. Fans and exhaust systems will also be shown.

A Canadian exhibitor will display aluminum and steel sash, plasterers' supplies, steel door frames and studs, aluminum clapboard, combination doors and windows, and other aluminum structural shapes. Stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces and cast iron sanitary enamelware will also be part of the Canadian exhibit in this section.

"Snap faucets", which are said to eliminate dripping by an arrangement of a special washer on a monel metal seat, whose smoothness and hardness protects the washer from fraying, will be displayed by another Canadian firm. The washer itself is equipped with a revolving screw that sets it on the seat and turns during the tightening while the washer remains stationary.

A complete line of industrial filters and silencers will be shown by a Canadian exhibitor who will also represent a British firm at the fair.

A hand-operated machine to make plain or embossed concrete blocks will be among the British exhibits. Other equipment to be displayed are builders' and contractors' plant machinery, brickwork and public works machinery, concrete block and brick machines, brick and tile moulds, and wall tile.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Brazil to Grant Import Licences for Certain Spare Parts

Rio de Janeiro, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Board of the Bank of Brazil has announced that, in view of the shortage of essential spare parts for trucks, buses, automobiles, locomotives, tractors, motors and essential machinery generally, requests will be accepted for import licences for these goods involving any currency except Belgian francs. Requests should be made for sufficient quantities for one year's stock. They will not be limited to traditional importers but may be made by industrialists and owners of transportation equipment or machinery in general, provided the spare parts are for their own use. Certain accessories such as radios will not be included with the spare parts for which import licences will be made available.

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## Bills of Lading for Indonesia Must Show Freight Charges

Singapore, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Freight charges for shipments to Indonesia must be stated on the bills of lading after April 30, 1951, according to a notice published by the Indonesian Foreign Exchange Institute on April 9, 1951. This measure is stated to be taken in order to simplify the work of Indonesian control organizations.

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## Pakistan and the United Kingdom Sign Trade Agreement

Karachi, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A trade agreement between Pakistan and the United Kingdom was signed on April 2, 1951. The new agreement, which replaces the United Kingdom-India Trade Agreement of 1939, comes into effect immediately and has an initial validity of eighteen months. Under the new agreement, Pakistan exporters will receive preferences on tea, dressed and undressed leather, bones, skins, oil-seed cake and meals, carpets and sports goods. United Kingdom exporters on the other hand will receive preferences on certain iron and steel products, chemicals, paints, engineering products, cotton and rayon textiles. Tariff preferences have been totally abolished on more than 30 items on which the United Kingdom previously enjoyed preferences. These include items such as motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, and many types of chemicals and iron and steel.

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## Raw Materials Part of "Wealth of India" Now Published

New York, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Publication of the Raw Materials Part of the second volume of the "Wealth of India," has been announced by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The first volume of this encyclopaedic work on the natural resources and the industrial products of India appeared in December, 1948. The second volume, just released for distribution, comprises articles beginning with the letter "C", and deals *inter alia* with about 230 genera of economic plants with their numerous species, eight important minerals, and seven animal products.

The price of "Wealth of India" Raw Materials Volume II is \$6.75, and the price of Industrial Products Part II is \$4.50. These prices do not include inland postage. Inquiries may be addressed to the Consul-General of India, 3 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

**Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce**

**Calgary—Board of Trade.**  
**Charlottetown—Board of Trade.**  
**Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**  
**Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Halifax—Board of Trade.**  
**Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**London—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**  
**Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.**  
**Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Quebec City—Board of Trade.**  
**Regina—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Saint John—Board of Trade.**

**Saskatoon—Board of Trade.**  
**Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.**  
**Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**  
**Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.**  
**Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.**  
**Welland—Board of Trade.**  
**Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.**  
**Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.**

**JOHN A. STILES**, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

**Montreal—May 7-19.**  
**Toronto—May 21-June 2.**  
**Quebec City—June 5-9.**  
**Grand Falls; Perth (N.B.)—June 11.**  
**Hartland; East Florenceville (N.B.)—June 12.**

**Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.**  
**Halifax—June 18-23.**  
**Charlottetown—June 25-26.**  
**St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.**

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### Total Revenues of Canadian Warehousing Companies Lower in 1949

Total revenues of 127 warehousing companies in Canada amounted to \$16,956,265 in 1949, as compared with a total of \$17,817,650 in the preceding year. Operating expenses were \$14,477,066 as against \$14,718,549, and net operating revenues totalled \$2,479,199 against \$3,099,101.

---

### Canadian Honey Crop Decreased

Canada's 1950 honey crop amounted to 28,351,000 pounds, down 10 per cent from the preceding year's total of 31,481,000 pounds. The value of last year's crop was \$4,282,000 compared with \$4,200,000 in 1949, while the value of beeswax was \$166,000 against \$186,000. The drop in honey production was common to all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia.

Average prices received by producers during 1950 increased to 15 cents per pound from 13 cents in the preceding year. Increases were shown in all areas except the Maritimes, and remained unchanged in Manitoba and British Columbia.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada. Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNETT, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Agricultural Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE; Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations April 24	Nominal Quotations April 30
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free	·2977	·2130	·2136
Australia.....	Schilling.....	Export	·2085	·0767	·0769
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3860	2-3935
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0211	·0212
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0177	·0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6213	·6231
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0580	·0582
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2237	·2243
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0135	·0136
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4287	·4299
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1901	·1907
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0650	1-0681
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-200	·0214	·0214
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1544	·1549
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-00000	1-0650	1-0681
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0645	·0647
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0582	2-0572
E. Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4260	·4273
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6855	2-6944
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0081	·0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0168	·0169
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2536	·2543
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0650	1-0681
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2130	·2136
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5325	·5341
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1840	·1846
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0654	·0655
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2237	·2243
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9825	2-9919
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9825	2-9919
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9825	2-9919
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9825	2-9919
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1233	·1237
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2803	·2811
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5647	·5664
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9825	2-9919
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2130	·2136
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1492	·1496
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3219	·3228
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0650	1-0681
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0719	·0721
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5325	·5341
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0369	·0370
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3470	·3489
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0978	·0980
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2059	·2065
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2465	·2471
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3787	·3798
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9825	2-9919
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9825	2-9919
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0650	1-0681
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·7011	·7031
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3179	·3188
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal and Foreign Trade*; Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

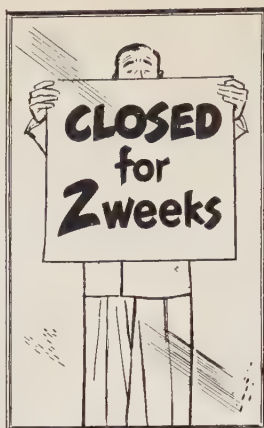
Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, MAY 12, 1951

No. 228





## Notice to Subscribers

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

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*Published by authority of*

**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 12, 1951.

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT**—General air view of the centre of Ottawa. In the majestic House of Commons, situated on the cliff overlooking the Ottawa River, Canadians were told on May 8 about the trade agreements concluded at the Torquay Conference, in England. The many concessions gained will considerably strengthen Canada's trading position in the free world. Full details of the Torquay Conference will be found on pages 762-784 and 822-832 inclusive in this issue of "Foreign Trade".

*Courtesy Photographic Survey Corporation,  
Limited.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Trade Agreements Concluded by Canada With Sixteen Countries During Conference in Torquay

CANADA concluded trade agreements with sixteen countries during the course of tariff negotiations, recently concluded at Torquay, England. The Torquay agreements incorporate the results of no less than 147 separate two-sided tariff negotiations, which were successfully concluded among the thirty-four countries taking part in the Torquay Conference. The new agreements constitute the third successful international effort since the end of the war to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Torquay Conference followed the same pattern as the Geneva Conference of 1947 and the Annecy Conference of 1949, and the most recent agreements are really an extension of the agreements drawn up in the previous years. Under the most-favoured-nation principle, all tariff concessions agreed to at Torquay will become available to Canada, whether or not these concessions were negotiated directly with Canada. Similarly, Canada will automatically extend its own tariff concessions to each of the other participating countries.

The agreements concluded at Torquay are expected to increase the overall value of the General Agreement in a number of important ways. Firstly, arrangements were made to extend the Geneva and Annecy concessions for a further firm period of three years. Secondly, the General Agreement was expanded to include the following six new members: Austria, the German Federal Republic, Korea, Peru, the Philippines and Turkey. Finally, new tariff negotiations took place between present members to cover a broader range of commodities and in many cases to provide for further reductions on products previously negotiated. The new tariff concessions, together with the Geneva and Annecy concessions, are to remain in force at least until January 1, 1954.

As part of the undertaking to extend the previous agreements for a further firm period of three years, countries had a right under the General Agreement to make modifications or withdrawals of previous tariff concessions and in a few cases concessions were withdrawn from Canada. In such instances, compensation was made by way of tariff concessions on other products so that the overall value to Canada of the previous agreements was not impaired. In this connection, it is important to note that the original tariff concessions exchanged among the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and a number of other important countries were maintained in their entirety.

## Trade Agreement Concluded with United States

Canada was successful at Torquay in concluding a further important trade agreement with the United States, the fourth since 1935. The United States was on this occasion still governed by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which empowers the President to reduce tariffs by not more than 50 per cent of the 1945 rates, so that the scope of the new agreement was limited to concessions on new products or on products for which the full powers had not been previously exhausted.

In addition to the important agreement with the United States, Canada completed successful negotiations at Torquay which broadened the previous agreements with France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia and India.



The tariff concessions agreed to at the Torquay Conference will come into effect on or after June 6. Those between Canada and the United States will come into effect on June 6, and it is expected that all the tariff concessions will be in force not later than November 20. The exact date on which Canada will extend concessions negotiated with the other countries depends on when the other countries are in a position to take similar action.

A summary of tariff concessions of chief interest to Canada, as well as of the corresponding concessions made in the Canadian Customs Tariff, follows:—

## United States

At Torquay, Canada and the United States continued the policy of fostering trade between their two countries, which was initiated by the trade treaties of 1935 and 1938, and greatly extended in 1947 at Geneva. Extensive tariff concessions were obtained from the United States, which are to be added to its Geneva schedule, and the latter has now been revalidated for an additional three years. The new United States schedule of concessions contains upwards of 750 items of which approximately 400 are of interest to Canada. Imports into the United States from Canada of goods in these categories amounted to approximately \$120 million in 1949.

Under United States legislation, tariff reductions may not be negotiated in excess of 50 per cent of the levels prevailing on January 1, 1945. Since the full reduction was obtained in respect of a substantial number of items in 1947, these do not appear again in the Torquay schedule.

Among the principal concessions made by the United States are: aluminum and alloys, a maximum reduction of from 2 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; lead, a maximum concession of from  $2\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{16}$  cents per pound; zinc ores, a maximum cut of from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  cent per pound; zinc blocks and pigs, a maximum reduction of from  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{7}{10}$  cent per pound; Douglas fir plywood, a maximum reduction of from 40 to 20 per cent; birch plywood, a further reduction to 15 per cent, supplementing the 5 per cent reduction made in 1949 at Annecy; cheddar cheese, a cut of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound but not less than  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 3 cents per pound but not less than 15 per cent; canned salmon, a reduction from 25 to 15 per cent; pulpboard in rolls for the manufacture of wallboard, a maximum reduction of from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Details of the several hundred other items of interest to Canada are given below and in the table, reproduced as Appendix "A", in this issue of "Foreign Trade".

### Chemicals, Oils and Paints

Fifty per cent reductions were negotiated on an extensive list of chemicals in the United States' Tariff. In addition, a substantial list of other maximum concessions were obtained. For a number of chemicals, this is the first time that the tariff has been cut since the high rates were introduced in 1930.

Concessions were obtained on the following chemical products: acetic acid containing more than 65 per cent acetic acid, from  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb. to  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ per lb.; chloroacetic acid, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb.; citric acid, from 17¢ per lb. to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; formic acid, from 3¢ per lb. to 2.4¢ per lb.; phosphoric acid, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; naphthenic acids, from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; acids and acid anhydrides, n.s.p.f., from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; acetaldehyde, aldol or



acetal-dol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene, chlorohydrin, propylene, chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for (except vinyl acetate, polymerized or unpolymerized, and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom), from 6¢ per lb. and 30 per cent to 3¢ per lb. and 15 per cent; acetone and ethyl methyl ketone and their homologues, and acetone oil, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; all chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for (except ajinomoto and other monosodium glutamate preparations, ammonium, silicofluoride, Haarlem oil, and products chiefly used as assistant in preparing or finishing textiles), from 12½ per cent or 25 per cent to 12½ per cent.

In addition, the rates on the following products are reduced: fir of Canada, from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free (except Haarlem oil), when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses, shall be dutiable at not less than 12½ per cent instead of at 12½ per cent or 25 per cent as was formerly the case; Brewers' yeast, containing 20 per cent of alcohol or less, from 20¢ per lb. and 25 per cent to 20¢ per lb. and 12½ per cent; chloral hydrate, from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent; coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for, from 7¢ per lb. and 40 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 25 per cent; coal-tar products, not specially provided for, suitable for medicinal use, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 25 per cent; sodium benzoate, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 25 per cent; styrene, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½ per cent; synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from any article provided for in paragraphs 27 and 1651, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½ per cent; vanillin, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½ per cent; cobalt oxide, from 10¢ per lb. to 5¢ per lb.; cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations or mixtures containing cellulose acetate, except of acrylic resins not made into finished or partly finished articles: in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquettes, or other forms, and waste, all the foregoing, from 25¢ per lb. to 12½¢ per lb.; all compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate): transparent sheets over 0.003 but not over 0.32 inch thick from 25¢ per lb. to 22½¢ per lb., in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquettes, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles from 30¢ per lb. to 20¢ per lb.; smokeless powder, from 60 per cent to 30 per cent; halibut-liver oil, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; ethyl chloride, not over 10 per cent alcohol, from 15¢ per lb. to 7½¢ per lb.; ethyl ether not over 10 per cent alcohol, from 4¢ per lb. to 2¢ per lb.; formaldehyde solution or formalin, from 1¼¢ per lb. to ¾¢ per lb.; solid



formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde, from 8¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.; pectin, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; casein glue, from 30 per cent to 15 per cent; ink and ink powders not specially provided for, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; drawing ink, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; lead acetate, white, from 2½¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; lead acetate, brown, gray, or yellow, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; lead nitrate, lead arsenate, and lead resinate, from 3¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.

On the following oils and chemicals, tariff cuts are: seal oil, from 3¢ per gal. plus 2·7¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 3¢ per gal. plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax; marine-animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for except neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock, and except dogfish and other shark oils and dogfish-liver and other shark-liver oils, from 20 per cent plus 3¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 10 per cent plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax; animal oils and fats not specially provided for, edible, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; rapeseed oil, from 6¢ per gal. and 4½¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 5¾¢ per gal. and 2¼¢ per lb. I.R. tax; expressed or extracted vegetable oils, not specially provided for (except kapok seed oil and sunflower oil), from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; phosphorus, from 8¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.; phosphorus oxychloride, from 6¢ per lb. to 3¢ per lb.; pigments, not specially provided for, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; barytes, crude or unmanufactured, from \$3.50 per ton to \$3.00 per ton; barytes, ground or otherwise manufactured, from \$7.50 per ton to \$6.50 per ton; chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colours containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; litharge, from 2¼¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; white lead, from 2¼¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.; synthetic iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; sodium sulphate, anhydrous, from \$3.00 per ton to \$1.50 per ton; strychnine and salts of, from 20¢ per oz. to 10¢ per oz.; tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of tin, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for, from 12½¢ per lb. to 10¢ per lb.; wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood, from 1¢ per lb. to ½¢ per lb.

#### Earths, Earthenware and Glassware

In this field, maximum concessions were obtained from the United States on a number of items of interest to Canadian exporters. The duty on fluorspar containing above 97 per cent of calcium fluoride is reduced from, \$5.60 per ton to \$2.10 per ton (with the termination of the United States-Mexican agreement this rate reverted from \$4.20 to \$5.60 on January 1, 1951). The rates of duty on the following products are reduced as indicated below—feldspar crude is reduced from, 25 per cent per ton to 12½¢ per ton; feldspar ground, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; magnesite dead burned and periclase, from 23/40¢ per lb. to 23/60¢ per lb.; mica and phlogopite, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; brick n.s.p.f. not glazed or decorated, from \$1 per M to 50¢ per M; manufactures of plaster of paris, from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; bentonite unwrought and unmanufactured 75¢ per ton to 37½¢ per ton; bentonite wrought or manufactured from, \$1.62½ per ton to 81¼¢ per ton; clays or earths artificially activated from, ¼¢ a lb. and 30 per cent to ⅓¢ a lb. and 15 per cent; talc, steatite, or soapstone from 10 per cent to 8¾ per cent; china and porcelain sanitary-ware, from 70 per cent to 35 per cent; crushed or ground stone n.s.p.f., from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent.



## Metals and Metal Manufactures

In the metals field, a number of important concessions were obtained from the United States, which will benefit Canadian interests in a number of major branches of the metals industries. Aluminum and its alloys in crude form will enter at  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. instead of  $2\phi$  per lb. On lead bullion or lead pigs, the rate is reduced from  $2\frac{1}{8}\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{16}\phi$  per lb. The duty on lead-bearing rate flue dust and mattes is reduced from  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{3}{4}\phi$  per lb. and on lead in sheets, pipes, shot, etc. from  $2\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{5}{16}\phi$  per lb. On zinc in slabs, pigs and blocks, the rate is reduced from  $\frac{7}{8}\phi$  per lb. to the full maximum of  $\frac{7}{10}\phi$  per lb. and on zinc-bearing ores is reduced from  $\frac{3}{4}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb.

Tariff reductions on the following metals were also obtained: ferromanganese containing not less than 4 per cent carbon, from  $1\frac{1}{16}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{5}{8}\phi$  per lb.; iron in pigs and iron kentledge, from  $75\phi$  per long ton to  $60\phi$  per long ton; manganese silicon, containing not over 45 per cent manganese, from  $1\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb. on the manganese content and 15 per cent to  $1\frac{5}{16}\phi$  per lb. on the manganese content and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; ferromolybdenum, metallic molybdenum, molybdenum powder, calcium molybdate, and all other compounds and alloys of molybdenum, from  $50\phi$  per lb. on the molybdenum content and 15 per cent to  $25\phi$  per lb. on the molybdenum content and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; ferrosilicon containing of silicon: 30 per cent or more but under 60 per cent, from  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content to  $1\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content; 60 per cent or more but under 80 per cent, from  $2\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content to  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content; 80 per cent or more but under 90 per cent, from  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content to  $2\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content; silicon metal, from  $8\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content to  $4\phi$  per lb. on the silicon content; silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon, from  $5\phi$  per lb. to  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; chrome metal or chromium metal, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; ferrophosphorus, ferrozirconium, zirconium ferrosilicon, ferroboration, ferroaluminum vanadium, ferromanganese vanadium, ferrosilicon vanadium, and ferrosilicon aluminum vanadium, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; berium, boron, strontium, thorium vanadium, and zirconium, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; calcium, from 25 per cent to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; titanium, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; alloys of two or more of the metals barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, vanadium, or zirconium, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; calcium silicon and zirconium silicon, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In addition to the above concessions, reductions were obtained on the following: alloys, n.s.p.f., used in the manufacture of steel or iron and containing not under 28 per cent of iron, not under 18 per cent of aluminum, not under 18 per cent of silicon, and not under 18 per cent of manganese, from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; hollow bars and hollow drill steel: valued over 5 but not over 8 cents per pound, from  $\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb. and 15 per cent to  $\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb. and 10 per cent; valued over 16 cents per pound, from  $\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb. and 15 per cent to  $\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb. and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; the additional cumulative duty under paragraph 305(2), Tariff Act of 1930, on account of molybdenum over 0.2 per cent contained in steel or iron shall be, from  $65\phi$  per lb. to  $35\phi$  per lb.; wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, n.s.p.f. (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum), from 15 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, n.s.p.f., for scrap, containing over 50 per cent of tungsten,



tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof: ingots, shot, bars, or scrap, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; sheets, wire, or other forms, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent; woven-wire cloth, gauze, fabric, or screen, made of any metal or alloy, n.s.p.f.: with meshes finer than 30 but not finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling, from 3¢ per sq. ft., 12 per cent minimum and 24 per cent maximum to 2½¢ per sq. ft., 10 per cent minimum and 20 per cent maximum; with meshes finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; rail braces, and all other railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, from ¼¢ per lb. to ½¢ per lb.; blacksmiths' tools, from 1⅓¢ per lb. to ¼¢ per lb.; cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailors' irons, not including electric irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; castings or cast iron plates, machined or advanced, not made into articles, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; welded cylindrical furnaces, and tubes and flues made from plate metal, whether corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; chains and parts: ¾ inch or more in diameter, from ½¢ per lb. to ⅞¢ per lb.; under ¾ but not under ⅝ inch in diameter, from 1¢ per lb. to ⅔¢ per lb., steel wool, from 10¢ per lb. and 30 per cent to 5¢ per lb. and 15 per cent; circular saws, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Concessions were also made by the United States on: steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; spring-beard needles, from \$1.50 per M and 50 per cent to 75¢ per M and 25 per cent; latch needles, from \$2 per M and 60 per cent to \$1 per M and 30 per cent; tools of carbon steel for cutting metals, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent; transformers and parts, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; electrical signaling, radio, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., n.s.p.f., from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; electrical wiring apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and n.s.p.f., 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, wholly or in chief value of metal, and n.s.p.f.; batteries, from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; electric motors, furnaces, heaters, and ovens, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; internal-combustion engines, carburetor type, from 10 per cent to 8⅓ per cent; television apparatus from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; other articles, n.s.p.f., from 15 per cent to 13⅓ per cent; dental burrs, from 35 per cent to 25 per cent; taximeters and parts, from 45 per cent to 42½ per cent; pleasure boats valued not over \$15,000 each, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; internal-combustion motor-boat engines (except non-carburetor type weighing over 2,500 pounds each), from 15 per cent to 8⅓ per cent; cash registers, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), bookbinding machinery, and paper-box machinery, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery, from 40 per cent to 20 per cent; cream separators valued over \$100 each, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; internal-combustion engines of the carburetor type, from 10 per cent to 8⅓ per cent; machines for making paper pulp or paper, from 15 per cent



to 10 per cent; machines and parts, n.s.p.f., 15 per cent to  $13\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; bismuth, from  $3\frac{3}{4}\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{8}\phi$  per lb.; bronze powder not of aluminum,  $14\phi$  per lb. to  $10\phi$  per lb.; machanic's hand tools, from 45 per cent to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; blow torches and incandescent lamps, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline, from  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; cooking and heating stoves of the household type, n.s.p.f., from  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### Wood and Wood Manufactures

Maximum concessions have been obtained on several wood products, which are of major importance to the industries involved. Of special significance are the concessions on practically all types of exported plywood. On Douglas fir plywood the duty is reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent, on birch plywood, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent (at Annecy there was also a 5 per cent cut in this rate) and on most other types of plywood, from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

Other reductions are: blocks or sticks, heading and stave bolts, hubs for wheels, from 5 per cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; beer barrels, from 15 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; packing boxes and shooks, n.s.p.f., from 15 per cent to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; paint brush handles, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; broom and mop handles, not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, not less than 38 inches long, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; canoes and paddles, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; carriages, drays and other horse drawn vehicles, from  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent to 10 per cent; ice hockey sticks, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; and toboggans, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

### Agricultural Products

Agricultural concessions by the United States include: cheddar cheese, on which the duty is reduced from  $3\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. with a minimum of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $3\phi$  per lb. with a minimum of 15 per cent; sheep and lambs, the rate is cut from \$3.00 per head to  $75\phi$  per head; blueberries, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, from 10 per cent to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; grapes other than hothouse, July 1 to February 14, from  $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per cu. ft. to  $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per cu. ft.; certified seed corn, from  $25\phi$  per bus. to  $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per bus.; and mustard seed, whole, from  $1\frac{1}{4}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{7}{8}\phi$  per lb.

Other concessions are as follows: beef and mutton tallow, from  $\frac{1}{4}\phi$  per lb. plus  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. I.R. tax to  $\frac{1}{8}\phi$  per lb. plus  $\frac{3}{4}\phi$  per lb. I.R. tax; meats, fresh, chilled or frozen, n.s.p.f. except edible offal, from  $6\phi$  per lb. with a minimum of 20 per cent to  $3\phi$  per lb. with a minimum of 10 per cent; cream, from  $20\phi$  per gal. to  $15\phi$  per gal. within a quota of 1.5 million gallons (the over-quota rate remains unchanged); horses, not for breeding or immediate slaughter, valued not over \$150 per head, from \$10 to \$7.50 per head, valued over \$150 per head, from 15 per cent to  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; horse-meat mixed with bonemeal and unfit for human consumption (para. 1558), from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; sunflower seed, from  $2\phi$  per lb. to  $1\phi$  per lb.; oats, unhulled, ground, from  $25\phi$  per cwt. to  $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per cwt.; oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, from 10 per cent with a minimum of  $40\phi$  and a maximum of  $80\phi$  per cwt. to 10 per cent with a minimum of  $20\phi$  and a maximum of  $80\phi$  per cwt.; rye malt from  $30\phi$  per cwt. to  $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per cwt.; rye flour and meal, from  $30\phi$  per cwt. to  $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per cwt.; mixed feeds, from 5 per cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent (this item includes dog food in which grain is an ingredient); cereal breakfast foods, n.s.p.f.; from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

In addition to the above items, reductions were obtained on: flax tow, from  $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{1}{4}\phi$  per lb.; cantaloupes, August 1 to September 15, from



25 per cent to 20 per cent; tulip bulbs, from \$3 per M to \$2 per M; lily bulbs, from \$6 per M to \$3 per M; misc. bulbs, roots and rootstocks, from 10 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; vetch seed, other than hairy, from  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. to  $1\phi$  per lb.; cauliflower seed, from  $25\phi$  per lb. to  $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; flower seeds, from  $3\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; carrot seed, from  $3\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; garden and field seeds, n.s.p.f., from  $2\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; parsnip seed, from  $3\phi$  per lb. to  $2\phi$  per lb.; beets, fresh (other than sugar), from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; onion sets, from  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{4}\phi$  per lb.; cauliflower, Aug. 6 to Oct. 15 (this is an extension of the half duty period), from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; radishes, Sept. 1 to June 30 (this is an extension of the half duty period to include the entire year), from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; and cucumbers, pickled, from 25 per cent to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### **Fish and Fishery Products**

Among the concessions from the United States on fish products is a concession on canned salmon, which reduces the rate from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. Other concessions of interest are: mackerel, fresh, from  $\frac{3}{4}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; sardines, not skinned or boned, smoked, in oil, valued over  $18\phi$  but not over  $23\phi$  per lb., from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; fish cakes, balls, and puddings, from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; sardines, not in oil, in tins, weighing not over 8 oz. each, from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 10 per cent; herring, pickled or salted, in containers not weighing more than 15 lbs. each, from 15 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, in containers weighing more than 15 lbs. each, from  $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{3}{8}\phi$  per lb.; herring, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, from  $1\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{5}{8}\phi$  per lb. Other fish, (other than salmon, herring and ground fish), smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, from 10 per cent to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; razor clams, canned, from 10 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; clam chowder and juice, from 35 per cent to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; caviar and other fish roe, boiled and canned, from 15 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; caviar and other fish roe, not boiled or canned, from  $10\phi$  per lb. to  $5\phi$  per lb. In addition, a number of concessions on fish, seal and whale oils have been included in the Chemicals section.

### **Spirits, Wines, Etc.**

The duty on whisky (other than scotch, scotch type, Irish or Irish type), which is one of the larger single items of Canadian exports, is reduced from \$1.50 pf. gal. to \$1.25 pf. gal. Other reductions are: fluid malt extract, from \$1.00 per gal. to  $50\phi$  per gal.; malt extract, from 60 per cent to 30 per cent; grape juice, from  $70\phi$  per gal. to  $45\phi$  per gal.

### **Textiles**

Although Canada is not a large supplier of textiles to the United States, there are, nevertheless, some concessions in this field which are of interest to Canadian exporters. These concessions are as follows: manufactures of cotton, n.s.p.f., including fishing nets, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent; flax straw, from \$1.50 per ton to  $75\phi$  per ton; flax tow, from  $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. to  $\frac{1}{4}\phi$  per lb.; wool wastes: in carbonized noils, thread or yarn waste and card or burr waste, not carbonized, a reduction of approximately  $1\phi$  per lb.; wool yarns, from  $30\phi$  per lb. and 20 per cent to  $30\phi$  per lb. and 15 per cent; thrown silk yarn, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; and sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk thread or yarns, n.s.p.f., from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.



## Papers and Books

New concessions by the United States under this heading include: pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, from 10 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; leather board, or compressed leather, counter board and solid fibre shoe board, from 10 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; surface coated paper, embossed or printed, from  $4\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. and 10 per cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. and 10 per cent; gummed papers, from  $5\phi$  per lb. to  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb.; boxes of paper lined with cotton or vegetable fibre, from  $5\phi$  per lb. and 10 per cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. and 10 per cent; boxes of paper lined with paper, from  $5\phi$  per lb. and 5 per cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$  per lb. and 5 per cent; labels and flaps printed in metal leaf, from  $60\phi$  per lb. to  $30\phi$  per lb.; hanging paper, not printed, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; printed matter not of foreign authorship, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; ribbon fly catchers, from  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 20 per cent.

## Miscellaneous

A wide variety of commodities, including Christmas trees, sporting goods, footwear, leather, musical instruments, etc., are covered in this group of concessions. Among the concessions are the following: dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, bound free; Christmas trees, bound free; lacrosse sticks, from 10 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; ice skates and parts, from 15 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; roller skates and parts, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; paint brushes, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent; toy games, containers and souvenirs, from 70 per cent to 50 per cent; toys having a spring mechanism, from 70 per cent to 50 per cent; miscellaneous toys and parts, from 70 per cent to 35 per cent; manufactures of artificial abrasives, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; stampings for jewellery of metal other than gold or platinum, from 80 per cent to 40 per cent; glove and garment leather, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; cattle side upper leather grains, from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 10 per cent; men's or boys' boots and shoes having moulded soles laced to uppers, from  $40\phi$  per pair with a minimum of 5 per cent and a maximum of 20 per cent to 10 per cent; boots, shoes and other footwear, with uppers and soles in chief value of wool felt, from 35 per cent to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; skating boots and shoes, McKay sewed, attached to ice skates, from 15 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; rubber heels and soles, from 25 per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; manufactures of plastic, from  $35\phi$  per lb. plus 30 per cent to  $25\phi$  lb. plus 20 per cent; organs and pianos but excluding pipe organs, from 40 per cent to 20 per cent; pipe organs and parts, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; peat moss, from  $50\phi$  per ton to  $25\phi$  per ton; fatty acids, n.s.p.f. (including those derived from linseed oil, cottonseed oil and soybean oil), from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and unenumerated manufactured articles, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

## Austria

Although Austria and Canada have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1949, the two countries engaged in tariff negotiations for the first time at Torquay. Concessions gained from Austria will benefit Canadian exporters of the following products: canned salmon and other canned fish, from 85 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 15 per cent ad valorem; crude aluminium, from 40 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 20 gold crowns; clover seed, from 20 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 10 gold crowns per 100 kg.; grass seed and seeds n.e.s. from 10 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 5 gold crowns per 100 kg. Among other items on which duties are reduced are dried eggs and tires and tubes.



Customs duties on seed wheat, seed rye, seed barley, seed oats, seed corn and seed potatoes are eliminated. In addition, free entry is bound for a number of products including cattle for breeding, synthetic rubber, hides and skins, ferro chromium and carbon electrodes.

## **Benelux**

Tariffs of importance in trade between Canada and Benelux were reduced at the Geneva and Annecy negotiations and in general the tariff rates between the two countries are at relatively low levels. By mutual agreement, therefore, Canada and Benelux did not conclude bilateral negotiations at Torquay. Canada benefits indirectly, however, from concessions negotiated by Benelux with other countries.

The following concessions are of interest to Canadian exporters: The quota of wheat flour entering the Netherlands free of duty has been increased from 50,000 tons to 65,000 tons: the rate of duty on cattle for breeding purposes is reduced from 9 per cent to Free, on seed potatoes from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, on meat, tomato and pea soups from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, on fountain pens and sets from 18 per cent to 15 per cent.

One concession was withdrawn from Canada under Article XXVIII, i.e., copper wire other than machine copper wire respecting which the tariff was increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. Canadian sales of copper wire to Belgium have been small.

## **Cuba**

It was not found possible at Torquay to negotiate further tariff concessions between Cuba and Canada. Substantially all of the concessions accorded to Canada by Cuba at Geneva were revalidated at Torquay and will continue in force for another three years. Four small concessions of interest to Canada were modified or withdrawn by Cuba under Article XXVIII, i.e., patent leather (no immediate increase in the rate), whisky, plastic games and toys and certain other plastic manufactures. In compensation Canada accepted a small reduction in the duty on codfish from \$4.125 per 100 kgs. to \$4.00 per 100 kgs.

## **Denmark**

A number of concessions of interest to Canadian exporters were obtained from Denmark at Torquay, in addition to the concessions which were negotiated at Annecy in 1949. These included bindings of free entry on the following: fish meal, barley, oats, and fish oils for the manufacture of goods.

## **Dominican Republic**

Concessions of considerable importance to Canada were negotiated at Torquay, supplementing those accorded by the Dominican Republic at Annecy. Duties were reduced on the following commodities: smoked herring and alewives, from 2¼¢ per kg. to 2¢; herring, mackerel and alewives in brine, from 1½¢ per kg. to 1¢; dried or salted fish from 2¼¢ per kg. to 2¢. Other items of interest are aluminum bars, sheets and wire, aluminum foil, electric refrigerators, radio and television receivers, canned fruits, canned sardines and truck tires and tubes.



## France

As a consequence of Torquay, new concessions were added by France to those negotiated at Geneva and Annecy. These now comprise about two-thirds of the French customs tariff. New concessions of interest to Canada include a reduction from 50 per cent to 30 per cent in the rate of duty on rye, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent on canned salmon, from 18 per cent to 12 per cent on dried chick peas, from 12 per cent to 6 per cent on dried whole beans, and from 30 per cent to 20 per cent on maple sugar and syrup. Douglas fir plywood becomes dutiable at 10 per cent instead of 20 per cent, polystyrene at 30 per cent instead of 35 per cent. The rate of duty on raw zinc was reduced from 15 per cent to 12 per cent, on raw lead from 10 per cent to 8 per cent and on endless wire cloth of copper and its alloys from 20 per cent to 18 per cent. Codfish fillets will be dutiable in Martinique at 10 per cent instead of 35 per cent.

Rates of duty were also reduced on canned fruit and vegetable juices, polyvinyl acetate and other polyvinyl esters, assembled and unassembled packing cases, brushes, compressors, automobiles and parts and a wide range of chemical products and industrial equipment.

Under Article XXVIII France withdrew or modified concessions previously granted Canada on acetylene black, cobalt, and particular types of farm machinery. These withdrawals are of minor importance to Canada's trade and Canada accepted compensation on four items which included zinc and polyvinyl acetate.

## Greece

Canada did not negotiate with Greece at Torquay, the principal Canadian exports to Greece having been dealt with at Annecy. Concessions negotiated by Greece with other countries include the following, which are of present or potential benefit to Canadian exporters: beans (except haricot) chick peas, and bindings of the rates on haricot beans and on straw cutters.

## Haiti

Canada obtained two important concessions from the Republic of Haiti. On fish in brine, the duty of 0.17 gourdes per kilo. gross will be assessed on the weight of the fish plus the weight of the outside container, the weight of the brine being excluded from the definition of gross weight. In addition, the rate of duty on cod liver oil is reduced from 0.15 gourdes per kilogram net to 0.10 gourdes.

## India

Concessions obtained from India affect fresh apples, on which Canada is to be accorded the same rate as the British Colonies, the preferential margin previously enjoyed by the Colonies being eliminated. The tariff on milk foods and oatmeal, canned or bottled, is cut from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, and on fish oil and whale oil, hardened, the rate is reduced from 10 to 8 rupees per cwt. Other items on which reductions are obtained include Douglas fir timber, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent and asbestos high pressure jointings, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. Free entry is found for corn, including hybrid seed, and for copper in ore.



## Indonesia

Concessions obtained from Indonesia include a reduction in the tariff on unglazed wrapping paper, from 18 per cent to 9 per cent, a binding of the free entry accorded to sawn softwoods, and binding of the 9 per cent revenue tariffs on hand tools, pumps, metal and wood working machines, and agricultural implements.

## Italy

In addition to the successful negotiations between Italy and Canada at Annecy, the Torquay Conference produced a number of new concessions of value.

Reductions in duty are as follows: split peas, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; concentrated milk and cream unsweetened, from 25 per cent to 18 per cent; oats, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; rolled oats, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; barley, from 35 per cent to 30 per cent; barley for malting up to 170,000 quintals is bound at 10 per cent; canned baked beans, 25 per cent to 18 per cent; pressure type lamps, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; and on carbon electrodes from 15 per cent to 13 per cent. The duty on ploughs and ploughs with seeder attachments, which was reduced by the Annecy negotiations, is cut again from 20 per cent to 18 per cent. Pedigreed cattle for breeding were assured free entry under the Annecy agreement. Under the Torquay agreement, free entry is extended to include also pure bred cattle for dairying or breeding even without pedigree. Other concessions of interest to Canada include the binding of free entry for synthetic rubber and reductions in the duties on acetylene black, iron oxides, and bran shorts.

## Korea

Canada negotiated for the first time with Korea at Torquay. Items on which tariff reductions were obtained include: wheat flour, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; processed milk, from 25 per cent to 10 per cent; newsprint, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; clover and grass seeds, 15 per cent to 10 per cent; and canned hams and other canned meats, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. Free entry is bound on ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and other fertilizers, and on various types of printed matter.

## Norway

Since the comprehensive agreement between Canada and Norway concluded at Geneva covered about four-fifths of Canada's exports to Norway, the scope for additional negotiations at Torquay was not large. Nevertheless, some interesting new concessions were gained. These include a substantial reduction in the Norwegian tariff on fresh apples from .80 Krone per kg. to .50 Krone for the season Aug. 1 to Feb. 15. The rate on dried apples is cut from 0.6 Krone per kg. to 0.5 Krone, and on ethylene glycol from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. Free entry is bound on acetone, oil cake and oil cake meal, alfalfa seeds, and sunflower seeds. Other low rates bound include those on Douglas fir plywood and on mowing machines. The rate on fresh pears is substantially reduced.



## Peru

As a result of Torquay, Canada has obtained most-favoured-nation treatment in Peru for the first time, thus overcoming a serious handicap to which Canadian goods have previously been subjected in that country.

Concessions by Peru of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates on smoked herring from 1 sol per kg. to 0.50 sol; on fresh apples, from 0.02 sol per kg. to free; on whole milk powdered, from 0.01 sol per kg. to free; on skim milk powder, from 0.02 sol per kg. to free; on packaged rolled oats, from 0.06 sol per kg. to 0.04 sol. Tariff rates were also reduced on canned peaches and pears, canned asparagus, soup powders, vegetable soups, certain artificial plastics in sheets or ribbons, metallic paints, radio receivers, aluminum bars, electric insulators, copper wire more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  millimetre in diameter. Free entry was bound for newsprint, cod liver oil, seed potatoes and the existing low rates are bound on a substantial list of other items including whole powdered milk for bulk industrial use, canned tomatoes, calcium carbide, gin and whisky, wood pulp, calf skins, grinding wheels, asbestos sheets, various steel bars including drill steel, squared and sawn timbers, aluminum plates and sheets, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, electric motors, storage batteries and parts, and telephone apparatus.

The Peruvian tariff provides for a surtax on all items including those mentioned above. On most items this tax is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ad valorem and is now bound against increase for all items in the Peruvian schedule.

## Philippines

The Canadian negotiations with the Philippines resulted in a narrowing of the preferential margins granted by the Philippines to the United States on a number of items. Since Canadian goods do not receive the Philippine preferential rates, the narrowing of the margins should assist Canadian exporters.

A concession was obtained, which will reduce the duty on wheat flour, representing three-quarters of Canadian exports to the Philippines, from \$0.47 per 100 kilograms to \$0.40, the preferential tariff remaining free. Other concessions include: barley malt, bound free; agricultural implements and machinery, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; canned salmon and herring, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; copper wire insulated, from 10 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; copper wire screenings, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; electrical appliances, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; and radio apparatus, from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.

Rates of duty were also reduced, and margins of preference narrowed on iron or steel wire gauze and screenings, incandescent lamps of the pressure type, proprietary medicines, lumber in the form of logs, poles and boards in the rough, dried peas, milk and creams sweetened and unsweetened, milk powders, cheese, ordinary live cattle, breeding cattle and horses.

## Sweden

Canada and Sweden negotiated at Annecy in 1949 and again at Torquay. New concessions arising out of the Torquay negotiations include a further reduction in the Swedish tariff on canned salmon from 75 Krone to 50 Krone per 100 kg. The duty on electric meters and parts is reduced.



Existing low rates are bound on certain dressed fur skins, force feed oil furnaces, and storage battery separators. Free entry is bound on cod roe in barrels, asbestos, iron oxides, and silicon carbide.

## Turkey

Canada and Turkey have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since March, 1948, but the Torquay Conference was the first occasion for tariff negotiations between the two countries.

Principal tariff concessions granted by Turkey on items of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates applicable to motor cars and chassis, whisky and gin, acetylene black, lead, canned meats and calcium carbide. Free entry is bound for chemical fertilizers and low rates are bound on pit props, synthetic plastics, aluminium and zinc. On agricultural machinery free entry is obtained but is subject to a reservation that a duty not to exceed 10 per cent may be imposed.

## Union of South Africa

While Canada did not negotiate with the Union of South Africa, reductions made in MFN rates on the following non-preference items will be extended to Canadian products: malted barley, from 4s. to 2s. per 100 pounds (basic duty); raw fur skins, from 5 per cent to free entry; sausage casings, unspecified kinds, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; synthetic and rayon staple fibre, from 10 per cent to free entry; lawn mowers, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; fish hooks, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; wooden casks, empty or in staves, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; wooden ceiling and flooring boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and on parquet and laminated flooring, the existing basic rate of 3 per cent is bound against increase, and the suspended additional duty is reduced from 17 per cent to 7 per cent ad valorem.

Under Article XXVIII, South Africa withdrew from its G.A.T.T. schedule its most-favoured-nation concession on stockings of artificial fibre. Canada receives a preferential rate on this item and, since the margin of preference cannot be increased, the preferential rate enjoyed by Canada is also subject to increase. In compensation for this withdrawal, concessions have been accepted on malted barley, sausage casings, synthetic and rayon staple fibre and lawn mowers.

## Western Germany

Although Canada and Western Germany have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1948, the Torquay Conference was the first time the new Federal Republic had taken part in tariff negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The German negotiations were based upon a new draft customs tariff.

The major German concessions to Canada are those on wheat and flour. The rate on the former is bound at 20 per cent although this rate is at present in abeyance. The rate on flour is reduced from 15 per cent plus any tariff applied on wheat to 13 per cent plus the wheat duty. Other reductions are: fresh salmon, from 15 per cent to 12 per cent; canned salmon, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; mild cured salmon, from 12 per cent to 3 per cent; smoked salmon, from 20 per cent to 18 per cent; mild cured fish roe, from 12 per cent to free; crude cod liver oil, from 10



per cent to 5 per cent; Iceland moss, from 35 per cent to free; fish meal from 10 per cent to free; condensed stickwater, from 25 per cent to 5 per cent; fresh apples, various reductions according to the season; horse meat, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; powdered milk, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; cheese, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; bacon, from 30 per cent to 26 per cent; sausage casings, from 5 per cent to free; meadow grass seed, from 15 per cent to 5 per cent; white clover seed, from 15 per cent to 2 per cent; inedible tallow, from 12 per cent to free; canned sausage, from 25 per cent to 22 per cent; canned meats, from 25 per cent to 22 per cent; oil cake and similar residues, from 10 per cent to free; railway sleepers, from 15 per cent to free; box shooks, from 18 per cent to 15 per cent. In addition there are reductions on various types of wood pulp, on meat extracts, fresh or frozen eels, rye grass seed, refined cod liver oil, canned sardines, canned lobster, tomato juice and rubber tires and tubes. Free entry is bound for breeding cattle, honey for industrial purposes, hybrid seed corn, mustard seed, fish and marine animal oils, powdered mica, raw fur skins (muskrat, opossum and mink), and pit props. Items of interest to Canada on which the present tariff is bound against increases include dried whole peas, 10 per cent, dried apples and pears, 10 per cent, acetylene black, 15 per cent, polystyrene, 20 per cent, sawn soft wood boards including Douglas fir, 5 per cent, and birch plywood, 12 per cent.

## Other Countries

In addition to the above mentioned countries, a number of others participated in the Torquay negotiations, but Canada did not negotiate with them. In the case of Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom, Canadian goods are accorded British preferential tariff rates, which were not negotiated at Torquay. Although some margins of preference enjoyed by Canadian goods in Commonwealth markets were narrowed at Torquay, these were few in number and of minor importance. With respect to Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Liberia, Pakistan and Uruguay, it was felt that existing agreements under the G.A.T.T. provided a satisfactory basis of trade for the present.

## Tariff Concessions Granted by Canada

The tariff concessions made by Canada at Torquay cover 397 items or sub-items, of which 261 are reductions in the present most-favoured-nation tariff and 136 are bindings of the existing rates of duty. Most of these bindings cover items already bound at Geneva or Annecy. Only 37 are new bindings. These concessions are shown in Schedule V of the Torquay agreements. This schedule consists of Part I covering the most-favoured-nation tariff and Part II covering the preferential tariff.

Canada's total imports during the calendar year 1949 from all countries under the 261 items or sub-items on which the most-favoured-nation tariff was reduced at Torquay amounted to over \$391,000,000. The reductions directly negotiated with the United States cover over \$311,000,000 worth of these imports. Imports from all countries under the 37 items or sub-items referred to above as new bindings amounted to almost \$45,000,000 in value of which the United States supplied over 95 per cent.

Part II of Schedule V contains 82 items, of which 75 provide for compensatory reductions in the preferential rates of duty. The remaining



7 are bindings of existing preferential rates. During 1949 Canada's imports from British Commonwealth countries of the goods covered by these preferential reductions were valued at \$6,314,000.

The most-favoured-nation reductions cover a wide range of products such as machinery, motor vehicle parts, off-highway trucks, hand tools, seed and grain cleaners, insecticides, artificial silk fabrics, wooden furniture, rubber tires and hose, jewellery, bananas, cheddar cheese, salt pork and beef, canned salmon, grapefruit juice, cocoa beans, confectionery and tobacco. Details regarding these and other important most-favoured-nation tariff reductions are given below.

The most-favoured-nation rate on machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada and complete parts thereof, item 427a, was reduced from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; the rate on machinery, n.o.p. and complete parts thereof, item 427, was reduced from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; the rate on manufactures of iron or steel, n.o.p., item 446a, was reduced from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; the rate on electric refrigerators, item 415a, was reduced from  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 20%; the rate on hand tools, item 431b, was reduced from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; the rate on diesel off-highway trucks, item 410a(iii), from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on noiseless street railway trucks and complete parts thereof, item 434c, from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on rubber tires, item 618b, from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on rubber hose, item 619, from  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 20%; on road rollers, item 422, from 25 to 20%; on electric dental engines, item 423, from  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 20%; on fire engines, item 424, from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on lawn mowers, item 425, from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; and the rate on certain specified parts for use in the manufacture or repair of motor vehicles, items 438b and 438c, from 25, 27 or 30% to  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

The most-favoured-nation rate on wooden furniture, item 519(1), was reduced from  $27\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 25%; the rate on artificial silk fabrics, item 561, from  $27\frac{1}{2}\%$  and 40 cts. per pound to 25% and 30 cts. per pound; the rate on artificial silk yarns, items 558b and 558d, from 25% but not less than 24 cts. per pound to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  but not less than 22 cts. per pound; the rate on silk fabrics, item 560a, from 30% plus  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per lineal yard to 25% plus 5 cts. per lineal yard; the rate on kid gloves, item 568b(1), from  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 20%; on jewellery, item 647, from  $32\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 30%; on fatty alcohol, item Ex. 711, from 20% to  $\frac{1}{3}$  ct. per gallon; on dead burned dolomite, ivory carvings, lime and synthetic wax, item Ex. 711, from 20 to 15%; on parts for the manufacture of cash registers, item 800, from 20 to 15%; and on sulphur intermediaries, item 857, from 5% to Free.

The most-favoured-nation rate on salt pork in barrels, item 10 Ex. (a), was reduced from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cts. per pound to Free; on salt beef in barrels, item 10 Ex. (b), from 2 cts. per pound to Free; on cheddar cheese, item Ex. 17, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 cts. per pound; on condensed milk, item 43, from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 3 cts. per pound; on dried whey etc., item 43a, from 5 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per pound; on powdered milk, item 43a, from 5 to 4 cts. per pound; on cattle feed containing molasses, item 69a, from 15 to 10%; on cocoa beans, item 77a, from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per one hundred pounds; on canned beans, item 89(a), from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ct. per pound; on frozen vegetables, item 90e, from 20 to  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on bananas, item 98, from 50 cts. per stem or bunch to 50 cts. per one hundred pounds; on walnuts, shelled or not, item Ex. 109, from 1 ct. per pound to Free; on canned salmon, item 123(d), from  $27\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 15%; on shrimp, fresh or frozen, item Ex. 133, from 20 to  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., item 141, from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on Turkish unstemmed tobacco, item 142(a)(i), from 30 to 22 cts. per pound; on unstemmed tobacco, n.o.p. for use in the manufacture of cigars, item 142(b) Ex. (i), from 20 to 15 cts. per pound and on stemmed, item 142(b) Ex. (ii), from 30 to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per pound; on cut tobacco, item 144, from 80 to 65 cts. per pound; on grapefruit juice, item 152(f), from 15 to 10%; on malt syrup and malt syrup powder etc., item 168a, from 25 to  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on oxalic acid,



item 208q, from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; on sodium sulphate, item 210d, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. per pound; on baling wire for farm produce, item 401 Ex. (g), from 15 % to Free; on woven or welded wire fencing, item Ex. 402a, from 25 to 20%; on seed and grain cleaning machines of screen and air blast type with a capacity not exceeding 100 bushels per hour, item Ex. 427, from 25 to 15%; on insecticides etc., item 219a(ii), from  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  to Free; and on fresh apples, item 93, the duty Free period, May 20 to July 12, inclusive, was extended to July 31 and the rate during the remaining period was reduced from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  ct. per pound.

Canada eliminated the margin of preference on 47 items or sub-items during the negotiations at Torquay by reducing the most-favoured-nation rate to the level of or lower than the existing British preferential tariff. The 1949 imports from British Commonwealth sources of the goods on which preferences were eliminated were valued at less than \$75,000. Some of these products are: poultry and game n.o.p., salt pork and salt beef in barrels, canned salmon, cigarette papers, salt cake, vinegar, insecticides in bulk, paraffin wax for candles, limestone, spectacles, certain photographic equipment, cash register parts and sulphur intermediaries.

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### **Canadian Pharmaceutical Industry Production Value Lower**

Gross factory value of products turned out by manufacturing establishments in Canada, engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities, in 1949, amounted to \$71,502,000, slightly below the preceding year's value of \$71,714,000. Plants in Ontario produced 54 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 43 per cent.

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### **Canned Food Production in Canada Reduced**

The gross value of canned foods produced in Canada in 1949 amounted to \$227,359,000, a decline of six per cent from the all-time record of \$240-831,000 reached in the preceding year.

The value of canned foods available for consumption—production, plus imports less exports—in Canada in 1949 was \$209,472,000, as compared with \$199,035,000 in the preceding year. On a per capita basis, the value was \$15.46—a new high—as compared with \$14.69 in 1948.

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### **Value of Canadian Textiles and Silk Industry Production Reached Record High**

The gross value of production of the synthetic textiles and silk industry of Canada, in 1949, reached a record total of \$124.1 million, exceeding by 16 per cent the previous peak value of \$107.1 million in 1948.

Woven fabrics were produced to the extent of 108.7 million yards, valued at \$81.6 million, accounting for 65.8 per cent of the gross value of production. Fabrics of continuous filament rayon yarn amounted to 72.4 million yards at \$50.3 million, a substantial increase over 1948 when 62.3 million yards were produced to the value of \$44.5 million. Fabrics of continuous filament nylon yarn rose sharply from 935,000 yards worth \$824,000 in 1948, to 1.9 million yards at \$1.7 million. Fabrics of spun rayon increased from 14 million yards valued at \$8.8 million to 17.4 million yards at \$12.7 million, while fabrics of spun rayon mixtures fell from 9.1 million yards worth \$7 million to 6.6 million yards valued at \$7 million.



# Tariff Negotiations at Torquay Considered Marked Success

*Right Hon. C. D. Howe expressed opinion that producers and manufacturers across country would benefit from improved access to foreign markets, made possible by sixteen new trade agreements—Negotiations were third round in series under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the first being at Geneva and the second at Annecy.*

**T**ARIFF negotiations, in which Canada participated at Torquay, were a marked success, in the opinion of the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who discussed the results achieved during the course of an address in the House of Commons on May 8. "The sixteen new trade agreements which we have made at Torquay will add strength to Canada's commercial position," he said. "As a result of Torquay, producers and manufacturers in many of our export industries across the country will benefit from improved access to foreign markets."

The negotiations at Torquay were the third round in a series under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the first having taken place in Geneva in 1947, and the second in Annecy in 1949. Twenty-three countries entered into tariff negotiations at Geneva, and drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, governing the conduct of their trade relations with one another. At Annecy, a further group of countries acceded to the General Agreement.

"Important products are included from each of the major regions across the country," the Minister continued. "To illustrate, and to use examples, among the tariff reductions received by Canada from other countries will be found fisheries products, of interest to Newfoundland and the Maritimes; dairy products, forestry products and manufactured goods of interest to the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec; livestock, wheat and coarse grains of interest to the Prairie Provinces; canned salmon, plywood and base metals, of interest to British Columbia. A variety of farm products, of interest to all farming regions, is represented among the concessions which have been received.

## Defence Requirements Restrict Exports

"For the immediate future, we have few worries about the marketing of our produce in other countries. Indeed, we are faced with the necessity of curbing Canadian exports of certain materials of strategic importance, in the interest of the defence production program and military preparedness. The government's policy, however, has been to keep our long-run need of markets to the forefront, at all times. Our participation in the Torquay conference is concrete evidence of the importance we attach to the development of trade.

"The most important single agreement at Torquay was made by Canada with the United States. The policy of fostering joint trade between Canada and the United States was initiated by the trade treaties of 1935 and 1938, and greatly extended in 1947 at Geneva. Torquay is now added, as a further and constructive milestone. The United States schedule of new tariff concessions resulting from Torquay contains 400 items of interest to Canadian exporters. Exports to the United States from Canada of goods in these categories amounted to \$120 million in 1949.



"United States legislation provides that their tariffs may be reduced, by negotiation, to 50 per cent of the levels which prevailed on January 1, 1945. At Geneva, in 1947, Canada had received from the United States a large proportion of the tariff concessions which were negotiable under the powers of the President. These had included important concessions on agricultural products. The United States Administration still had power, nevertheless, to make a number of additional concessions of value to Canada. From our point of view, the Torquay negotiations were undertaken with the aim of obtaining for Canadian exporters as many of these additional concessions as possible. I am now in a position to inform Honourable Members that in this aim we have been eminently successful. We have, on our part, granted concessions in return, as my colleague, the Minister of Finance, will announce, and we have thereby increased the possibilities of joint trade. The new tariff rates, negotiated with the United States, will come into effect on both sides on June 6.

### **Important Concessions Secured from United States**

"Among the concessions we have received from the United States are:

- (a) Cheddar cheese, which is now reduced from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb. but not less than  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 3 cents per lb., but not less than 15 per cent;
- (b) Canned salmon, which is now reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent;
- (c) Aluminum and alloys, which are now reduced from 2 cents to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb.;
- (d) Lead, which is now reduced from  $2\frac{1}{8}$  cents to  $1\frac{1}{16}$  cents per lb.;
- (e) Zinc ores, which are now reduced from  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents to  $\frac{3}{8}$  cents per lb.;
- (f) Zinc blocks and pigs, which are now reduced from  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{7}{10}$  cents per lb.;
- (g) Douglas fir plywood, which is now reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent;
- (h) Birch plywood, which is now reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, supplementing the 5 per cent reduction made by the United States in 1949.

"The United States, in addition, has granted numerous important cuts on its entire schedule of tariffs which apply to chemicals, and related products. These include important by-products of the pulp and paper industry, and a number of other products in which our chemical producers are interested. A list of farm products, of definite interest to Canada, has now been added by the United States to the extensive concessions it made in this field at Geneva. Besides cheddar cheese, the new tariff reductions affect sheep and lambs, frozen blueberries, grapes, hybrid seed corn and mustard seed, amongst others. A substantial reduction was made in the tariff on Canadian whisky. For our coastal fisheries, the concession on canned salmon is accompanied by other concessions which include sardines, fresh mackerel, smoked or kippered herring, clams, fish oil, seal oil and whale oil.

"Under the heading of wood and wood products, the important concessions received from the United States on plywoods are supplemented by reduced tariffs on packing boxes and shooks, for which the rate is now to be  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and a variety of products manufactured of wood, such as paint brush handles, broom handles and hockey sticks.



"Concessions from the United States on metals, and on a wide range of manufactured goods, will be of interest to Canadian manufacturers, who will find that increased opportunities have thus been provided for them to enter the United States market.

#### **Trade Relations with France Strengthened**

"Of the sixteen trade agreements concluded by Canada at Torquay, seven were negotiated with important countries of Western Europe. Our trade relations with France should be strengthened by the new agreement, which will lead to improved trade for both countries. The negotiations with France were conducted in a most cordial spirit and with the desire on both sides to accomplish the utmost in our common interests. The accession of Western Germany has now strengthened the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Her concessions to Canada include farm products, fish, and a number of other commodities. The agreement with Germany is a good omen, that, once the economy of the Federal German Republic can be stabilized, there will be real opportunities for complementary trade with Canada. In addition, we have now renewed and extended our trade agreements with Italy, with each of the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and we have made our first postwar trade agreement with Austria. Belgium remains, from our point of view, one of the best centres of trade on the Continent of Europe. Her absence and the absence of Holland from the list of our new agreements is evidence mainly of the fact that our earlier agreements with the Benelux Union left little scope for further improvement at Torquay.

"The Department of Trade and Commerce has been unsparing in its efforts to expand and diversify our external markets. This group of new agreements made with important trading countries of Western Europe, is illustrative of government policy in regard to exports. Turkey also became a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and, in addition, we are pleased to have been successful in concluding a tariff agreement with Turkey. Because of currency difficulties in recent years, all of these countries have been unable to buy our goods to the extent that, in other circumstances, they would have wished. Some of their difficulties are being overcome, however, and our trade relations are being strengthened for the future. As a North American country and a dollar country, Canada is anxious to trade with Continental Europe, both to buy and to sell. As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and as a country associated with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, we are aware of the added strength which is given to common aims by this closer cementing of our commercial ties with continental Europe.

#### **Agreements Made With Four Asiatic Countries**

"Amongst the Asiatic countries, we concluded four new trade agreements at Torquay, one of these with our Commonwealth partner India, and others with the Philippines, Indonesia and Korea. With war existing as a threat, and as a fact, in various parts of the Far East, we have welcomed the efforts made by these countries to participate constructively in the trade and tariffs agreements of the free world. With widespread aspirations for capital investment and development existing as a strong force throughout Asia, we have given our assistance wherever possible and have contributed to the development of reciprocal trade. In our tariff negotiations with the Philippines, we achieved a reduction in the preferential margins granted there to United States goods on a number of items, this being a step forward in overcoming part at least of the discrimination



which has existed against Canadian goods. Reduction of preferential margins was obtained on wheat flour, agricultural implements, canned salmon, and a number of other items.

"Amongst the Latin American countries, new agreements were concluded with the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Peru. An excellent agreement was made with the Dominican Republic, which granted Canada a number of concessions to supplement those we received at Annecy, including fisheries products and a variety of manufactured goods. Our agreement with Haiti is important, from our point of view, in overcoming a disadvantage which has been suffered in that market in the past by our exporters of fish in brine. At Torquay, Canada received most-favoured-nation treatment from Peru for the first time, an important objective which we have had in mind for a number of years. In addition, we received tariff concessions from Peru on smoked herring, apples, processed milk, canned fruits and vegetables, amongst others. These agreements, added to the ones which have been concluded during the past year with Venezuela, Costa Rica and Ecuador, go far to complete our structure of trade treaties with Latin American countries. Canadian exporters in a number of fields have wanted to expand their connections with Latin American markets, and our trade promotion policy has been a vigorous one in that direction. This policy will be continued to the fullest extent possible, even during this period of defence preparations.

#### **Provision Made for Purchase of Sugar from Cuba**

"In the case of Cuba, I wish to make an announcement of considerable importance. The Government of Canada has ensured the purchase in that market, by Canadian refineries or otherwise, of 75,000 short tons of Cuban raw sugar, within each of the calendar years 1951, 1952 and 1953, out of supplies made available by Cuba to the world market. The sugar purchased under this undertaking is to be shipped from Cuban ports, imported into, and not to be re-exported, from Canada. It is to be noted in this connection that purchases under this commitment will normally be made through the agency of private sugar refineries in Canada, and that no subsidization will be involved on the part of the Government. A portion, however, of the most-favoured-nation duty will be remitted to the manufacturers, sufficient in amount to equalize the laid-down cost of Cuban sugar with the laid-down cost of preferential sugars from Empire countries.

"The sale of non-preferential sugars has reached very low levels in the Canadian market in the recent past. It was never intended that the effect of the preference, extended by Canada on sugar of Empire origin, should be to exclude completely non-preferential sugars from our market. We have undertaken this new arrangement to ensure that at least some part of our total imports of sugar will be purchased from Cuba during the next three years. We are prepared, furthermore, to enter into similar arrangements with other traditional suppliers of non-preferential sugar to the Canadian market, it being understood that the total imports under all such arrangements will not be in excess of 150,000 short tons of raw sugar per year during each of the next three years. Under present supply conditions, it is not thought that producers of non-preferential sugars, other than Cuba, will be in a position to take full advantage of this arrangement for some time to come.

"We have avoided, for the present, any impairment in the sugar preference, which has traditionally been extended to the British West Indies and other suppliers of sugar within the Commonwealth and Empire. Canadian exporters, in recent years in particular, have been in search of



external markets beyond those which are encompassed in the British Preferential tariff system. The production of our export industries has grown enormously during this period since the Second World War, while rigorous import restrictions have been enforced against Canadian goods throughout the British Preferential area. These two factors in combination have created the necessity for Canadian exporters to extend their efforts beyond their traditional markets. In recent years, the difficulties we have encountered in the British West Indies have been extreme, and have been remedied only in part by the recent relaxations of import controls effected there. It is natural, therefore, that there has been a growing interest in the Cuban market on the part of Canadian exporters, who have, at the same time, retained their traditional desire to trade with the British West Indies to the fullest extent possible.

"The Cuban Government has now undertaken to revalidate until January 1, 1954, important tariff concessions which were originally granted to Canada at Geneva, including amongst others, codfish, wheat flour and potatoes. This will be of definite interest to our Maritime Provinces. Cuba has withdrawn four detailed concessions from us, which she made at Geneva. None of them has accounted for much trade and Canada is being compensated by a small reduction in the Cuban duty on codfish.

#### **Geneva and Annecy Schedules Extended for Three Years**

"While the new agreements made at Torquay provide a signal contribution to Canada's external trade policy, by far the most important accomplishment was the prolongation of the Geneva and Annecy schedules of tariff concessions. This has now been arranged for a firm period of three years, until January 1, 1954. Tariff concessions originally made by other countries at Geneva and Annecy were contractually bound only until January 1, 1951, after which they could be withdrawn upon due notice. When it is remembered that the 23 countries which participated at Geneva account for three-quarters of total world exports, it is clear how important is this matter of prolongation of the Geneva agreements, both for Canadian trade and for the stability of world trade. Concessions made to Canada at Geneva by the United States alone, covered in some fashion almost 95 per cent of total dutiable imports by the United States from Canada. Now these gains have been safeguarded for Canadian exporters for at least the next three years.

"An opportunity was provided at Torquay for countries to exercise their right, under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to withdraw or modify items in their schedules of tariff concessions, in advance of prolonging these schedules for the next three years. Canada and the United States, and a number of major trading countries, undertook not to withdraw any concessions from one another, in the interest of maintaining their present agreements intact. As it turned out, we have succeeded in keeping to an absolute minimum the number of concessions withdrawn from Canada by other countries, and compensation was received in every case.

#### **Commonwealth Agreements Virtually Intact**

"A good deal of attention has already been given to the fact that new agreements were not concluded at Torquay between the United States on the one side and the other Commonwealth countries on the other. From the Canadian point of view, it is a matter of regret that these countries failed, at Torquay, to add to the substantial body of tariff concessions, which they made to one another at the earlier negotiations. It is to be



emphasized at the same time, however, that all these countries still continue as full members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Their trade agreements with one another, which have existed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade since 1947, are now carried forward virtually intact. I do not wish to intervene in any way in a matter for which the public explanation must come from the governments directly concerned. At the same time, it should be explained, for the benefit of Honourable Members, that the existing agreements between the United States and the Commonwealth countries, other than ourselves, have not been impaired. What these countries have failed to gain is nothing more than the benefits which might otherwise have accrued from Torquay by reason of additions to their present agreements.

"Before concluding this statement, I should like to pay tribute to the team of officials which conducted tariff negotiations on behalf of the Canadian Government at Torquay", Mr. Howe said. "Small in number, the Canadian delegation carried on exacting and complicated discussions over a long period of months. I should like to pay special tribute to Mr. Hector McKinnon, who headed the group which carried on the tariff negotiations. The other members were: C. M. Isbister, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. J. Callaghan, Department of Finance; A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; J. P. C. Gauthier, Department of Trade and Commerce; A. L. Neal, Department of Trade and Commerce; B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce; S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; and H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs.

"From the Canadian point of view, Torquay succeeded in deepening and widening the channels of our export trade. The benefits of the new agreements will begin to accrue in the near future and their long-run importance is even greater. Taking into account the new countries which joined in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay, the total trade of GATT countries now accounts for about 85 per cent of the trade of the free world. This has been a great accomplishment of international organization, during the past five years, and Canada has had a leading part in it. Whatever the future is to be, Canada and Canadian exporters have been well served by what has now been accomplished at Torquay".

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#### **Canadian Heating and Cooking Apparatus Industry Products Had Record Value**

Factory selling value of products turned out by the heating and cooking apparatus industry of Canada in 1949 reached a record value of \$62,420,000, rising 17 per cent over the previous peak of \$53,190,000 in 1948.

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#### **Production of Canadian Rubber Industry Declined in Value**

Gross factory value of products manufactured by the rubber industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$178.5 million, a decline of eight per cent from the preceding year's value of \$194.1 million, and nine per cent below the all-time high of \$196.3 million in 1947. Production of rubber tires and tubes had a factory selling value of \$96.8 million, as compared with \$107.1 million in 1948; rubber footwear, \$29.8 million, compared with \$36.6 million; and other products, \$52.1 million, compared with \$50.4 million.



# United States Places Mark-up Controls on Imported Goods

*Ceiling Price Regulation 31, issued on May 4 by Office of Price Stabilization, expected to affect one-quarter of total imports—Canadian exports to United States favourably affected by measure—Non-ferrous metals, lumber, logs, woodpulp, hides and skins are important exceptions remaining under former price freeze.*

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary For Canada.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 5, 1951.—The Office of Price Stabilization yesterday issued a new ceiling price regulation, CPR 31, to provide mark-up controls on imported goods, other than certain strategic materials and some few others classed as essential to the civilian and military economy. The new regulation took effect on May 9, and is applicable to the continental United States only. Under the new regulation, a United States importer establishes his ceiling price by adding to the foreign commodity's landed cost the same dollars-and-cents mark-up obtained by him on deliveries between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950. Use of this pre-Korean base-period, restricting, percentage-wise, the importer's net mark-up, generally represents a roll-back, in terms of per cent in importer's margins.

In current inflation-control language, CPR 31 has awarded the importer a negative escalation in real income in contrast to positive escalation awarded elsewhere. In this respect, the United States importer will have to increase his activity to earn the same real income as in the base period. Since he is now no longer working on a percentage mark-up, an increase in landed cost is no help to him. The only way he can earn more to meet his currently increased handling costs and to keep his business head above water by the same relative amount as formerly is by importing in greater volume. Accordingly, questions of foreign supply, export and exchange controls and shipping apart, the trend, therefore, should be toward greater United States importer activity.

## Measure is Temporary to Encourage Flow of Imports

CPR 31 has been issued as a temporary measure to encourage the flow of imports whose entry has been checked or retarded by the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR), the overall freeze of January 26. The possibility of appropriate amendments to CPR 31, and the issue of specific regulations tailored to the requirements of particular commodities, is foreseen. Meanwhile, the first obvious relief to the importer, a commission included in the landed cost quotation, is ruled out without prior approval of the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS).

As with the importers, wholesalers of the foreign commodity in turn set their ceiling prices by using\* their costs of acquisition and adding to them their dollars-and-cents mark-ups computed on the same basis as the importers. Retailers then set their ceiling prices by adding percentage, rather than dollars-and-cents, mark-ups to their costs of acquisition. Instead of using the entire base period, the retailer is permitted to choose a representative quarter of the importers' and wholesalers' base period in computing his percentage mark-up. The criterion for this computation



is not the highest nor the average received in the period, but rather the weighted average mark-up on at least ten per cent of the total dollar value of base period sales.

An example is given of the calculation of a dollars-and-cents mark-up for importers and wholesalers and processors:

Sale	Units	Sales price	Percentage of total sales	Cost of acquisition or landed cost	Dollars and cents mark-up	Dollars and cents mark-up per unit
No. 1 ....	2,500	\$ 250.00	5%	\$ 225.25	\$ 24.75	\$0.0099
No. 2 ....	4,000	400.00	8%	364.00	36.00	.009
No. 3 ....	11,000	1,100.00	22%	1,012.00	88.00	.008
No. 4 ....	12,500	1,250.00	25%	1,150.00	100.00	.008
No. 5 ....	20,000	2,000.00	40%	1,850.00	150.00	.00755
			100%			

Suppose base period sales, on which mark-up is to be calculated, were as shown above. It being required that at least ten per cent of the total dollar sales value be reflected in the mark-up computation, sales No. 1 and sales No. 2, together may be selected to determine the mark-up. Neither, alone, may be selected, since neither alone accounts for ten per cent. Taking the weighted average of the dollar-and-cents mark-ups yielded by the two sales, there is obtained a unit mark-up of \$.009346 ( $\$24.75 + \$36.00 \div 2,500 + 4,000 = \$0.009346$ ).

Retailers determine their base period mark-up by subtracting total costs of acquisition from total sales price to obtain gross margin, the division of this gross margin by total cost of acquisition giving them their permitted percentage margin figure.

#### Pyramiding of Mark-Ups Prevented

Restrictions are provided against the pyramiding of mark-ups through multiple or "daisy-chain" handling. Mark-ups are allowed only when specified distribution sequence is followed. Thus, a wholesaler, selling an imported commodity to another wholesaler, may not add a mark-up without OPS authorization.

In the case of importers who are not selling at retail, the simple pricing method outlined above applies for all commodities covered by CPR 31. Wholesalers and retailers of dry groceries and processed foods, as shown in Table A, are governed by CPR's 14, 15, and 16, which are the

Table "A"

1. Baby foods	17. Macaroni and spaghetti products
2. Cereals, breakfast	18. Mayonnaise and salad dressing
3. Cocoa, chocolate and cereal drink prep'ns	19. Meat, canned
4. Coffee	20. Milk, canned
5. Cookies, crackers, toast and crumbs	21. Oils, cooking and salad
6. Corn meal, hominy, and flour mixes	22. Oleomargarine
7. Dog and cat foods	23. Pickles and relishes
8. Fish, processed	24. Rice
9. Flour	25. Shortening, hydrogenated
10. Frozen foods	26. Shortening, other
11. Fruits, berries and fruit juices (canned) except fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches and pears	27. Soups, canned
12. Fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches and pears (canned) except juices	28. Soups, dehydrated
13. Fruits, dried and dehydrated	29. Spices
14. Gelatin and pudding mixtures	30. Syrups
15. Jams, jellies, preserves, honey and peanut butter	31. Tea
16. Lard, pure	32. Vegetables, and vegetable juices (canned) except corn, green beans, tomatoes and tomato juice
	33. Corn, green beans, peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice (canned)
	34. Vegetables, dried and dehydrated
	35. Vinegar
	36. Miscellaneous foods



specific regulations covering the wholesale and retail distribution of such foods. In these cases, percentage mark-ups are fixed, varying according to the wholesaler's or retailer's class or group, and the category of the food item as defined in the appropriate CPR, either 14, 15, or 16.

Retailers of items covered by CPR 7—the general retail margin order dealing with most apparel, apparel accessories, piece-goods, household textile commodities, certain consumer durable goods such as household furniture, bedding, floor and certain wall coverings, lamps and lampshades, musical instruments, radios, record players, television sets, and parts, housewares, domestic electric appliances, and notions, luggage and sporting goods, silverware, glass and chinaware, jewellery, watches and clocks, and women's, 'teens', children's and toddlers' ready-to-wear group—are covered by CPR 7 for ceiling price computation purposes.

### Three Categories of Goods Exempted from Regulation

Exempted from CPR 31 are three categories of goods: a) those described as strategic; b) those which are highly important in the civil economy and whose prices exert an important influence on the consumers' price index (the so-called "cost-of-living" index); and c) important commodities covered by government purchase or procurement plans. These are:

#### a) Strategic

Abaca	Graphite or plumbago	Quartz crystals
Aluminum	Hemp	Quinine sulphate, all alkalo-
Arsenic, metallic	Henequen	ids and salts of chin-
Asbestos fibres (certain grades)	Iron ore	chona bark
Bauxite	Iodine, radioactive	Radium, salts and radio-
Beryl	Jute	active substances
Bismuth	Kyanite, crude and calcined	Shellac
Bristles, hog	Lead	Spiegeleisen
Brass scrap	Magnesite	Talc, steatite
Burlap	Magnesium	Tallow
Cadmium	Manganese	Thorium
Celestite	Mercury	Titanium, metal, ore, com-
Chrome	Mica	pound, and mixtures
Columbite	Molybdenum	Tungsten
Copper	Monazite sand	Uranium, ores, metal,
Corundum and emery	Naval stores	alloys, oxides, salts, and
Ferro-alloys	Nickel	compounds
Flax	Opium and derivatives	Vanadium
Fluorspar	Platinum	Zaffer
		Zinc, metal, ore, concen-
		trates, scrap.

#### b) Essential to the Cost-of-Living

Butter and substitutes	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	Wood-pulp
Cocoa	Milk, fresh or sour, whole or skimmed, condensed, dried, evaporated or malted	Wool—and animal hairs (not including carpet wool)
Coffee	Molasses and sugar syrup	Woven fabrics, containing 25 per cent or more of woollen fabric by weight
Eggs	Tea	
Hides and skins (but not furs)		
Leather		
Lumber, including logs		

#### c) Government Procurement Program

Rubber, crude, latex and synthetic	Tin—metal, ore, concentrates, powder, scrap, alloys
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Because of the relatively close integration of the two markets, Canadian exporters are not always restricted to exclusive dealings with United States importers, sales frequently being made to wholesalers and even to



retailers. Accordingly, it is not desirable within the scope of this article to detail the particulars of and exceptions to CPR 31's pricing methods, and the various specific regulations introduced by departures from the simple exporter-importer relations and particular transactions in specific commodities. Commodities mentioned above, in some cases, have been described in general terms only, and are enumerated more specifically in the appropriate CPR which should be consulted in any case of doubt. Copies may be had by applying to the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

Regardless, however, of whether the United States consignee computes his mark-up in dollars-and-cents terms or in percentages, the basic fact of importance to the Canadian exporter is that now, under CPR 31, with exceptions as noted—a) strategic items, b) essential civil items, and c) programmed procurement items—increases in landed cost of all Canadian goods delivered to United States importers may now be passed through the distributive links to the ultimate consumer.

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### Whaling Expeditions Have Successful Season

Cape Town, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Whaling Commission closed the 77-day pelagic whaling season in Antarctic waters at midnight, March 9. During the season the legal quota of 16,000 "Blue-Whale Units," represented by some 30,000 whales, was fully used by the 19 expeditions under British, Norwegian, South African, Netherlands and Russian registry to produce about 2,000,000 barrels of whale and sperm oil, with a value of about \$90,000,000. In addition, three expeditions operated outside the Convention through the device of registration under the maritime flag of a country not subscribing to the International Agreement.

Despite the higher cost of operation, the season is regarded as having been profitable since oil prices have more than doubled within the twelve-month period. Whale oil, used as a base for margarine, glycerine and soap is selling at £170 a ton, as compared with £80 last year. Sperm oil for the manufacture of lubricants, soap and detergents, is now worth about £110 per ton, as against an earlier figure of £45.

The general knowledge of the catches by the several expeditions, normally available in Cape Town, is fragmentary, and the overall total and comparative catches by the expeditions will not be known until the annual report of the International Whaling Commission is released. It is believed that the high expedition was Norwegian, with the British "Balaena" group, which was high last year, in second place.

In earlier years, Cape Town and the South West African harbour of Walvis Bay have been popular laying-up points in the off-season, and generally revictualling points for those vessels returning to Europe. During the present season, and particularly in the latter part of the period, many of the expeditions operated farther to the east, and have decided to return to Europe via the Suez and Mediterranean route to deliver oil and to arrange for repairs and overhaul in European shipyards. One expedition voyaged eastward around Cape Horn and homeward via the South Atlantic. The progressive movement eastward by the expeditions has, in part, been determined by the possibility of gaining a day within the Convention regulations. A vessel commencing the season at the Greenwich Meridian Line and closing the season east of the "date line" has, in fact, gained about one day which might have a value of as much as £60,000.



# Foreign Demand for Venezuelan Crude Oil is Increasing Rapidly

*Increased demand for oil result of defence preparations in North America—Venezuela to provide 59·4 per cent of United States oil import quota for 1951—Oil refining capacity has increased by 148·5 per cent since 1943.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. J. A. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0·3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—After a period of uncertainty in the early months of 1950, caused by the threat of restrictive oil legislation by the United States on all oil imports into that country, crude oil production in Venezuela gathered momentum. By the end of the year it had reached a new annual record of close to one and a half million barrels per day. Prospects at the turn of the year for even greater production in 1951 were promising, and the possibility of oil import restrictions by the United States within the near future appears to be very remote.

Foreign demand for Venezuelan oil has been increasing rapidly, spurred on by defence preparations in North America. In November, the United States announced that it was planning to increase oil imports during the first half of 1951 by some 123,107 barrels daily. Venezuela is to receive 59·4 per cent of the 1951 United States oil import quota for all countries. Crude oil from this country and the Netherlands Antilles is to be permitted entry into the United States at the old tariff rate of 10·5 cents per barrel, compared with the 21 cents per barrel which must now be paid on oil coming from Mexico and other countries. Opposition to Venezuelan oil imports by Texan producers has declined as a result of increased United States domestic demand which is keeping output in that state at a maximum.

## Venezuelan Crude Oil Production

	Average bbls. per day
1947 .....	1,191,000
1948 .....	1,339,000
1949 .....	1,321,600
1950 .....	1,498,000

## Venezuelan Oil Exports

	(barrels)	
	Crude	Refined
1947 .....	434,901,180	36,804,595
1948 .....	490,016,160	43,512,540
1949 .....	482,317,200	53,066,648
Jan.-Oct., 1950 .....	393,175,870	63,505,953

## Oil Refining Capacity Rising Steadily

Oil refining capacity in Venezuela has been rising steadily in recent years, with an increase of 148·5 per cent being registered since 1943. Refining capacity at the present time is estimated at 362,350 barrels daily,



or approximately one-fifth of total production. The remainder is handled by the huge refineries on the islands of Curaçao and Aruba off the Venezuelan coast. In October, a new 35,000 barrels-daily refinery was opened at Puerto La Cruz.

Proven oil reserves in Venezuela are presently estimated at 8,200,-000,000 barrels. It is planned to carry out an extensive program of test drilling in 1951 with the hope of increasing these reserves by some 500 million barrels.

A 10-mile pipeline from the seacoast to Caracas to supply Caracas with gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuel oil, has recently been completed and is now functioning. The great increase in the consumption of these products in the capital city has brought about this development. Formerly, they had to be brought by truck up a tortuous 25-mile mountain route to Caracas at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The new pipeline will carry consecutively, gasoline at the rate of 1,500 barrels per hour, kerosene at 1,200 barrels per hour and diesel fuel oil at 1,000 barrels per hour. The high-pressure pumping system used gives a very small contamination period during product changes. This is believed to be one of the first pipelines of its type in operation in South America.

A new 144-mile pipeline from Palmarejo, near Maracaibo in the State of Zulia, to Cardon on the Paraguana peninsula, is planned for construction in 1951. This pipeline will have a capacity of 235,000 barrels daily and will decrease greatly the tanker system now being used. The companies estimate that in the long run the pipeline will be cheaper and will enjoy the added advantage of a fixed and known cost. The pipeline is to cost approximately \$20,000,000.

#### **Exploitation of Natural Gas Under Investigation**

An independent United States oilman has recently been investigating the possibility of exploiting industrially the natural gas in the eastern part of Venezuela, which is presently being burned uselessly. It is estimated that the 95 million cubic feet of natural gas which is being burned daily could be used profitably following the construction of a liquefaction plant.

The municipal council of the Federal District has just granted permission for the distribution of natural gas for industrial use in the Federal District. From Ocumare del Tuy it is planned to run a branch line to Maracay and Valencia and another to Caracas. No decision has yet been reached concerning the distribution of natural gas for domestic use in the Federal District, and this development appears unlikely for some years due to the extremely high cost of such a project.

Production of penetration or hot asphalt began at the Amuay refinery on the Paraguana peninsula in October, 1950. This type of asphalt dries more rapidly than other asphalts, and is very suitable for road construction purposes in countries having frequent rains. Production of penetration asphalt in 1951 is expected to amount to 1,185,000 barrels, with approximately 593,000 barrels being available for export. Although Venezuela has a natural asphalt lake in the State of Sucre, production of asphalt from crude oil has proven to be much cheaper and operations at the lake have been discontinued.

In so far as labour in Venezuela was concerned, 1950 was a comparatively quiet year. The strike movement which took place in some of the eastern and western oil camps early in May was quickly brought under control by the government, which subsequently dissolved 46 labour unions.

At the end of the year, the oil companies and the Ministry of Labour, with a view to avoiding trouble prior to the expiration of the present four-





Venezuela—Caisson-pile foundation for a double well, which proved to be the solution for the technical problem of drilling for oil in the deeper waters of Lake Maracaibo.

*Courtesy Creole Petroleum Corporation*



year collective labour contract which ended February 9, 1951, signed a temporary agreement in which the oil companies promised not to discharge workers with a minimum 30 days' service hired under the present contract, without just cause, or to alter working conditions adversely. The agreement is to be in force until a new contract is negotiated.

In anticipation of the forthcoming discussions, a special government commission has been investigating conditions in the oilfields, and has made a report which will likely serve as a basis for discussions of a new contract. It is reported that the workers will probably demand increased wages and improved commissariats.

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## French Government Encourages Exporters To Increase Sales to Dollar Markets

*While franc-dollar balance of payments position is brighter, improvment is due to downward trend in trade—Franc-Dollar Committee formed to assist in raising exports to Canada and United States—Government insurance schemes protect exporter.*

By James H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—A persisting unfavourable balance of trade with the dollar area has led French exporters and the government to give increasing attention to the problem of raising the level of exports to Canada and the United States. While the franc-dollar balance of payments position was brighter in 1950 than in preceding years, this improvement has been largely the result of a levelling downwards in trade, rather than an increase in dollar sales.

Exporters have not been easily convinced that their own interests are identical with the national need to earn more hard currency. A number of measures have been taken to persuade firms to increase their efforts to sell to dollar markets and, incidentally, to better the competitive position of frequently over-priced French goods.

Established in August to encourage and assist the inexperienced or modest manufacturer to try to sell in North America, the Comité Franc-Dollar is a joint effort of the National Association of Employers, which corresponds roughly to the Canadian Manufacturers Association; the government; and the French Chambers of Commerce. The Comité arranges contacts between French firms and North American importers, studies the possibilities for French goods in dollar markets, and puts out publicity at home and abroad with a view to encouraging importers to buy from France.

This effort is also aimed at French exporters to encourage them to sell in dollar markets. A booklet, *How to Export to North America*, gives detailed advice on all aspects of the sales problem. A permanent staff in Paris will put the visiting buyer in touch with manufacturers or recommend suitable contacts to the French exporter.

### Insurance Schemes Protect Exporter

The working capital position of many French firms does not permit the risk of losing the substantial outlay often involved in launching their products in North America. The government therefore, has set up an insurance scheme to protect the exporter from these losses. It is prepared to underwrite a substantial proportion of the market survey and other related costs in the event that export efforts are unsuccessful.



The dangers of quoting fixed prices, for deliveries of finished goods to be made over a long period, are obvious in a period of rapidly rising raw material costs. The insertion of an escalator clause in such a contract, however, may sometimes prejudice the manufacturer's chance of making a successful bid. An insurance scheme has been designed to overcome this difficulty by allowing a firm to hedge against future price rises, where market conditions do not permit the usual practice of trading on the future markets.

Merchandise exported through normal commercial channels has been exempt for some time from sales and excise taxes which now total over 16 per cent of factory prices. Last spring, this measure was extended to sales of usual tourist commodities, sold to bona fide tourists for United States dollars. At the beginning of 1951 this privilege was also granted for such sales in Canadian dollars.

#### **Increased Dollar Bank Accounts Authorized for Exporters**

Exchange regulations in force require the exporter to sell to the Foreign Exchange Control Board (Office des Changes) his earnings in foreign currency, less a small proportion which he retains to finance his costs of doing business in foreign markets. The percentage retained by the exporter was raised from 10 to 15 per cent in April, 1950, and the exporter was authorized to spend one-fifth of his account on imports of commodities which are otherwise under import prohibition. Consequently, three per cent of a firm's dollar receipts may be spent on imports of goods such as cars, household machinery and other luxuries, or may be invested in commodities which bring large profits, due to their scarcity on the French market.

The "artisans" of France (usually defined as factories with fewer than 16 employees) formed a syndicate in October, 1950, with show-rooms in Paris to attract the attention of foreign buyers to the very wide range of articles produced. Many of these products are manufactured largely by hand.

#### **France Plans Larger Attendance at Canadian Trade Fair**

A larger and more representative showing of French products is expected at the Canadian International Trade Fair this year. Official government encouragement will help the smaller firms to group with others in either the government-sponsored group exhibit or with manufacturers of similar products. Present applications indicate that more than 27 booths will show textiles, jewellery, leather products, glassware, ceramics, pottery, products from French Morocco, and wines.

French industry's needs of basic materials, many of them in short supply, may induce the government to exempt certain products from the present financial assistance. There is a certain amount of speculation as to whether commodities such as steel, chemicals, leathers and others, which can be sold without any difficulty, will continue to benefit from tax drawbacks or will be granted social security charges exemptions.

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#### **Production Value of Canadian Brass Foundries Declined in 1949**

Gross factory value of products turned out by 162 brass foundries and other plants in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities other than electrical equipment, from brass, bronze or copper, amounted to \$115,408,000 in 1949, a decline of six per cent from the preceding year's total of \$122,382,000.



# Argentina Initiates Three-Year Plan to Encourage Agriculture

*Severe drought and excess rain injured corn and wheat crops and affected livestock industry—To increase grain acreage, government announced higher fixed prices in advance and arranged for importation of farm machinery—Agricultural products account for 90 per cent of Argentine exports in value.*

By W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. McCullough has returned to Canada on leave.)

**B**UENOS AIRES.—Argentina had two extremes in growing conditions during 1950. The year began with one of the most severe droughts in the country's history, which resulted in a virtual failure of the corn crop and a serious setback for the livestock industry. The drought was broken in March and throughout the remainder of the year, in the main agricultural areas, there was adequate rainfall and pastures were in excellent condition. Only for the maturing wheat crop was there excess rain, which caused substantial losses from stem rust. There was only slight localized damage to grain from frost, but stone fruits were seriously affected in the Mendoza region. The Rio Negro valley escaped late frosts and there is a record crop of apples and pears in that district.

With the initiation of a Three-Year Plan for Agriculture, the government has made an earnest effort to stem the decline in grain acreages. By announcing higher fixed prices in advance of the growing season, arranging for the importation of farm machinery and promising growers that labour would be available, the government has endeavoured to make agriculture more attractive. There was a commendable response to this campaign, and the wheat acreage was increased by about 15 per cent. However, despite criticism that the government was absorbing the profit justly belonging to the grower, there has been no slackening of state intervention, and the government continues to purchase grains for export at a fixed price, although there has been a modification in policy to allow direct sales to the mills in the case of flax.

## Agricultural Output Declined Due to State Purchasing

The producers' dissatisfaction with the official price policy, and the uncertainty created by the instability of production costs, have been the chief causes in the decline in agricultural production in Argentina in recent years. This unfavourable trend is ascribed to the intervention of the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (I.A.P.I.), the state entity buying and marketing virtually all export crops except wool. The large margin between the purchase price for producers and the sales price abroad has been used by the state to finance various government purchases and to pay subsidies on food to keep down the cost of living. With increased consumption at home and reduced production, Argentina has not had, in recent years, the export surplus to earn foreign exchange to pay for essential imports. In order to reverse this trend and to increase agricultural output, the government has embarked on a three-year plan for agriculture.

Early in the year, President Peron addressed meetings of agricultural co-operatives, informing them of the government's production goals for



the coming season. In March, well in advance of seeding, the President announced increased producers' prices for wheat, flax, corn and sunflowerseed and promised assistance in the form of farm loans, importation of machinery, etc.

### Larger Acreage Sown to Grain Last Year

As a result, in 1950 there was a considerable recovery in grain growing in Argentina. Sowings of all grains were up from the previous year, and yields would have been considerably higher had it not been for the unfavourable growing conditions during the latter part of the season. The total area of 14.7 million hectares seeded to grain crops in 1950-51 was almost two million greater than the previous year and about .6 million greater than in 1948-49, but still well below the prewar average of about 20 million hectares. Wheat accounted for nearly one million hectares of the increase, and approached the government's goal of seven million hectares for this crop. There was a modest increase in the sowings to coarse grains, but corn remains well below the prewar average due to unstable labour costs. Production figures show an improvement of nearly five million metric tons over the previous year, due largely to a better corn crop.

### Argentine Grain Production and Exports

	1950-51	1949-50	10-year Average Ended 1939-40	1950 Exports	Exports 10-year Average Ended 1939-40
			( <sup>'000</sup> metric tons)		
Wheat .....	5,700	5,144	6,337	2,744	3,549
Corn .....	4,000	836	8,142	790	5,955
Flax .....	625	676	1,708	131	1,494
Oats .....	925	540	800	389	421
Barley .....	800	395	582	96	325
Rye .....	500	277	275	172	140
	<u>12,550</u>	<u>7,868</u>	<u>17,844</u>	<u>4,322</u>	<u>11,884</u>

### Efforts Being Made to Increase Vegetable Oil Production

While Argentina's former position as the chief exporter of vegetable oils has been seriously challenged over the past decade, due to lower acreages and higher consumption within the country, the year 1950 saw a considerable improvement in its position. The Argentine Government is at present endeavouring to raise production by price incentives, bearing particularly in mind the great demand which would arise in the event of war. Flax was included in the three-year plan to raise production, but less emphasis was placed on this crop due to the substantial stocks of seed and oil held by Argentina at the beginning of 1950. For the past two years it was claimed that flax production was uneconomic, and even with an increase of 21 per cent in the basic price the acreage remained on the same level. This season, growers sell direct to the crushers who have been paying 10 per cent more than the official price. This trend should encourage production next season.

For the past three years, as a result of the prohibition of the export of unprocessed flax and the high prices charged for linseed oil, Argentina accumulated huge stocks of oil. Late in 1949 this policy was changed to allow the shipment of flax to customers taking linseed oil. This, combined with more reasonable prices, has reduced stocks to a manageable size. Linseed oil exports during 1950 at 205,629 metric tons, totalled over three times that of the preceding year, and by the end of the year



it was privately estimated that Argentine stocks were down to 100,000 tons of seed and 150,000 tons of oil. In addition, the 131,000 tons of flax exported in 1950 marks the end of a policy which taxed storage space for the large quantities of oil awaiting a market.

### **Sunflower Seed Has Proved Remunerative**

Sunflower seed has proved very remunerative over the past five years and recently much land which was formerly sown to corn has been devoted to this crop. While the government establishes a basic price, growers sell direct to the crushers who, with the poor crop last season, bid prices up a third higher than the official price. There is a strong domestic demand for sunflower seed and other edible oils, and there has also been little difficulty in placing the exportable surplus abroad. During 1950, 103,000 tons of sunflowerseed oil were exported and it is expected that the exportable surplus for the current year will be on about the same level.

Tung oil is a relatively new development in Argentina and has recently been encouraged by the supply position in the Far East. Exports of tung oil totalled 10,613 tons in 1950, as compared with 8,278 the previous year and only two tons in 1948. Tung oil production totalled 8,368 tons for the first eight months of 1950, as compared with 6,034 for all of 1949, and is expected to increase further as more trees come into production.

There were no changes during the year in the export monopoly on grains and meats held by the government through I.A.P.I. However, a more moderate export price policy was initiated in late 1949, and sales were heavy as long as stocks permitted. Argentina also continued the discriminatory price policy as between currencies so that early in the year, while wheat was quoted nominally at 27 pesos per quintal, on a large sale of 600,000 tons Brazil paid 26·3 pesos, and for freely disposable dollars, Spain paid 22·5.

On August 28, the Argentine Central Bank announced new exchange rates involving a currency devaluation. There are now three rates of exchange for exports in place of the previous four. The basic rate of 5·00 pesos to the United States dollar applies to all exports of grain, oilseeds, beef, mutton, their by-products, wool, etc. The preferential rate of 7·50 pesos to the United States dollar applies to exports of pork products, poultry, prepared meat products, tanned hides, tung oil, dairy products, etc. The free market rate, which fluctuates around 15 pesos to the dollar, covers a limited number of commodities, mainly prepared food products and fruits, the export of which the government wished to foster. Commodities on which there had been a good market all year, such as wool and hides, are now in a less favoured position than formerly, and on the bulk of exports, such as grains and beef, the lowest or basic rate continues. On the other hand, on fruit, which did not find a ready market abroad last season, the position is eased by the free market rate. The export price in pesos on commodities controlled by I.A.P.I. was immediately adjusted upwards proportionate to the devaluation, which gives a higher profit in terms of pesos. This allowed the government to pay higher peso prices to the producers.

Argentina has continued the policy of covering bulk sales of agricultural commodities by bilateral trade agreements in exchange for machinery and raw materials. However, in many cases they are more promises to supply than actual sales. For some time I.A.P.I. has sold parcels of grain to the highest bidder among exporters, who in turn can place it abroad. These bids are on an f.o.b. basis. On other sales, exporters are allowed a commission for handling, ranging from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.



## **Agricultural Products Account for Ninety Per Cent of Exports**

Agricultural products continue to account for over 90 per cent of the value of all Argentine exports. In 1950 the percentage was 94·3. This was slightly lower than the 95·9 per cent in 1949, and may be accounted for by the suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom, the failure of the corn crop and to the higher prices and heavier exports of quebracho extract which bolstered the value of forestry products. However, it shows that, despite recent industrialization, there has been little change from the prewar pattern when, for example, in 1937 agricultural products accounted for 96·4 per cent of total export values.

There is, however, one significant change within the category of agricultural products and that is its breakdown between livestock and arable farm products, showing a shift in favour of the former. In 1937 arable farm products represented 64·8 per cent and livestock products 31·7 per cent of the value of total exports, whereas in the first ten months of 1950 the respective percentages were 44·6 and 49·6. In 1949, when meat shipments were moving regularly to the United Kingdom, arable farm products represented 45·2 per cent and livestock products 50·6 per cent. This was a direct outcome of the declining grain acreages over the past decade. In 1949, for instance, corn exports totalled little over one million tons, whereas in 1937 they totalled over nine million tons. This situation occurred during both world wars but this is the first occasion of its developing during peace time.

As a result of the change in emphasis in the products exported, there has also been some change in the relative importance of markets. In 1937 the United Kingdom took 21·5 per cent, the Netherlands 17·5 per cent and Belgium 11·4 per cent of total exports. In 1950, despite suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom and the small quantity of corn available for export, the United Kingdom remained in first position but was closely followed by the United States, followed in turn by Brazil, Italy and France. The closeness of the United Kingdom and United States positions is indicated by the fact that in the first 11 months of 1950 the United Kingdom absorbed 19·9 per cent of the value of Argentine exports and the United States 19 per cent.

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### **Chilean Flax Production Reduced**

Santiago, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean General Board of Agriculture estimates the area sown with flax for the agricultural year 1950-51 at 4,752 hectares, compared with 5,227 hectares in the previous year, or a reduction of just over 9 per cent.

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### **Austrian Iron Ore Production Increased**

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Austrian production of iron ore in 1950 reached 1,859,000 tons, which was 98·6 per cent of the quantity produced in 1937, and 25 per cent more than the corresponding figure for 1949. This production was used mainly for supplying furnaces in Donawitz and Linz. However, home production was not sufficient to meet domestic demand, and 198,000 tons were required to be imported last year.



# Wheat, Oilseeds and Coffee Most Important of Ethiopian Crops

*Wheat grain varies greatly in quality and size—Coffee is most important export and shipments have increased considerably, especially to United States—Cattle population, of the Zebu type, numbers approximately 15 million.*

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo.

**C**AIRO.—The rich volcanic soil, wide range of climate and ample rainfall make Ethiopia an excellent agricultural land. The climate ranges from tropical conditions a little above sea level, to European summer weather at 8,000 feet where the nights are always cold. Large areas of the country are mountainous and are cultivated only in a small way. However, there are other large areas which could be cultivated but which lie fallow, often for many years. This is, in part, due to the low density of population. According to altitude, and, therefore, to climate, agriculture falls into three main divisions: (a) high level—chiefly grains; (b) medium level—coarse grains, coffee, cotton, oilseeds; (c) low level—scrub country, mainly devoted to stock raising.

Crops grown in Ethiopia are numerous and include wheat, teff, durrah, maize, barley, oats, pulses, beans, peas, fruits, oilseeds, coffee, cotton, tobacco, red peppers, etc. The most important wheat harvest takes place in December-January, with a second crop being harvested in May-June. This crop varies greatly in quality, and there is a wide variation in size of grain. Many different varieties may be found in one sample. Special machinery has recently been imported, and a number of small cleaning plants have been established. It is now against the law to export cereals or oilseeds unless certified correct by a newly established grain board. It is hoped that in this way the market in the Middle and Far East will be considerably expanded.

Oilseeds are thought by some to be Ethiopia's best long-term investment, but to date the high cost of transportation has been a serious drawback. Nevertheless, over the last four years oilseeds have figured in the top five most important exports of the country. These oilseeds include castor oil seed, linseed, sesame, nigger, sunflower, rape seed and groundnuts. The Ministry of Agriculture is at present attempting to approach the problem in a scientific manner, and is stressing selection, cleaning, grading, etc.

## Coffee is Most Important Export

Coffee growing in Ethiopia dates back many thousands of years, and is this kingdom's most important export. Two qualities are known to foreign markets, namely "Harari" or the so-called "Longberry Mocha," and "Abyssinian" coffee. The former is the true Longberry which is used in America and Europe for blending purposes, while "Abyssinian" coffee is the small type of bean. Exports during the past years have increased considerably, especially to the United States, and with recent improvements in cleaning and grading, it is hoped to retain and expand markets already won.

Cotton cultivation also is of great antiquity in this country. The cotton is grown either among other cereals where the vigorous vegetation



provides shelter for the young plants, or on its own. Unfortunately, in neither case have the best methods of cultivation been followed. The cotton is often picked very late and the plants are allowed to go on from year to year. Recently large new areas of the country have been surveyed and found very well suited to the growing of cotton. At the present time, barely sufficient is grown to satisfy the needs of the native weavers and spinners. In view of the large amount of cotton goods imported, and the needs of the cotton weaving mills at Dire Dawa, efforts are being made to increase local production.

The livestock industry plays a very important part in the country, but the livestock population seems to have no connection whatever with available pasture. Generally speaking, it may be said that large areas of grassland have no cattle population, while extensive herds may be seen in the semi-desert country. It has been estimated that the cattle of the country, invariably of the Zebu type, number approximately fifteen million. There has been considerable export of hides, but the methods of slaughter and skinning, together with sun-drying and book-folding, tend to lower their value. The Ministry of Agriculture is making every effort to correct and improve the cattle by cross-breeding with Freisian bulls. So far the experiment has met with every success, and it has been proved that after three or four crossings, the hump entirely disappears.

Goatskins have been a very important export, especially to the United States. There are two distinct varieties, the Addis Ababa goatskin, and the Bati goatskin. Other forms of livestock are sheep, pigs, horses, donkeys, chickens, turkeys, civet cats, bees and wild game. There is a considerable export trade in leopard skins.

### **Forests Are An Important Asset**

Ethiopia is heavily timbered in many parts, and the forests are one of her main assets. In the past, difficulties in transportation have restricted exports, except in such forms as match splints to Middle East countries. Internally, since there are no deposits of coal, lumber forms the main source of fuel both in the private household and in small industries. The "Blue Gum" or Eucalyptus tree is widely used for fuel, while the trunks of the smaller trees are used for building native houses and the peeled trunks of the larger ones for telephone and telegraph poles.

Small industry has existed in Ethiopia for two or three thousand years. The country has been so isolated that it could not have survived as it has done except for the native craftsmanship. Workers in wool who make blankets, saddlers and tanners who turn native skins into sandals; belts and harness, weavers who weave native cotton into soft "Shammas," smiths who beat out plows which turn the rough soil, all of these have helped, and still do help sustain this once self-sufficient country. Only in recent years have new machines begun to displace the ancient monopoly. Today we find Ethiopia trying to adapt herself to modern ways and means of producing manufactured goods and raw materials that are suitable for the people and help them towards a higher standard of living.

All manufactures are of recent date, and most, if not all, the factories are on a small scale. They are mainly confined to the processing of raw materials for export, or to the preparation of foodstuffs and building materials. There are one cement factory, three fairly large tanneries, two boot and shoe factories, a number of soap factories, five fairly large flour mills, a number of well equipped timber mills, a plywood factory, a sugar factory, two brick factories and one glass factory. There has also been some foreign capital invested in such enterprises as textile mills,



fibre plants, alcohol and molasses plants and vegetable oil plants. However, generally speaking none are very efficient producers, and are able to compete with imported goods only because of high transit expenses and customs.

## British Exports of Cotton Yarns And Manufactures Declined

*Shipments were valued at £158·4 million in 1950, which is £800,000 lower than in 1949—Cotton yarn exports to Canada have been disappointing since the war—British exporters of cotton fabrics have lost the Canadian market to domestic and United States mills—Canada is still Britain's major outlet for woollens.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures from Great Britain were lower in 1950 than in 1949. The decline commenced at the beginning of the year and, although it was arrested in the third quarter, and there was an appreciable increase in the fourth quarter, the value of exports during the year at £158·4 million was £800,000 lower than in 1949. In terms of volume, the decrease was about 7 per cent.

Cotton exports from the United Kingdom to Canada have been disappointing ever since the end of the war. Prior to 1939, roughly 4·5 million lbs. of British cotton yarns were shipped to Canada every year, representing 80 per cent of total imports. During the war years the figure reached 5·5 million lbs. Despite continuous efforts to increase cotton yarn shipments to Canada since the war, the United Kingdom total for 1950 amounted to only 2·8 million lbs., valued at £1·3 million, and represented only 60 per cent of total imports. United Kingdom exports to all destinations combined were valued at £25 million in 1950. Of the quantities moving to Canada 1·6 million lbs. were in unbleached form and the balance bleached and dyed.

### Exports of Cotton Fabrics Below Prewar Level

Exports of cotton fabrics from the United Kingdom have not succeeded in any postwar year in reaching the performance of the immediate prewar years. In 1950, total exports amounted to 822 million yards, compared with 1,386 million in 1938, a decline of some 40 per cent. At the same time, exports to Canada declined by 73 per cent, from roughly 80 million square yards per annum prewar to 22 million in 1950. Due to substantial price increases, however, the reduction in values was not so marked. The total value of cotton fabric exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 was £100 million.

#### United Kingdom Cotton Exports to Canada 1950

	('000 sq. yds.)	
Woven piece-goods—grey, unbleached .....	5,402	£ 128,400
—white, bleached .....	7,780	604,300
—printed .....	1,151	191,800
—dyed in the piece .....	6,105	1,270,000
—yarn dyed .....	1,636	239,000



In 1938 cotton fabric exports to Canada from the United Kingdom had an average value of 6.75 cents per square yard. In 1950 the average value was 33 cents per square yard. United Kingdom exporters have lost the Canadian market to domestic and United States mills largely because of the very extended delivery conditions offered. As United Kingdom producers generally have been able to obtain better prices for their output from soft-currency countries, they have not been overly keen to develop Canadian business.

The trend in the last quarter of the year was toward larger exports to Canada and it is hoped that this will continue. Steps have been taken to reduce the long deliveries. The continuing necessity to earn dollars will maintain the pressure to ship to Canada.

#### **Canada Continued to be Major Market for Woollens**

Contrary to the experience with cotton, Canada has continued to be a major market for British woollens. In 1950, for example, 15 million lbs. of wool tops, valued at £7.3 million, went to Canada out of total exports amounting to 73 million lbs., valued at £32 million. Canada was the largest market followed by Finland, the Netherlands, India and Denmark.

Woollen yarn exports were valued at £2.8 million, of which £97,000 went to Canada. The largest consumers in the order of importance were, Netherlands, £461,000; Denmark, £424,000; Irish Republic, £405,000; South Africa, £163,000; Norway, £152,000; and Sweden, £145,000.

Worsted yarn exports amounted to 24 million lbs. valued at £14.6 million. Of this quantity one million pounds went to Canada valued at £774,000. Denmark, Norway, South Africa and Sweden were the principal customers, in that order.

Exports of British woollen fabrics in 1950 reached 77 million yards, valued at £34 million. The United States, with 8.7 million yards, valued at £4.6 million, was the largest customer. Canada was next, with 9.2 million yards, valued at £3.7 million. This cloth, which was worth 50 cents a yard on the average in 1938, had a statistical value in 1950 at \$1.20 a yard.

Exports of worsted fabric from the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to 40 million square yards, valued at £28.2 million. Canada, traditionally the largest market for these cloths, took 7.7 million yards in 1950, valued at £4.9 million. Quantities shipped to Canada in 1950 were about twice the average prewar level, while prices, at \$2.00 per yard, were about four times as high. With the higher prices for raw wool not yet reflected in the price of finished cloth, still further advances in United Kingdom wool fabric prices are in prospect.

British wool carpets exported in 1950 were valued at £15 million. The largest customers in order of importance were Australia, £7.3 million; New Zealand, £1.8 million; and Canada, £700,000.

Exports from the United Kingdom of footwear, wholly or mainly of leather, were valued at £6.4 million in 1950, of which £453,000 went to Canada. This covered 25,000 dozen pairs of shoes, somewhat more than twice the quantity supplied by the United Kingdom in 1948. Overall exports from the United Kingdom have not increased at the same rate as sales to Canada, which is evidence that the drive for dollar markets has been effective in this field. A number of British manufacturers are opening sales outlets in Canada, and this is expected to increase British footwear sales still further in the years to come.

Total exports in 1950 of leather and leather manufactures were valued at £16 million, of which £1.7 million found their way to Canada. The United States, with £3.1 million, was the largest customer, Canada being second and Belgium third.



# Increased Industrialization Causes Labour Shortage in Belgian Congo

*Mining concerns and plantations operating at full capacity—  
Mechanization being introduced to overcome labour shortage  
—Wages for unskilled native labour remain very low—  
Every effort made to train natives as first-rate technicians.*

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—Booming economic conditions in the Belgian Congo during the closing months of 1950 have aggravated the shortage of labour. Both mining concerns and plantations are operating at full capacity, anxious to benefit from the excellent export prices prevailing for practically every product. In addition, the accelerated industrialization of the colony has made great demands on labour. It has been estimated that the Ten-Year Plan, which is just getting under way, will require about 160,000 workers. There is no reserve labour supply, and it is hoped to free labour from present occupations by modernizing working methods and extending mechanization. For example, modern road-making machinery which is arriving might, it is hoped, release as many as 40,000 men.

The cities, notably Leopoldville and Elisabethville, are draining large numbers of natives away from the bush. The native population of Leopoldville, for example, has risen to over 150,000, and some estimates place it as high as 270,000. Fair-size cities are growing up at points where there was, before the recent arrival of the white man, practically no community at all. These new cities present a problem in that they break up the traditional tribal life of the natives. The tribal customs and laws were a control on the lives of the natives, and when these disappear, a vacuum is created which must be filled. Increasing emphasis is being placed on granting many of the rights of citizens to natives who can qualify by education and deportment.

White immigration is rising but does not yet amount to very much. In 1946, 1,000 Belgian settlers arrived. By 1949, the figure had risen to 2,000, including 86 from other countries, and it is believed that the 1950 figure will be considerably higher.

## Productivity of Native Labour is Low

A recent study of native productivity showed that, from physical, mental and social points of view, the best native was no more productive than the least useful European. On the average, the natives were only slightly more than half as productive as Europeans. It is hoped by various methods, including better nutrition, to improve the natives' productivity. The wages for unskilled native labour remain very low. The minimum wage in Leopoldville was established in April, 1950, at about 35 cents per day. The cost of hiring whites is extremely high, involving return sea passage to Europe at least every three years. Most whites also expect to have a private car, since there is no public transportation.

The shortage of labour in the Belgian Congo has begun to have some undesirable effects on the natives, who now realize that it is possible to influence the hand of the employer. There have been signs among the natives in recent years of beginnings of self-assertion and the realization that they are difficult to replace. Small enterprises have been drawing



labour away from the larger enterprises by offering all manner of inducements, monetary and otherwise. That the natives should react to this altered bargaining situation is natural and not serious. Difficulties with native help have also been felt in the commercial field. In recent years there has been a tendency to withdraw white clerks from trading posts in the interior, since it was believed that certain natives were sufficiently developed to replace them. This has not always worked out satisfactorily.

The Belgian policy for the betterment of the natives has centred chiefly on their economic and technical development. Every effort is made to teach the natives to become first-rate technicians. Some natives have risen to be medical assistants. As such they are practically qualified to act as doctors and in practice do so, but they are not granted the title of doctor and they do not pass as advanced examinations as Europeans. Some natives have risen to be priests and are recognized as such. As far as self-government is concerned, the highest position natives have attained is as minority representatives on advisory councils.

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#### **Lebanon and Jordan to Continue Imports of Wheat and Flour**

Cairo, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—There are indications that Lebanon and Jordan will continue to require imports of wheat and flour, up to a total of 150,000 tons, to carry on until the harvest of 1952. The Syrian crop of this year is likely to be that much short of requirements for that general district.

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#### **Hotel Accommodation is Scarce in the Belgian Congo**

Leopoldville, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Travellers who intend to spend any time in the Belgian Congo are advised to book firm hotel accommodation a month in advance. The European population of all the principal cities of the Congo is increasing much more rapidly than hotel accommodation, so that travellers frequently have to search for rooms in private homes.

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#### **Sulphur Export Quotas Established by the United States**

Washington, April 25, 1951.—The United States has established a total second quarter export quota for crude sulphur of 250,000 long tons. In addition, a 7,500 ton quota for refined and processed sulphur has been set for second quarter licensing. The refined sulphur quota is identical with that for the first quarter.

The total crude sulphur available for export licensing in the first six months of 1951 is now fixed at 480,000 long tons, a reduction of 28 per cent from exports in the first six months of 1949, and of 14 per cent from exports in the first six months of 1950. During the last half of 1950, producers foresaw the impending shortage and voluntarily curtailed exports of sulphur. The present quota is essential to meet the bare minimum needs of friendly importing nations.

The first quarter crude sulphur quota was originally set at 200,000 long tons. A supplementary amount of 30,000 tons was made available at a later date, and, in addition, 20,000 tons were licensed during the first quarter against second quarter quotas. The unlicensed balance of the second quarter quota, now established at 230,000 tons, has been sub-allocated for export to individual countries.



# Economic Activities in South Africa Reached Record Levels Last Year

*Improvement made progressively month by month—Economy will continue increasingly buoyant as long as external influences create insistent demand for raw materials—Liberalization of import control measures should permit increased scope for Canadian exports.*

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG.—Economic activity in South Africa, which at the beginning of 1950 was more or less "in the doldrums", advanced progressively month by month, and at the close of the year had reached record levels. It can be expected that most of the factors which made this possible will continue during 1951.

South Africa is still an exporter primarily of raw materials. As long as external influences create an insistent demand for such raw materials, it can be expected that the Union's economy will continue increasingly buoyant. The Union's exports of gold, diamonds, wool, manganese, uranium, chrome, coal, asbestos, platinum and other minerals should ensure substantial future earnings of foreign exchange. These earnings, combined with the arrangements made with the United Kingdom Government last August, allowing South Africa to borrow in the London capital market and permitting the flow of investment capital from the United Kingdom to South Africa, will enable the Union to pay for essential requirements in imported raw materials needed for industry, capital equipment needed for the development of resources, as well as normal requirements for consumer goods. This is assuming that the prices of the above exports continue to rise more rapidly than the prices of imports.

Liberalization of South Africa's import control measures should permit increased scope for Canadian exports during 1951. Such commodities as lumber, newsprint, textiles, automotive parts, electric appliances, agricultural implements, and machinery, raw materials and some consumer articles should have more favourable opportunities to enter the South African market during 1951 than has been the case for the past two years.

## Import and Exchange Controls Relaxed

During 1950, import restrictions and foreign exchange controls were progressively relaxed. In October, 1950, the government announced that permits for consumer goods would be issued for the first six months of 1951 equal to 20 per cent of the importer's total importations during 1948. Of this amount, 25 per cent would be in the form of general permits, valid for the importation of consumer goods from all countries, and 75 per cent as restricted permits, valid for importations from sterling sources only.

On February 2, 1951, the government announced its decision to issue immediately permits equal to a further 20 per cent of the 1948 imports to cover requirements for the second half of 1951, plus an additional 20 per cent to enable importers to build up stocks.

Importers of raw materials and capital equipment are to be granted liberal facilities for future ordering. Special industries, such as the motor car assembly industry, will be issued additional general permits to strengthen stocks.

Control, governing the importation of piece-goods from sterling sources, was removed in early 1950. In 1951, the importation of piece-goods from hard-currency countries is also to be decontrolled.



# Trade Notes

## ARGENTINA

### Argentina to Import Cement

Buenos Aires, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the acute shortage of cement in Argentina, the Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP) has been authorized to import the product from abroad free of import duty.

### Canadian Bull Breaks Price Records in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A Canadian bred Holstein Friesian bull, *Rockwood T. E. Rocket*, was auctioned in Buenos Aires on March 30th for the record price of 300,000 pesos (US\$40,000 at the basic exchange rate for imports). Not only does this constitute a record in Argentina for the Holstein Friesian breed, but it beats all records for the popular beef breeds in this country. The previous price record was attained at the Palermo Show in September, 1950, when a price of 205,000 pesos was paid for the Reserve Senior Champion Aberdeen Angus bull.

*Rockwood T. E. Rocket* was born on October 17, 1946, at the Rockwood Farm, St. Norbert, Manitoba, and was imported into Argentina in 1947 by Alejandro Bustillo, proprietor of Cabaña Hudson. He has now been purchased by Cabaña Mabe. At the 1950 Palermo Show, this bull was Senior Champion and Grand Champion of the Holstein Friesian breed.



Argentina—"Rockwood T.E. Rocket", Senior Champion and Grand Champion Holstein at the 1950 Palermo Show, in Buenos Aires, which was imported from Canada in 1947.

Photo by courtesy of "La Nacion".



## Shortage of Freight Cars in Argentina Hinders Movement of Potatoes

Buenos Aires, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported from Mar del Plata that the shortage of freight cars has resulted in a partial breakdown in the transportation of potatoes to the centres of consumption. Furthermore, since warehouses at sidings are still loaded with grain, sacks of potatoes are left outside to suffer from the changing weather. Growers are petitioning the government to take action in this matter. Lack of delivery facilities has resulted in growers being able to obtain very low prices which do not cover the cost of production and threaten to put many of them out of business.

## Olive Production in Argentina Developing Rapidly

Buenos Aires, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Olive production in Argentina has been developing rapidly of recent years. At the end of 1950, the University of Cuyo estimated the number of olive trees in the country at 6,738,600, an increase of 1·5 million from 1948. In contrast with Europe where the olive is usually grown on hillsides and stony ground, olive groves in Argentina have been planted on irrigated land of very high quality, largely in the Andean provinces of Mendoza and San Juan where they displaced vineyards which were forced out of production by phylloxera. On better land, the olive tree reaches maturity faster than in Europe and will doubtless attain a higher yield.

Official statistics on olive production date only from 1944, but they clearly indicate the rapid expansion:

Season	Metric Tons
1943-44 .....	7,080·1
1944-45 .....	9,565·6
1945-46 .....	8,372·1
1946-47 .....	14,272·0
1947-48 .....	15,620·0
1948-49 .....	18,700·0
1949-50 .....	26,000·0

Approximately 77 per cent of the 1949-50 crop came from the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. Prospects for the current harvest, which takes place in April and May, are that production will be lower due to frost damage in the chief growing zones.

The industry has been encouraged by the government through the Corporación Nacional de Olivicultura, which during the fiscal year 1950 received government grants of approximately 500,000 pesos.

There is a definite danger of over-expansion in olive plantings. The University of Cuyo estimates that with approximately 6 million trees in full production, there would be available 77,000 tons of fruit which is sufficient to cover domestic consumption on the following basis:

	Fruit (metric tons)	Oil (metric tons)
Preserved Olives .....	6,000	
Oil—(180 grams of oil per kilo of fruit) .....	71,000	12,800
	77,000	12,800

National consumption of 12,800 tons of olive oil is based on that of prewar years. With the competition from cheaper vegetable oils, it is not expected that consumption will increase within the country. On the other hand, at the present high price it is not likely that olive oil from Argentina could easily compete in foreign markets with that produced in the Mediterranean countries.



## BRAZIL

### Brazilian Production of Dried Whole Milk Increased

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of dried whole milk in Brazil amounted to 13 million pounds (approximately 5,900,000 kilos) in 1950. Although this represented an increase in production, it did not satisfy the needs of the domestic market. However, it is expected that by the end of next year, with the construction of new plants, Brazilian production will be able to reach 20 million pounds.

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### New Car Factory Being Built in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Ford Motor Company plant is being built in the Ipiranga section of the city of São Paulo. Total ground area is approximately 200,000 square metres, of which about 60,000 will be occupied by buildings. Construction is expected to be concluded by the beginning of 1952, and production capacity is calculated at 30,000 units per year. The following vehicles will be assembled: *automobiles*—Ford, Mercury and Lincoln (American); Vedette (French); Prefect, Anglia, Pilot, Consul and Zephyr (British) and Taunus (German); *trucks*—Ford (American); Ford Diesel (French); Thames (British) and Taunus (German); *tractors*—Ford (American) and Fordson (British).

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### Brazilian Steel Production Increased

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Volta Redonda's production of steel ingots, pig iron and rolled steel increased considerably in 1950. Figures covering the last four years are given below:

	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron (Tons)	Rolled Steel
1947 .....	144,879	175,672	89,688
1948 .....	243,736	224,025	197,545
1949 .....	302,369	192,774	226,889
1950 .....	420,188	389,062	287,168

## BRITISH WEST INDIES

### Firm to Manufacture Essential Oils in Trinidad

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A company has recently been registered in Trinidad to undertake the manufacture of essential oils, concentrated essences, including vanillas and fine flavours, for the aerated bottling, ice cream, confectionery, baking and related industries. In addition, the company will be in a position to manufacture pharmaceutical flavours and extracts for various manufacturing purposes.

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### New Currency for British West Indies Eastern Group to be Issued

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Special security precautions have been taken to safeguard against the counterfeiting of the new unified currency notes for the British Eastern Group which are expected to reach Trinidad by June, for distribution to British Guiana and other West Indian territories. The notes, it is hoped, will be issued in all the colonies simultaneously.



### **Trinidad Oil Refinery Expansion Project Retarded**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Construction of an oil refinery by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited, at Pointe-à-Pierre, is progressing satisfactorily. However, work is expected to slow down somewhat in the next few months "because of the material supply position", an official of the company stated recently. The refinery, which will rank with the most up-to-date in the world, is being erected by a United Kingdom building firm. The refinery is estimated to cost \$19,000,000.

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### **Vinegar, Wines and Perfumes to be Manufactured in Trinidad**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A firm with head office in Martinique, French West Indies, has erected a factory in Trinidad in which vinegar, wines and perfumes will be manufactured. The firm will use local raw materials to produce vinegar. In 1948 Trinidad imported 14,625 gallons of vinegar valued at \$28,562 from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, Hong Kong and the United States. Biggest supplier was Canada, which exported 12,228 gallons valued at \$22,732. In 1949, imports fell to 8,735 gallons, of which Canada supplied 4,604 gallons at a cost of \$9,405. In 1950, Trinidad's imports exceeded 15,000 gallons.

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### **Trinidad to Repair Flood Damage**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Works and Hydraulics Department has applied to the government for a supplementary vote of \$150,000 to help finance its program of restoration necessitated by serious floods which occurred throughout the island in January and February. A similar amount will be required later to complete the program. Abnormally heavy rains occurred during the early part of the year causing flash floods which in turn did serious damage to crops, roads and peasants' homes.

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### **Capital of St. Lucia Again Damaged by Fire**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—On March 5, and for the second time in less than two years, the town of Castries, St. Lucia, suffered severe damage from fire of unknown origin. More than 150 houses were destroyed and 200 families rendered homeless as the fire raged over a three-acre section of the town which had been spared from the disaster of 1948. Damage is estimated at \$1.5 million. Reconstruction work under the direction of the Colonial Development Corporation is still going on to replace buildings destroyed by the first fire.

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## **GERMANY**

### **German Chemicals and Dyes Trust to be Dispersed**

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The master plan for the dispersal of I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German chemicals and dyes trust, has been communicated to the Federal Government in a letter sent by the Allied High Commission. The plan, which has been discussed at length by Allied and German experts, embraces approximately four-



fifths of the I. G. Farbenindustrie assets in Western Germany and calls for the setting up of nine independent companies consisting principally of assets contained in the Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen and Maingau complexes. Plans for the dispersal of remaining assets are being prepared.

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#### **International Automobile Exhibit in Frankfurt Was Successful**

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Frankfurt Automobile Exhibition of 1951 is considered to be the greatest success which Frankfurt has ever achieved in the way of exhibitions. During the first four days of the exhibition, held from April 19 to 29, some 250,000 visitors were admitted while on Sunday, April 22, a total of 130,000 was recorded. On Saturday afternoon some German automobile firms sold the production of their plants for a complete month. On the basis of the number of recorded visitors and the commercial results already achieved, the German Automobile Industry Association, which is responsible for the organizing of this exhibition, is expected to proceed with a plan for a second in 1952.

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#### **Western Germany and Austria to Construct Hydro Electric Plant**

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—West Germany and Austria will share equally in the construction and ownership of a new Braunau electric power plant and in the electric power resulting from this project on the Inn River which divides the two countries. With increasing electric power demands from Bavarian and Austrian industry, there has been a serious need to develop the power potentialities of the rivers Inn, Salzach and Danube, which divide the two countries. Disputes over water rights were settled by the formation of the Austrian-Bavarian Power Company, owned by the two governments. Construction work began at Braunau during March, 1951, and its completion, scheduled for 1953, will add 96 million units in generating capacity to the power networks, thus making available a total of more than 500 million kilowatt hours yearly to heavy industry in Bavaria and Austria. The bulk of this power is to be used by the Ranshofen (Austrian) and the Toeing (Bavarian) aluminum plants to increase aluminum production. The Braunau plant is one of 53 projects within the West German electric power program which is aimed at expanding the present electric generating capacity for West German industries.

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#### **German Firm Receives ECA Guaranty**

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The first Marshall Plan guaranty, covering a European firm's royalty payments for a United States company's manufacturing processes and other technical knowledge, has been signed with a firm of manufacturers of oil field and mining equipment. It is also the first Marshall Plan industrial guaranty granted for investment in the Federal Republic of Germany. The guaranty insures the convertibility into dollars of up to \$140,000 worth of Deutsche marks, which is the royalties figure set in the licensing arrangement between the American and German firms, applying to mine car loaders. Marshall Plan guaranties on industrial investments of cash and physical assets were provided for in the original ECA Act, approved April, 1948. Amendments to the Act in 1950 extended the guaranty provisions to include royalties covering licensing of patents, processes and techniques, even though such intangible items are contributed without accompanying investment of cash or physical assets.



## INDIA

### **India Bans Further Exports of High Grade Chrome Ore**

Bombay, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Further exports of high grade chrome ore, containing 45 per cent and above  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  (Chrome Oxide) ore, will not be permitted from India. Exports of low grade ore (less than 45 per cent Chromic Oxide) will be permitted if shipment is recommended by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

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### **India Bans Exports of Rubber Tires and Tubes**

Bombay, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from India of rubber tires and tubes of all varieties have been banned from April 1, 1951.

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### **Landing Certificates Demanded for Textile Shipments from India**

Bombay, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For all exports of cotton piece-goods, Indian exporters must produce landing certificates from customs authorities of all American countries, countersigned by the Indian Embassy or Indian Government Trade Commissioner, within three months from the date of shipment.

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### **Bombay Considers Project to Strengthen Main Dam**

Bombay, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A project is under consideration to strengthen the 60-year-old Tansa Lake Dam, Bombay's principal source of water, so that it will serve for another 100 years. It is also planned to increase the height of the dam and to enlarge the spillway.

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## PERU

### **Conditions in Port of Callao to be Studied**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Ministry of Finance and Commerce has contracted the services of an expert from the United States to study the congestion problems of the Port of Callao, caused by increased traffic, inadequate equipment and lack of space.

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### **Vast Program of Public Works Approved in Peru**

Lima, April 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Government has approved an extensive program of public works, covering irrigation and highway construction. A six-year road construction and improvement plan has been approved, on which 20 million soles will be spent during the current year. A national plan of irrigation is also approved covering a wide range of projects throughout the country.

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### **Japanese Mission Visits Peru**

Lima, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A Japanese commercial delegation visited Lima recently to study the possibilities of re-establishing the exportation of Japanese bicycles to Peru.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### Canadian Chemical Firm to Have Joint Exhibit

A feature of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals section this year will be the joint exhibit of about 20 Canadian chemical firms, designed to show the magnitude and scope of Canada's chemical industry both in itself and in relation to its markets. Organized by a joint committee of the Society of the Chemical Industry (Canadian Section) and the Chemical Institute of Canada, the display will illustrate the growth and extent of the industry and its important relationship to a number of other industries, such as textiles, rubber, cosmetics, etc. This marks the first participation in the fair of Canadian chemical producers as a unit, although individual firms have exhibited in previous years.

The display will be centered around a "chemical totem pole" designed by a prominent Canadian artist and interpreter of folk lore. The totem depicts the Canadian chemical industry through symbolical reference. The figures follow original Indian carvings and represent several of the basic raw materials used in the industry.

The purpose of the exhibit is to acquaint overseas and domestic chemical users with the vast array of products available through Canada's chemical industry. Although it is impossible to display the thousands of products manufactured by the industry, a striking effect is achieved by combining traditional symbolism with modern display technique.

Among the products to be shown in the joint Canadian chemical exhibit will be coke and coke plant by-products, industrial chemicals basic to the aluminum industry, refined metals, heavy chemicals, chemical fertilizers, high purity metals and alloys, industrial and heavy chemicals produced from both coal tar and salt, specialized chemicals for textile, leather, rubber, paper and cosmetic industries, chemicals for food, detergent and match industries, fatty acids for every industry, agricultural chemicals, synthetic resin emulsions for adhesives, paints, textiles, and leather finishing and a wide variety of the latest plastic chemicals.

In this section, a Canadian aluminum manufacturer is showing an extensive range of products including aluminum acetate and alloys, aluminum foil, mouldings for bus and truck bodies, aluminum paint and powder, steel reinforced aluminum wire, castings, conduits and fittings, aluminum ingots and rivets.

A brass manufacturing firm is also showing a wide range of products. Listed for display are copper and copper alloy sheets, rods, tubes and special shapes; nickel, copper, brass and zinc anodes; bronze sheets, plates and other bronze items; brass and copper pipes; nickel sheets; condenser and refrigeration tubes composed of copper, brass and other copper alloys; welding rods and many other items.



Aluminum foil, sheet and strip, and foil packaging, consumer goods and roofing will be among the products of another Canadian firm. Wire rope, wire cloth and screens, perforated metals, aluminum wire insect screens, and many other wire products and cables for logging, mining, drilling, etc., will comprise a Canadian exhibit in this section.

A Canadian manufacturer of aluminum products for the building trades will show extruded aluminum sections, aluminum shapes, tubes, mouldings, and similar articles.

A United States steel company will exhibit steel strapping tools and equipment, fibre carton stitching machines and wire, hose clamps and fittings, steel wire brushes, flexible conduits for electric wiring, insulating materials, among other things.

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### **Japan Participating in Fair for First Time**

Japan is participating in the Canadian International Trade Fair for the first time this year. Some 55 Japanese firms will exhibit a wealth of goods ranging from bamboo baskets to bicycles under the auspices of the Japan Foreign Trade Institute and with the approval of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The goods to be exhibited were scheduled to leave Japan on April 30 for Vancouver, from where they will be shipped overland to Toronto in time for the fair's opening on May 28.

The Japanese exhibits will occupy a floor area of 1,200 square feet in the section devoted to recreational products and equipment. Not all of the products properly belong in this trade category, but will be included in it for the purpose of presenting a unified exhibit.

About half a dozen of the Japanese exhibitors are showing a wide selection of toys, including dolls and mechanical pieces. Three firms are showing bicycles and parts. Fine silk wearing apparel, such as lingerie, mufflers, blouses, slippers and scarfs, and silk piece-goods will be shown in quantity.

Among the food items to be shown are oranges and orange marmalade, jarred and canned fish, dried mushrooms and white bean paste. A number of bamboo products, including baskets, blinds, bird cages and even knitting needles will be shown.

Among the sporting goods are fishing rods, table tennis balls, telescopes, and binoculars. In the ornamental line, the Japanese are showing imitation pearls, artificial flowers, glassware, imitation fruits, sprays and similar articles. Included in the comprehensive Japanese exhibit will be elastic webs, model ships, materials for hat-making, sewing machines, optical goods, hardware, celluloid goods, Lauan plywood and magic boxes. A business office for handling inquiries and commercial transactions will be located within the exhibit area.

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### **New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment**

Wellington, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 182—18 three phase 110 kv. 1,000 mva. and 1,500 mva. circuit breakers for various substations.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on July 17, 1951. (Editor's Note—Copies of specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)



# Canadian Exports by Areas

	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	28.3	30.7	39.8	90.3	110.4	113.6
America.....	1.8	2.8	2.9	5.0	8.1	8.2
Africa.....	2.1	1.6	4.1	5.2	9.0	9.9
Asia.....	1.2	4.5	8.1	2.8	11.2	21.0
Oceania.....	5.0	2.8	5.1	12.8	9.8	11.0
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>163.7</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	22.9	155.6	191.0	59.9	418.1	533.2
Latin America.....	1.7	7.7	12.0	4.4	21.2	36.7
Europe.....	6.3	12.3	17.1	13.4	37.1	47.1
Other Foreign Countries.....	4.1	10.2	10.0	9.5	23.9	28.5
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>500.4</b>	<b>645.5</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>228.2</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>648.9</b>	<b>809.2</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	27,766	30,120	39,655	88,681	109,101	113,294
Gibraltar.....		5	72		72	185
Malta.....	52	565	35	153	1,214	96
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>(a)27,318</b>	<b>30,690</b>	<b>39,762</b>	<b>(a)90,339</b>	<b>110,387</b>	<b>113,575</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	652			1,536		
Bermuda.....	108	258	381	302	680	881
Barbados.....	87	277	299	246	682	1,008
Jamaica.....	350	709	668	1,148	2,074	1,992
Trinidad and Tobago.....	282	374	592	856	1,939	1,916
Bahamas.....	163	170	290	496	586	576
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		283	377		696	870
British Honduras.....	19	8	19	60	101	38
British Guiana.....	114	700	321	314	1,334	920
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>4,958</b>	<b>8,092</b>	<b>8,201</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,775	10	26	4,319	34	36
Union of South Africa.....		1,432	3,673		8,286	8,933
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	161	29	93	334	222	430
Gambia.....	2			4	10	3
Gold Coast.....	5	41	42	12	138	159
Nigeria.....	6	4	102	17	41	139
Sierra Leone.....	18	22	23	46	47	40
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	24	10	187	26	17
British East Africa.....	92	55	103	239	179	177
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>9,934</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

\*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	388	1,932	6,286	972	3,509	16,167
Pakistan.....		949	131		3,348	729
Ceylon.....		19	995		1,220	523
Aden.....		15	1		2	5
Federation of Malaya.....		385	125		1,259	1,804
Other British East Indies.....	1		711	2	15	
Hong Kong.....	414	530	504	643	1,854	1,771
TOTAL ASIA.....	(b) 1,235	4,532	8,095	(b) 2,808	11,207	20,999
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	3,123	2,707	4,595	8,709	7,289	8,449
New Zealand.....	1,802	116	496	3,910	2,434	2,341
Fiji.....	38	6	11	117	38	146
Other British Oceania.....	16		17	27	2	68
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	4,979	2,829	5,199	12,763	9,763	11,004
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	38,367	42,446	59,996	116,026	148,432	163,716
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	22,697	154,311	190,210	59,532	414,008	529,586
Alaska.....	22	69	57	30	170	178
American Virgin Islands.....	3	17	15	7	43	64
Hawaii.....	135	572	458	265	1,681	1,561
Puerto Rico.....	48	597	278	75	2,176	1,825
United States Oceania.....		8		3	51	31
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	22,905	155,574	191,018	59,912	418,129	533,245
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	281	57	571	887	358	1,433
Bolivia.....	8	68	103	25	169	1,110
Brazil.....	294	774	2,162	832	2,239	6,503
Chile.....	73	113	555	183	281	1,082
Colombia.....	110	1,024	897	277	2,081	2,779
Costa Rica.....	8	91	151	27	349	485
Cuba.....	97	1,119	1,930	271	3,554	4,805
Dominican Republic.....	152	283	382	214	801	1,088
Ecuador.....	1	92	235	9	174	826
El Salvador.....	3	93	149	13	273	431
Guatemala.....	17	166	178	31	619	669
Haiti (Republic of).....	11	240	265	26	690	634
Honduras.....	24	24	22	42	77	101
Mexico.....	302	1,006	1,435	738	2,406	5,537
Nicaragua.....	36	114	152	40	227	290
Panama.....	25	241	680	88	882	1,728
Paraguay.....		1	13	3	18	25
Peru.....	95	252	243	262	559	1,066
Uruguay.....	28	57	332	99	225	999
Venezuela.....	132	1,891	1,530	382	5,233	5,100
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,697	7,706	11,985	4,449	21,215	36,691
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....	4			5		
Austria.....	2	85	103	8	349	448
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	501	2,125	4,998	1,270	8,117	14,340
Bulgaria.....	1	9		2	65	7
Czechoslovakia.....	244	43	7	467	267	30
Denmark.....	26	54	255	91	211	350
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	36	251	257	82	317	366

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Cont.</b>						
France.....	956	1,960	2,806	2,261	6,119	5,617
Germany.....	1,307	795	982	3,092	1,487	3,723
Greece.....	189	125	201	190	308	995
Hungary.....		5	1		31	15
Iceland.....	1	99	128	2	134	167
Italy.....	295	890	967	396	1,743	3,555
Ireland*.....	500	1,294	1,747	1,505	2,294	3,718
Latvia.....	33			57		
Lithuania.....				1		
Netherlands.....	858	1,591	598	2,259	3,246	2,014
Norway.....	993	1,226	1,463	1,672	3,604	4,919
Poland.....	103	48	2	180	461	57
Portugal.....	11	214	377	32	1,790	1,031
Azores and Maderia.....		45	37		75	82
Roumania.....		45	1	16	46	1
Spain.....	18	554	46	19	3,029	175
Sweden.....	563	351	439	891	682	841
Switzerland.....	48	486	1,575	143	2,579	4,367
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	70	4		238	7	1
Yugoslavia.....	1	46	154	3	176	242
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>17,144</b>	<b>13,378</b>	<b>37,137</b>	<b>47,061</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....		21			49	3
Arabia.....		107	77		257	297
Belgian Congo.....	6	131	252	32	448	703
Burma*.....	10	1	2	43	1	18
China.....	389	322	18	632	1,183	35
Greenland.....		7	11		10	40
Egypt.....	30	951	51	69	1,103	254
Ethiopia.....		6	10		21	14
French Africa.....	19	265	259	33	691	501
French East Indies.....	2	1	3	7	20	14
French Guiana.....	1			2	4	
French Oceania.....	16	155	12	31	182	197
French West Indies.....	25		2	36	2	9
Madagascar.....	1	2		2	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	23	72	74	46	254	244
Iran.....	20	85	210	36	396	407
Iraq.....	4	5	99	16	12	143
Israel*.....	3	1,855	514	21	4,776	2,226
Jordan.....		1	26		25	51
Tripoli.....		225			225	191
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	2,659	3,551	5,341	6,860	6,208	12,691
Korea.....		362	1		784	2
Liberia.....	3	6	12	7	22	629
Morocco.....	22	131	319	29	440	603
Indonesia.....	75	10	433	184	1,349	1,055
Surinam.....	4	81	77	10	252	217
Netherlands Antilles.....	26	158	163	55	449	473
Philippines.....	166	756	854	453	2,878	4,281
Portuguese Africa.....	182	123	465	499	669	834
Portuguese Asia.....		13	1		23	16
Siam (Thailand).....	3	185	90	6	372	319
Canary Islands.....		2	1		19	5
Spanish Africa.....			1		51	4
Syria.....	7	151	528	18	223	1,562
Turkey.....	418	411	113	418	540	445
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>9,481</b>	<b>23,947</b>	<b>28,491</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>34,962</b>	<b>185,775</b>	<b>230,165</b>	<b>87,221</b>	<b>500,432</b>	<b>645,490</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>73,329</b>	<b>228,221</b>	<b>290,161</b>	<b>203,248</b>	<b>648,863</b>	<b>809,206</b>

\*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## German Dollar Export Bonus to be Eliminated

Frankfurt am Main, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The granting of a bonus of 20 per cent of dollar export proceeds to German exporters for the importation of goods will be discontinued after June 22, 1951, by virtue of a circular issued by the German Federal Ministry of Economics on March 22. The alleged reason for this measure is the necessity to provide the German export industry with the largest amount of dollars possible. All free dollar credits under this scheme must be utilized by October 22, 1951.

Goods, for which import licences will be granted to holders of free dollar accounts accruing until June 22, are restricted to some raw and semi-finished materials essential in the production of export goods. Included in the list are ferro-alloys, certain minerals, including asbestos, crude rubber, resins, fats and oils, certain chemicals, raw hides and skins, wood and wood pulp. Provision is also made for the authorization to import goods not included in the list, provided they are required for the production or packing of export goods and the applicant can assure the authorities that these goods are not intended for sale in Germany.

(Editor's note.—See *Foreign Trade* of August 19, 1950, concerning the original institution of the German dollar export bonus scheme).

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## Icelandic Fishermen May Use Dollar Export Proceeds for Imports

Oslo, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Icelandic fishing interests may utilize up to 50 per cent of the dollar proceeds from their exports, with the exception of cod liver oil, herring and herring products, for the importation of certain goods from the dollar area. Included in the list of authorized imports are syrup, antifreeze, brake fluid, skid chains, oil stoves, office machines, electrical equipment for motor vehicles, motor vehicle engines and spares, and aircraft and parts.

While permission from the Icelandic authorities is no longer required for the importation of these articles, they may be imported only if an Icelandic bank has allocated foreign exchange in advance to the importer necessary for payment. Canadian exporters should satisfy themselves that this procedure has been complied with before shipping goods to Iceland.

(Editor's Note.—The above scheme is independent of the licence-free importation of certain essential goods outlined in *Foreign Trade* of September 23, 1950, and February 17, 1951).

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City—Board of Trade.	
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.	
Saint John—Board of Trade.	

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Montreal—May 7-19.	Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.
Toronto—May 21-June 2.	Halifax—June 18-23.
Quebec City—June 5-9.	Charlottetown—June 25-26.
Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.	St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.
Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—June 12.	
Fredericton: Millville—June 13	

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### Number of Plants in Canadian Glass Industry Increased

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the glass industry of Canada, in 1949, amounted to \$42,398,000, an increase of five per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$40,364,000. One hundred and two factories were in operation during the year, giving employment to 5,854 persons who received \$13,126,000 in salary and wage payments, as against 95 plants with 5,918 employees earning \$12,497,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used totalled \$16,607,000 compared with \$15,101,000.

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### Production Value of Canadian Bag Industry Lower in 1949

Gross value of production of the Canadian cotton and jute bag industry, in 1949, amounted to \$27,755,000 as compared with \$32,061,000 in the preceding year. There were 34 establishments in operation during the year, one less than in 1948. These plants furnished employment for 1,262 persons who were paid \$2,211,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 1,360 employees earning \$2,270,000. Cost of materials used was \$23,274,000 against \$26,406,000.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada. Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—*Concluded*

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations April 30	Nominal Quotations May 7
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	-.2977	-.2136	-.2128
		Free	-.2085	-.0769	-.0766
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		-.0500	-.0498
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.3935	2.3830
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-.0228	-.0212	-.0211
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-.0238	-.0178	-.0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-.8396	-.6231	-.6205
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-.0544	-.0582	-.0575
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-.3022	-.2243	-.2234
Chile.....	Peso.....		-.0233	-.0136	-.0135
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-.5128	-.4299	-.4282
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-.1800	-.1907	-.1899
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0681	1.0637
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	-.0214	-.0213
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-.2084	-.1549	-.1540
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.00000	1.0681	1.0637
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-.0740	-.0647	-.0645
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	2.0572	3.0546
E. Salvador.....	Colon.....		-.4000	-.4273	-.4255
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.6944	2.6833
Finland.....	Markka.....		-.0062	-.0046	-.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-.0037	-.0030	-.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-.0073	-.0061	-.0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-.0201	-.0169	-.0168
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		-.3000	-.2543	-.2533
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0681	1.0637
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-.2000	-.2136	-.2128
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-.5000	-.5341	-.5319
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-.2519	-.1846	-.1838
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-.1541	-.0655	-.0653
India.....	Rupee.....		-.3022	-.2243	-.2234
Iran.....	Rial.....		-.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.9919	2.9787
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9919	2.9787
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.9919	2.9787
Italy.....	Lira.....		-.0017	-.0017	-.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9919	2.9788
Japan.....	Yen.....		-.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-.1157	-.1237	-.1232
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-.3769	-.2811	-.2799
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-.5308	-.5664	-.5641
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.9919	2.9787
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-.2000	-.2136	-.2128
Norway.....	Krone.....		-.2015	-.1496	-.1490
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-.3022	-.3228	-.3215
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0681	1.0638
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-.1538	-.0721	-.0718
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-.4975	-.5341	-.5319
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-.0400	-.0570	-.0569
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-.4702	-.3489	-.3475
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-.0916	-.0980	-.0976
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-.2783	-.2065	-.2057
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-.2336	-.2471	-.2462
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-.3571	-.3798	-.3782
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9919	2.9787
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9919	2.9787
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0681	1.0637
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-.6583	-.7031	-.7002
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-.2985	-.3188	-.3175
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-.0200		

• September 17, 1949.



# Torquay Conference

## Concessions Obtained from United States

Principal items of interest to Canada on which concessions were obtained under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay, in 1950-51:

### CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1	Acetic acid containing more than 65% acetic acid....	3¢ lb.	3¢ lb.
1	Chloroacetic acid.....	2½¢ lb.	1¼¢ lb.
1	Citric acid.....	17¢ lb.	8½¢ lb.
1	Formic acid.....	3¢ lb.	2.4¢ lb.
1	Phosphoric acid.....	2¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
1	Naphthenic acids.....	12½%	6¼%
1	Acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for	25%	12¢%
2	Acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, buty- lene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpoly- merized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the fore- going; all the foregoing not specially provided for (except vinyl acetate, polymerized or unpolymerized, and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom)....	6¢ lb. and 30%	3¢ lb. and 15%
3	Acetone and ethyl methyl ketone and their homo- logues, and acetone oil.....	20%	10%
5	All chemical elements, all chemical salts and com- pounds, all medicinal preparations and all combina- tions and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for (except ajinomoto and other monosodium glutamate preparations, ammonium silicofluoride, Haarlem oil, and products chiefly used as assistant in preparing or finishing textiles..	12½% or 25%	12½%
10	Fir of Canada.....	5%	2½%
21	Chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value.....	25%	12½%



# CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
23	Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free (except Haarlem oil), when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses, shall be dutiable at not less than.....	12½% or 25%	12½%
24	Brewers' yeast, containing 20% of alcohol or less.....	20¢ lb. and 25%	20¢ lb. and 12½%
26	Chloral hydrate.....	20%	17½%
27(a)	Coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for	7¢ lb. and 40%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Coal-tar products, not specially provided for, suitable for medicinal use.....	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Sodium benzoate.....	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Styrene.....	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 22½%
28(a)	Synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from any article provided for in paragraphs 27 and 1651.....	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 22½%
28(a)	Vanillin.....	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 22½%
29	Cobalt oxide.....	10¢ lb.	5¢ lb.
31(a)	Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations or mixtures containing cellulose acetate, except of acrytic resins not made into finished or partly finished articles: In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, and waste, all the foregoing.....	25¢ lb.	12½¢ lb.
31(b)	All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate): Transparent sheets over 0.003 but not over 0.32 inch thick.....  In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles.	25¢ lb.  30¢ lb.	22½¢ lb.  20¢ lb.
31(b)	Smokeless powder.....	60%	30%
34	Halibut-liver oil.....	10%	5%
37	Ethyl chloride, not over 10 per cent alcohol.....  Ethyl ether not over 10 per cent alcohol.....	15% lb.  4¢ lb.	7½ ¢ lb.  2¢ lb.
40	Formaldehyde solution or formalin.....	1¼¢ lb.	¾¢ lb.
40	Solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde.....	8¢ lb.	4¢ lb.
41	Pectin.....	25%	12½%
41	Casein glue.....	30%	15%
43	Ink and ink powders not specially provided for.....  Drawing ink.....	10%  15%	5%  7½%



# CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS—Concluded

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
46	Lead acetate, white.....	2½¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
	Lead acetate, brown, gray, or yellow.....	2¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
46	Lead nitrate, lead arsenate, and lead resinate.....	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
52	Seal oil.....	3¢ gal. plus 2-7¢ lb. I.R. tax.	3¢ gal. plus 1½¢ lb. I.R. tax.
52	Marine-animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for (except neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock, and except dogfish and other shark oils and dogfish-liver and other shark-liver oils).....	20% plus 3¢ lb. I.R. tax.	10% plus 1½¢ lb. I.R. tax.
52	Animal oils and fats not specially provided for, edible	20%	10%
53	Rapeseed oil.....	6¢ gal. and 4½¢ lb. I.R. tax.	5½¢ gal. and 2½¢ lb. I.R. tax.
53	Expressed or extracted vegetable oils, not specially provided for (except kapok seed oil and sunflower oil).....	20%	10%
63	Phosphorus.....	8¢ lb.	4¢ lb.
63	Phosphorus oxychloride..	6¢ lb.	3¢ lb.
66	Pigments, not specially provided for.....	25%	12½%
67	Barytes, crude or unmanufactured.....	\$3.50 ton	\$3.00 ton
	Barytes, ground or otherwise manufactured.....	\$7.50 ton	\$6.50 ton
70	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water.....	25%	12½%
72	Litharge.....	2½¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
72	White lead.....	2½¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
73	Synthetic iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for.....	15%	10%
81	Sodium sulphate, anhydrous.....	\$3.00 ton	\$1.50 ton
86	Strychnine and salts of.....	20¢ oz.	10¢ oz.
88	Tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of tin....	25%	12½%
95	Azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for.....	12½¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
97	Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood..	1¢ lb.	½¢ lb.

## EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

201(b)	Brick, n.s.p.f., not glazed or decorated.....	\$1.00 M	\$0.50 M
204	Magnesite, dead-burned or grain, and periclase.....	¾¢ lb.	¾¢ lb.
205	Manufactures of plaster of Paris.....	35%	17½%
207	Feldspar, crude.....	25¢ ton	12½¢ ton
217	Silica, crude, n.s.p.f.....	\$3.50 ton	\$1.75 ton



# EARTHS, EARTHWARE, AND GLASSWARE—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
207	Fluospar, containing above 97% of calcium fluoride..	\$5.60 ton	\$2.10 ton
207	Bentonite: unwrought and unmanufactured.....	75¢ ton	37½¢ ton
	wrought or manufactured.....	\$1.62½ ton	81¼¢ ton
207	Clays or earths artificially activated.....	¼¢ lb. and 30%	⅓¢ lb. and 15%
208(g)	Phlogopite mica waste and scrap, valued not more than 5¢ lb.....	15%	12½%
208(h)	Mica, ground or pulverized.....	15%	12½%
209	Talc, steatite, or soapstone, ground, washed, powder- ed, or pulverized, (except toilet preparations) valued not over \$14 per ton.....	10%	8¾%
212	China and porcelain sanitaryware whether plain white, painted, colored or decorated.....	60% or 70%	35%
214	Crushed or ground stone, n.s.p.f.....	10%	7½%
214	Feldspar, ground.....	15%	7½%

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:

301	Iron in pigs and iron kentledge.....	75¢ long ton	60¢ long ton
302(d)	Ferromanganese containing 4% or more of carbon....	⅓½¢ lb. on the metallic manganese content	⅔¢ lb. on the metallic manganese content
302(e)	Manganese silicon, containing not over 45% mangan- ese.....	1⅔¢ lb. on the manganese content and 15%	⅓½¢ lb. on the manganese content and 7½%
302(f)	Ferromolybdenum, metallic molybdenum, molyb- denum powder, calcium molybdate, and all other compounds and alloys of molybdenum.....	50¢ lb. on the molybdenum content and 15%	25¢ lb. on the molybdenum content and 7½%
302(i)	Ferrosilicon containing of silicon: 30% or more but under 60%.....	1½¢ lb. on the silicon content	1¢ lb. on the silicon content
	60% or more but under 80%.....	2¢ lb. on the silicon content	1½¢ lb. on the silicon content
	80% or more but under 90%.....	2½¢ lb. on the silicon content	2¢ lb. on the silicon content
302(i)	Silicon metal.....	8¢ lb. on the silicon content	4¢ lb. on the silicon content
302(j)	Silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon.....	5¢ lb.	2½¢ lb.
302(k)	Chrome metal or chromium metal.....	25%	12½%
302(l)	Chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper.....	25%	12½%
302(m)	Ferrophosphorus, ferrozirconium, zirconium ferro silicon, ferroboron, ferroaluminum vanadium, ferromanganese vanadium, ferrosilicon vanadium, and ferrosilicon aluminum vanadium.....	25%	12½%
302(n)	Barium, boron, strontium, thorium, vanadium and zirconium.....	25%	12½%
302(n)	Calcium.....	25%	17½%



# METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
302(n)	Titanium.....	25%	20%
302(n)	Alloys of two or more of the metals barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, vanadium, or zirconium.....	25%	12½%
302(n)	Calcium silicon and zirconium silicon.....	25%	12½%
302(o)	Alloys not specially provided for, used in the manufacture of steel or iron and containing not under 28% of iron, not under 18% of aluminum, not under 18% of silicon, and not under 18% of manganese.....	12½%	6¼%
304	Hollow bars and hollow drill steel: Valued over 5 but not over 8 cents per pound.....	¾¢ lb. and 15%	¾¢ lb. and 10%
	Valued over 16 cents per pound.....	¾¢ lb. and 15%	¾¢ lb. and 12½%
305(2)	The additional cumulative duty under paragraph 305(2), Tariff Act of 1930, on account of molybdenum over 0.2% contained in steel or iron shall be.....	65¢ lb.	35¢ lb.
316(a)	Wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, not specially provided for (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum).....	15%	12½%
316(b)	Ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, not specially provided for, or scrap, containing over 50% of tungsten, tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof:		
	Ingots, shot, bars, or scrap.....	30%	25%
	Sheets, wire, or other forms.....	40%	30%
318	Woven-wire cloth, gauze, fabric, or screen, made of any metal or alloy, not specially provided for:		
	With meshes finer than 30 but not finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling.....	3¢ sq. ft. 12% minimum 24% maximum	2½¢ sq. ft. 10% minimum 20% maximum
	With meshes finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling.....	30%	25%
322	Rail braces, and all other railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails.....	1½¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
326	Blacksmiths' tools.....	1½¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
327	Cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailors' irons, not including electric irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron.....	10%	5%
327	Castings or cast iron plates, machined or advanced, not made into articles.....	10%	5%
328	Welded cylindrical furnaces, and tubes and flues made from plate metal, whether corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced.....	25%	12½%
329	Chains and parts:		
	¾ inch or more in diameter.....	½¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
	Under ¾ but not under ⅝ inch in diameter.....	1¢ lb.	¾¢ lb.
334	Steel wool.....	10¢ lb. and 30%	5¢ lb. and 15%
340	Circular saws.....	20%	10%



# METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
341	Steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotpe plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass...	15%	12½%
341	Lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared.....	15%	12½%
343	Spring-beard needles.....	\$1.50 per M and 50%	75¢ per M and 25%
343	Latch needles.....	\$2 per M and 60%	\$1 per M and 30%
352	Tools of carbon steel for cutting metals.....	50%	25%
353	Transformers and parts.....	15%	12½%
353	Electrical signalling, radio, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., not specially provided for.....	15%	12½%
353	Electrical wiring apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.....	35%	17½%
353	Articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for:		
	Batteries.....	35%	17½%
	Electric motors, furnaces, heaters, and ovens....	15%	12½%
	Internal-combustion engines, carburetor type....	10%	8½%
	Television apparatus.....	15%	12½%
	Other articles, not specially provided for.....	15%	13¼%
359	Dental burrs.....	35%	22½%
368(g)	Taximeters and parts.....	45%	42½%
370	Pleasure boats valued not over \$15,000 each.....	15%	7½%
370	Internal-combustion motor-boat engines (except non-carburetor type weighing over 2,500 pounds each)...	15%	8½%
372	Cash registers.....	15%	12½%
372	Printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), bookbinding machinery, and paper-box machinery.	25%	12½%
372	Knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery.....	40%	20%
372	Cream separators valued over \$100 each.....	25%	12½%
372	Apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide.....	15%	10%
372	Internal-combustion engines of the carburetor type	10%	8½%
372	Machines for making paper pulp or paper.....	15%	10%
372	Machines and parts, not specially provided for.....	15%	13¼%
374	Aluminum, and alloys in crude form (except scrap) ..	2¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
377	Bismuth.....	3¼¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
382(a)	Bronze powder not of aluminum.....	14¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
391	Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds	1½¢ lb. on lead content	¾¢ lb. on lead content.



# METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
392	Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, Babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for.....	2½¢ lb. on lead content	1⅞¢ lb. on lead content
392	Lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glazier's lead, and lead wire.....	2⅜¢ lb. on lead content	1⅝¢ lb. on lead content
393	Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc.....	¾¢ lb. on zinc content	¾¢ lb. on zinc content
394	Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs, and zinc dust.....	⅞¢ lb.	⅞¢ lb.
396	Mechanics' hand tools.....	45%	22½%
397	Blow torches and incandescent lamps, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline	22½%	12½%
397	Cooking and heating stoves of the household type, not specially provided for.....	22½%	12½%

## WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF:

405	Plywood, Douglas fir.....	40%	20%
405	Plywood, Birch.....	20%	15%
405	Plywood, other except birch, alder, red pine, Douglas fir, Parena pine, Spanish red cedar, okume, baboon, and except plywood with face ply of western red cedar.....	40%	20%
406	Blocks or sticks, heading and stave bolts, hubs for wheels.....	5%	2½%
407	Beer barrels or kegs, empty.....	15% <sup>n</sup>	7½%
407	Packing boxes and shooks, n.s.p.f.....	15%	3½%
412	Paint brush handles.....	15%	10%
412	Broom and mop handles, not less than ¾ inch in diameter, not less than 38 inches long.....	15%	10%
412	Canoes and paddles.....	15%	10%
412	Carriages, drays, trucks and other vehicles, horse drawn.....	16⅔%	10% <sub>c</sub>
412	Ice hockey sticks.....	15%	10%
412	Tobaggaans.....	15%	10%

## AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS:

701	Tallow.....	⅓¢ lb. plus 1½¢ lb. I.R. tax	⅓¢ lb. plus ⅓¢ lb. I.R. tax
702	Sheep and lambs.....	\$3.00 head	75¢ head
706	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen, not specially provided for except edible offal.....	6¢ lb. 20% minimum	3¢ lb. 10% minimum



# AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
707	Cream.....	20¢ gal. on annual quota of 1.5 millions gal. 56.6¢ gal. on excess of quota	15¢ gal. on annual quota of 1.5 millions gal. 56.6¢ gal. on excess of quota
708(c)	Malted milk and compounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream.....	35%	17½%
710	Cheese, cheddar.....	3½¢ lb. 17½% minimum	3¢ lb. 15% minimum
710	Cheese, not elsewhere provided for.....	5¢ lb. 25% minimum	5¢ lb. 20% minimum
714	Horses, not for breeding or immediate slaughter: Valued not over \$150 per head.....	\$10 head	\$7.50 head
714	Valued over \$150 per head.....	15%	8¾%
717(a)	Mackerel, fresh, whole or beheaded or eviscerated or both.....	¾¢ lb.	½¢ lb.
718(a)	Sardines, not skinned or boned, but smoked before canning, packed in oil, valued over 18 but not over 23¢ lb.....	20%	15%
718(b)	Fish cakes, balls, and puddings, canned, not in oil...	12½%	6½%
718(b)	Sardines, canned, not in oil, weighing with containers not over 8 oz.....	12½%	10%
718(b)	Salmon, canned.....	25%	15%
719(4)	Herring, pickled or salted, in containers not airtight: Weighing not more than 15 lbs. each..... Weighing more than 15 lbs. each.....	15% ½¢ lb. net weight	12½% ¾¢ lb. net weight
720(a)	Fish, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, weighing not more than 15 lbs. each: Herring (except hard dry smoked)..... Other (except salmon, herring and ground fish)...	1¢ lb. 10%	½¢ lb. 6½%
721(b)	Razor clams, canned.....	10%	7½%
721(b)	Clam chowder, clam juice, and juice in combination with other substances.....	35%	17½%
721(d)	Caviar and other fish roe (except sturgeon): Boiled and canned..... Not boiled nor canned.....	15% 10¢ lb.	7½% 5¢ lb.
724	Corn or maize: certified hybrid seed.....	25¢ bu.	12½¢ bu.
726	Oats, unhulled, ground.....	25¢/100 lbs.	12½¢/100 lbs.
726	Oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, etc.....	10% 40¢ minimum 80¢/100 lbs. maximum	10% 20¢ minimum 80¢/100 lbs. maximum
728	Rye malt.....	30¢/100 lbs.	22½¢/100 lbs.
728	Rye flour and meal.....	30¢/100 lbs.	22½¢/100 lbs.
730	Mixed feeds, including canned dog food with grain...	5%	2½%
732	Cereal breakfast foods, n.s.p.f.....	10%	5%



U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
736	Blueberries: Frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved (not including in brine or dried, desiccated or evap- orated).....	10%	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ %
742	Grapes, other than hothouse, July 1 to February 14..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cu. ft.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cu. ft.
752	Cantaloups, Aug. 1 to Sept. 15.....	25%	20%
753	Tulip bulbs.....	\$3 per M	\$2 per M
753	Lily bulbs.....	\$6 per M	\$4.50 per M
753	Other bulbs, roots, rootstocks, etc.....	10%	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
762	Sunflower seed.....	2¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
763	Vetch seed other than hairy.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
764	Cauliflower seed.....	25¢ lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.
764	Flower seeds.....	3¢ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.
764	Carrot seed.....	3¢ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.
764	Parsnip seed.....	3¢ lb.	2¢ lb.
764	Garden and field seeds n.s.p.f.....	2¢ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.
766	Beets, fresh (other than sugar).....	10%	5%
770	Onion sets.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lb.
774	Cauliflower, Aug. 6 to Oct. 15.....	25%	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
774	Radishes, Sept. 1 to June 30.....	25%	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
775	Cucumbers, pickled.....	25%	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
781	Mustard seed, whole.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ lb.

### SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES

802	Whiskey (except Irish and Irish types and Scotch and Scotch types).....	\$1.50 pf. gal.	\$1.25 pf. gal.
805	Fluid malt extract.....	\$1.00 gal.	.50¢ gal.
805	Malt extract, solid or condensed.....	60%	30%
806(a)	Grape juice, grape syrup and similar grape products: Containing or capable of producing less than 1% alcohol.....	70¢ gal.	45¢ gal.
	Containing or capable of producing more than 1% alcohol.....	70¢ gal. and \$5 per pf. gal.	45¢ gal. and \$2.50 pf. gal.

### TEXTILES:

923	Manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, in- cluding fishing nettings.....	40%	30%
1001	Flax straw.....	\$1.50 ton	75¢ ton
1001	Flax tow.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lb.



# **TEXTILES—Continued**

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1105	Wool wastes: Noils, carbonized.....	17¢ lb.	16¢ lb.
	Thread or yarn waste.....	11½¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
	Card or burr waste, not carbonized.....	10½¢ lb.	9¢ lb.
1107	Wool yarns.....	30¢ lb. and 20%	30¢ lb. and 15%
1203	Thrown silk yarn.....	20%	10%
1204	Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk thread or yarns, not specially provided for.....	40%	20%

## **PAPERS AND BOOKS:**

1402	Leather board, or compressed leather, counter board and solid fibre shoe board.....	10%	7½%
1405	Surface coated paper, embossed or printed.....	4½¢ lb. and 10%	2½¢ lb. and 10%
1405	Gummed papers.....	5¢ lb.	2½¢ lb.
1405	Boxes of paper etc. covered or lined: With cotton or other vegetable fibre.....	5¢ lb. and 10%	2½¢ lb. and 10%
	With paper.....	5¢ lb. and 5%	2½¢ lb. and 5%
1406	Labels and flaps printed in metal leaf.....	60¢ lb.	30¢ lb.
1409	Hanging paper, not printed.....	7½%	5%
1410	Printed matter not of foreign authorship.....	15%	10%
1413	Pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, surface lined, or plate finished.....	10%	7½%
1413	Ribbon fly catchers.....	27½ %	20%

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

1502	Lacrosse sticks.....	10%	7½%
1502	Ice skates and parts.....	15%	12½%
1502	Roller skates and parts.....	15%	10%
1506	Paint brushes.....	50%	25%
1513	Toy games, containers, favours and souvenirs.....	70%	50%
1513	Toys having a spring mechanism.....	70%	50%
1513	Miscellaenous toys and parts.....	70%	35%
1514	Manufactures of artificial abrasives.....	10%	5%
1527	Stampings for jewellery of metals other than gold or platinum.....	80%	40%
1530(b)	Glove and garment leather.....	15%	10%
1530(b)	Cattle side upper leather: grains.....	12½%	10%



# MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1530(e)	Men's or boys' boots and shoes, having molded soles laced to uppers, etc.....	40¢ pair; 5% minimum; 20% maximum	10%
1530(e)	Boots, shoes and other footwear, with uppers and soles in chief value of wool felt.....	35%	17½%
1530(e)	Skating boots and shoes, McKay sewed, attached to ice skates.....	15%	12½%
1537(b)	Rubber heels and soles.....	25%	12½%
1539(b)	Manufactures of plastics having a synthetic-resin or resin-like binder, not elsewhere provided for.....	35¢ lb. plus 30%	25¢ lb. plus 20%
1541(a)	Organs and pianos and parts (except pipe organs).....	40%	20%
1541(a)	Pipe organs and parts.....	15%	10%
1548	Peat moss.....	50¢ ton	25¢ ton
1555	Waste, not specially provided for.....	7½%	4%
1558	Fatty acids, not specially provided for.....	15%	10%
1558	Unenumerated manufactured articles.....	20%	10%

## FREE LIST

1695	Horses and mules for immediate slaughter.....	Free	Free
1700	Dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.....	Free	Free
1719	Vanadium ore or concentrates.....	Free	Free
1722	"Other" moss, seaweed and vegetable substances....	Free	Free
1732	Rapeseed oil for mechanical or manufacturing purposes	Free plus 4½¢ lb. I.R. tax	Free plus 2½¢ lb. I.R. tax
1791	Typewriters.....	Free	Free
1803(3)	Evergreen Christmas trees	Free	Free
2491(a)	Other inedible animal oils, inedible animal fats and inedible animal greases, n.e.s. (other than those in para. 52)	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.

## Shipping Activities in Danish Ports Increased

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of vessels that called at Danish ports during 1950 totalled 76,113 with an aggregate tonnage of 19.4 million net registered tons, as compared with 70,457 vessels of 17.4 million tons in 1949, and 90,784 vessels of 17.7 million tons in 1938. The larger number of vessels shown for 1938 is accounted for by the fact that the 1938 figure also includes calls made by ferries and very small vessels, which only slightly influenced the tonnage figure. There has also been a steady increase in the amount of goods loaded and unloaded at Danish ports, the figures for 1938, 1949 and 1950 being 13.2, 13.6 and 15.5 million tons respectively in the case of unloaded goods, and 4.6, 5 and 5.2 million tons respectively for loaded goods.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

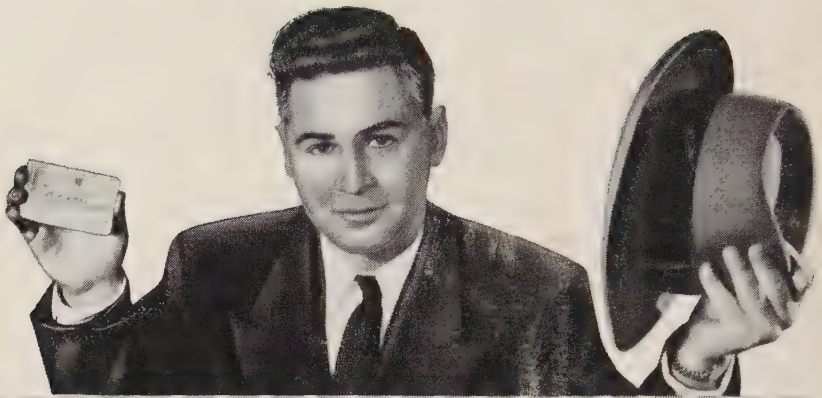
Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

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**JUNE, 1951**



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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, MAY 19, 1951

No. 229





## Notice to Subscribers

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 19, 1951.

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Eight hundred baby chicks were flown recently from Toronto to Rome for distribution by the Italian Department of Agriculture to poultry breeders throughout the country. They arrived in good condition, and were quite lively on reaching the Eternal City. The first shipment of baby chicks from the Hamilton area arrived in Rome the early part of 1947, and was well received, being followed by a second consignment in June of that year. Canada exported 679,000 baby chicks last year, 640,000 of which were sent to the United States. The remainder were shipped to Bermuda, Jamaica, Cuba and St. Pierre-Miquelon.

*Photo by Associated Press.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Argentine Industry Has Expanded Materially During Past Decade

*High tariff protection before and after the war has favoured development—Contraction has occurred in agriculture—Expansion limited by shortage of foreign exchange and world shortages of raw materials.*

By Hubert E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**B**UENOS AIRES—Favoured by high tariff protection before and after World War II, and by minimum competition during that conflict, the expansion of Argentine light industry and the contraction of agriculture have been the main features of economic conditions in Argentina in the last decade. National production and income figures give conclusive evidence of the growing importance of industry in the Argentine economy. On the basis of the 1935 price index, the gross value of national production, i.e. of agriculture and industry (excluding mining) rose from approximately 4.26 billion pesos in 1939 to 5.40 billion pesos in 1947, an increase of 26.8 per cent. The share of industry in these totals increased from 45 per cent to 52 per cent. Since 1941, this share of industry has increased still further.

According to the 1947 national census, 46 per cent of the national income in 1946 was derived from industry while 23 per cent came from livestock and about 22 per cent from agriculture. The official statistics covering the industrial expansion accomplished between 1935 and 1947, the latest year for which figures are available, are:

## Industry in Argentina

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Raw Material Employed (In '000 Pesos)	Value of Finished Product (In '000 Pesos)
1935 .....	37,362	437,816	1,861,347	2,987,806
1937 .....	45,263	539,525	2,686,706	4,053,062
1939 .....	49,160	581,599	2,796,812	4,331,504
1941 .....	52,445	684,497	3,702,033	5,575,539
1943 .....	59,765	820,470	4,872,135	7,516,593
1946 .....	84,895	1,056,673	7,372,333	14,793,358
1947 .....	102,000	1,151,000	.....	.....

Using the index of employment as a yardstick, (1937 equals 100), the fastest growing industries, during the decade were chemicals, with an index of 199; building materials, 163; and food products, 162; while the index of industry in general stands at 149.

## Industrial Output Rose Sharply During War

In spite of curbed imports of fuels, raw materials and equipment during World War II, industrial output rose sharply. Production of a wide variety of goods formerly imported was commenced during that period, mainly consumer goods for domestic consumption. At the same time, existing domestic industries, such as the textile and paper industries, excluding newsprint, succeeded in increasing output. This progress probably would have been greater had imports of machinery not been curtailed by the lack of foreign exchange and by the world shortage of industrial equipment. The lack of domestic sources of supply of fuels, basic ores of adequate quality and/or accessibility, and other raw materials coupled with the limited size of the domestic market have hampered the development of heavy industries.



## Attempts Being Made to Attract Foreign Capital

The Argentine authorities are currently making serious attempts to attract foreign capital. This is accomplished by the state intervening in industrial production itself. National industries are granted various advantages, such as preferential rates of exchange, high tariff protection, special allotments of foreign exchange to import raw materials and capital equipment, and special agreements covering the remission abroad of initial capital, dividends and profits.

Indirectly, the government has assisted the establishment of foreign industries by creating the Argentine Industrial Credit Bank (Banco de Crédito Industrial). This official credit organization grants long-or short-term credits to local industrialists, with or without guarantee.

The industrial activity of the state is exercised by four main government entities:

1. The National Direction of State Industries (Dirección Nacional de Industrias del Estado), consists principally of a number of important industrial concerns established by parent German firms and which the Argentine Government expropriated during the last war. These factories chiefly produce pharmaceutical products, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus, alcohols, metal structures, boilers, electrical equipment and appliances, incandescent lamps, and building materials.

2. The Military Factories (Fabricaciones Militares) produce armament of the country's military forces. However, an unknown percentage of the output is purely industrial in nature and some of this civilian production caters to the requirements of various government departments. These numerous factories manufacture various types of steel, tungsten and chromonickel alloys, laminated steel and copper, electrolytic zinc, minium, electric motors, electric sewing machines, etc.

3. The Petroleum Control Board (Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales) exploits many oil wells in different regions of the country and operates refineries as well as a fleet of tankers.

4. The National Direction of Hydropower is a more recent entity which will exercise considerable influence on the country's economy. This state body co-ordinates its activities with the government's Five-Year Plan and is concerned with the installation of electrical equipment and power stations.

In a few years' time, the state will become a comparatively heavy producer of power, not only in the industrial centres of Buenos Aires and Rosario, but in other parts of the republic. This is a factor which is bound to affect private industry to a certain extent.

## Argentine Production of Hydro-Electric Power

	Total Production of Electricity (In million KWS)
1945 .....	2,976
1947 .....	3,576
1949 .....	4,121
Jan.-June, 1950 .....	2,151

## Private Initiative Has Contributed to Expansion

While state intervention and/or assistance has played and continues to exercise an important influence on Argentine industrial activities, private initiative has contributed to industrial expansion by improving manufacturing methods and increasing output. The following enumeration by main branches of manufacturing activity is indicative of the diversification new industries have brought to the national economy: Wheatstraw



and wood cellulose; papers and cardboards; rayon; wool; cotton; stockings; carpets, industrial dyes; textile machines; laminated iron; steel and copper; structural steels; boilers; steel tubes; alcohols; industrial chemicals, such as calcium carbide, caustic soda, chorine, etc.; pharmaceutical products; electrical equipment and appliances; electric motors and accessories; diesel motors; pumps; machine tools; tires and tubes; woodworking machinery; plywood; tiles, glass, bricks, mosaics and other ceramic products; cement; lime; fibro-cement; sewing machines; typewriters; bicycles; medical, surgical instruments and apparatus (X-rays; microscopes, thermometers, etc.); household appliances such as radios, washing machines, cookers, stoves, refrigerators, grinders, etc.; tobacco; leathers; paints and varnishes.

### Argentine Industrial Production

	Unit	1945	1949	1950 (Six months)
Beer .....	Litres	257,000,000	374,000,000	181,000,000
Wines .....	Litres	210,000,000	1,070,000,000	1,250,000,000
Cotton yarn .....	Metric tons	64,000	70,000	33,000
Rayon yarn .....	Metric tons	4,189	6,501	3,321
Stockings, etc. ....	Pairs	63,000,000	73,000,000	35,000,000
Canvas shoes .....	Pairs	35,000	43,000	17,000
Cellulose .....	Metric tons	33,000	26,000	14,000
Paper .....	Metric tons	99,000	111,000	65,000
Cardboard .....	Metric tons	44,000	56,000	30,000
Sulphuric acid .....	Metric tons	71,000	77,000	38,000
Alcohols .....	Litres	52,000,000	85,000,000	31,000,000
Soaps .....	Metric tons	123,000	162,000	90,000
Caustic soda .....	Metric tons	12,000	14,000	7,000
Aluminum sulphate ...	Metric tons	33,000	44,000	22,000
Tires .....	Units	97,000	755,000	370,000
Tire tubes .....	Units	16,000	805,000	357,000
Shoes .....	Pairs	24,000,000	29,000,000	13,000,000
Portland cement .....	Metric tons	1,087,000	1,444,000	774,000
Electric refrigerators ..	Units	6,000	19,000	12,000
Incandescent lamps ...	Units	8,000,000	19,000,000	9,000,000
Electric motors .....	Units	17,000	30,000	25,000
Phonograph records ..	Units	2,137,000	7,147,000	3,947,000

Argentine industry depends to a marked degree on foreign sources of supply for its requirements of raw materials and heavy machinery. While this situation may be alleviated in coming years, the bulk of Argentine needs for raw materials will continue to be imported from abroad, due to the complete lack of certain essential primary products in Argentina and the inaccessibility of others.

### Chile Authorizes Free Import of Cashmeres from Spain

Santiago, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the free import of cashmeres from Spain. In addition, importers will be authorized to import cashmeres from other countries to an equivalent of 10 per cent of those imported from Spain. To determine this latter figure, imports from January 1, 1951, will be consulted.

### Chile Will Supply Petroleum to Uruguay

Santiago, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has been signed with the general manager of the National Petroleum Company of Uruguay (ANCAP) for the supply from the Chilean oil wells of 240,000 c.m. of petroleum, for the period September, 1951-October, 1953, at a total value of US\$5 million. This will make a total purchase from Chile of US\$8.4 million. The agreement signed stipulates that purchases may be amplified as the production in the Magallanes oil wells increases.



# Gold-Mining Industry Essential To Economy of South Africa

*Gold used increasingly for purchase of industrial raw materials—Exports of semi-processed and processed gold were £27 million higher in value last year than in 1949—Devaluation has caused serious rise in operating costs—South Africa keenly interested in prospect of higher official price for gold.*

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

JOHANNESBURG.—As a very important division of South Africa's mining industry, the production and sale of gold by the Union during 1950 played its traditional part in supporting the economy, though not quite to the same extent as in former years. This adjustment in the relative role played by gold mining is the result of the increased world demand for base metals and industrial minerals which reached record levels during the year. Nonetheless, gold mining remained indispensable as a foreign purchasing power, in maintaining reserves, and as an important attraction for foreign capital for mining, industrial and public works development.

Prior to devaluation in September, 1949, the Union's reserves of gold and foreign exchange had dwindled to dangerously low levels, the value of gold as a settler of adverse trade balances having been seriously affected by high import charges relative to the price of gold. Devaluation relieved the pressure to a good extent, but the adverse trade balance, even at the improved level of today, is still subject to price and other influences overseas. Gold has been used to an increasing extent for the purchase of industrial raw materials. During 1950 nearly 64 per cent of the total value of materials purchased was financed by gold.

## Gold is Important Item in Export Trade

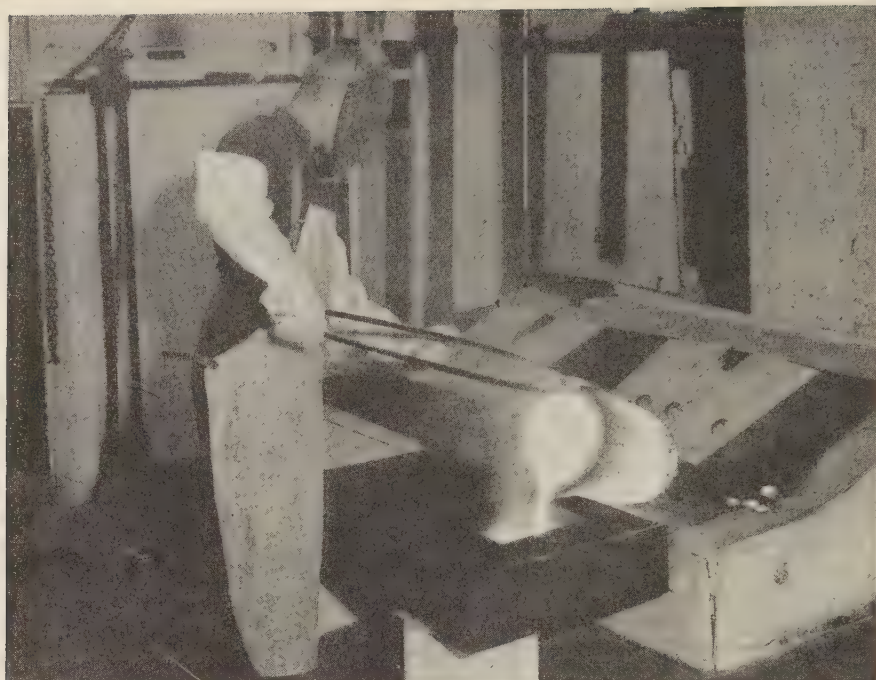
Gold is also an important item in South Africa's growing export trade, semi-processed and processed gold shipments during 1950 reaching approximately £37·7 million out of a record export trade total of £250 million. At this figure, the semi-processed and processed exports came to about £27 million higher than in 1949. Premium sales of gold brought in additional revenue for the main producers to the amount of £2·1 million, as against £1·1 million in 1949.

## South African Gold Milling and Yield

Year	Ore Crushed Tons	Gold Recovered	
		Dwt. per Ton	Total Oz. Fine
1941 .....	67,255,450	4·130	14,039,912
1942 .....	66,979,700	4·053	13,761,035
1943 .....	59,952,900	4·097	12,460,666
1944 .....	58,504,400	4·039	11,992,717
1945 .....	58,897,600	3·997	12,213,545
1946 .....	56,927,500	4·024	11,917,914
1947 .....	53,712,300	3·982	11,197,638
1948 .....	55,285,700	4·012	11,574,871
1949 .....	56,881,550	3·942	11,708,013
1950 .....	59,515,200	3·759	11,659,280

The above tonnages and grade figures refer only to the large producers. Total production, however, includes output of the miscellaneous small producers.





South Africa—Pouring molten gold at a mine on the Rand.

#### Value of South African Gold Production

Year	Average Price Per Oz. Fine	Total Value
1941 .....	168/—	£116,978,499
1942 .....	168/—	114,455,214
1943 .....	168/—	103,585,046
1944 .....	168/—	99,623,168
1945 .....	172/3	101,847,382
1946 .....	172/6	99,249,814
1947 .....	172/6	92,740,023
1948 .....	172/6	96,174,355
1949 .....	*172/6	110,617,436
1950 .....	248/3	139,491,029

\*Between June 1 and September 19; thereafter until the end of the year 248/3 per fine ounce.

#### Devaluation Caused Rise in Operating Costs

While devaluation brought relief to the overall economic situation, in that the value of gold production was stepped up substantially, it also began a rising scale of operating costs which today is regarded as the most serious aspect of the industry. The average working costs in 1949 were 27/— per ton milled. In January, 1950, the figure was 28/3 per ton, and by December, 1950, had risen to 30/7 per ton. The total working costs for the year rose to £88 million, as against £76·7 million in 1949. During the year there were no major stoppages of work, but pressure for the granting of higher wages—one cause of higher operating costs—was maintained. Another important factor was the effect devaluation had on the costs of imports, particularly from the hard currency areas. Prices received a further upping shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Despite this rise in operating costs, however, the increase in operating profits during 1950 is reckoned at 45 per cent, the direct result of devaluation. Other effects of this persistent uptrend in working costs is the



gradual eliminating of low-grade milling, and the intensification of the search for higher grade at more expense. If the process is continued it could seriously reduce the life of the industry.

As in the case of other gold producing countries, South Africa is keenly interested in the prospect of a higher official price for gold, in fact she is the chief promoter of such an increase. A growing percentage of her production, in the form of processed and semi-processed metal, is being sold on the free market. This percentage today is put at over 40. The price in the opening days of 1951 reached \$44.50 per ounce in Europe and about \$55.00 in the Far East. There is much speculation as to the future developments.

#### **Sales of Other Minerals Broke All Records**

Sales of other minerals by South Africa last year broke all records, according to statistics recently published by the Mines Department. The sales of coal in 1950 totalled 28.8 million tons, valued at £14.8 million, as compared with 27.6 million tons, valued at £10.1 million, in 1949. Platinum sales were of the order of 105,750 ounces at a value of £2.1 million, which compares with 94,092 ounces at £1.3 million in 1949. The demand by the United States for manganese ore is reported to be responsible for raising South African sales of this mineral from 793,971 tons, valued at £2.4 million, in 1949, to 831,145 tons, valued at £3.3 million, in 1950. The figures for the first month of 1951 appear to indicate that a very good start has been made for the current year. If sales continue at the January level new high records will be created.

---

#### **Output of Canadian Tobacco Industry Had Higher Net Value**

Output of Canada's tobacco manufacturing industries had a net value—selling values less excise duties and taxes—of \$113,334,066 in 1949, a gain of six per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$107,076,810. The gross output—selling values including excise duties and taxes—amounted to \$323,932,471, as compared with \$307,203,607, an increase of five per cent.

Production of cigarettes in 1949 totalled 17,053,442,000 with a gross value of \$255,713,618, as compared with 16,071,779,000 at \$240,838,123 in 1948. Output of smoking tobacco amounted to 26,202,733 pounds valued at \$47,313,008, as against 26,337,329 pounds worth \$46,606,959.

---

#### **Mexican Metal Production Maintains Average Volume**

Mexico City, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Mexican production of five leading metals in the first two months of this year was up to 1950 averages. Production of gold reached 28,960 troy oz. in January, and 32,151 in February, as compared with the monthly average of 34,012 last year. Silver production was 3.65 million troy oz. in January, and 5.25 million in February, against a 1950 average of 4.12 million troy oz. Copper production was 2,999 metric tons in January and 4,411 in February, as against an average of 5,142 metric tons last year.

Lead production reached 24,328 metric tons in January, and 24,503 in February, as compared with a monthly average of 19,840 metric tons during 1950. Zinc production amounted to 12,602 metric tons in January, and 17,677 metric tons in February, against an average during 1950 of 18,392 metric tons.



# Proposals Invited for Construction of New Zealand Pulp and Paper Project

*Direction and management of project to be left in private hands, but government will provide part of capital—Required initial investment estimated at £14 million, plus an additional £3 million for further development—Facilities provided by government will include new deep water harbour, additional railway lines and houses for employees.*

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

WELLINGTON, April 24, 1951.—Proposals have been invited by the New Zealand Government for the purchase, for 75 years, of 23 million cubic feet of exotic soft woods annually from the Kaingaroa State Forest, and, in co-operation with the New Zealand Forest Service, the development of an integrated plant embodying a sawmill, pulp mill and newsprint mill. The plant is to be constructed at Murupara which is 42 miles from Rotorua. It is estimated that an initial investment of £14 million sterling, including working capital, will be required and an additional £3 million will be necessary for further development. Direction and management is to be left in private hands, but the government plans to provide part of the capital.

The government will be spending an additional £14 million to provide public facilities to service the project. These include a new deep water harbour to be built at Mt. Maunganui, near Tauranga. This port, when completed, will be only 90 miles by rail from the proposed plant. An additional 42 miles of railway has also to be constructed, and will give direct access to all North Island markets and ready access to the new port for the South Island and overseas markets. The greater part of this new railway will connect Murupara with the main line at Edgecumbe, but a small additional line will be necessary from the port at Mt. Maunganui to connect with existing lines. Approximately 700 dwellings will be required for workers at the integrated plant, and the government will erect 400 of these houses for those employees who are unable to provide their own homes. To house forest personnel and various others not employed by the purchaser, 650 dwellings will be required. The government will assume responsibility for these houses to the extent that rental houses are necessary. Other works, such as the construction of hydro-electric transmission stations and various necessary facilities, will also be done by the government.

## No Difficulty Expected in Finding Export Markets

The North American consultants, who have been advising the government on this scheme, suggested a basic plant using 23 cubic feet annually and which is expected to yield 70 million board feet of sawn timber, 50 thousand long tons of newsprint, 10 thousand long tons of printings and writings and 25 thousand long tons of sulphate pulp. This compares with New Zealand's consumption of 35 thousand long tons of newsprint, printings and writings, 8 thousand long tons of pulp, and 10 million board feet of lumber. It will, therefore, be necessary to develop export markets. No great difficulty is expected in this as Australia alone could easily absorb the total exportable surpluses.

Exhaustive studies have been carried out for some years by local and overseas experts into the technical, economic and engineering aspects of the integrated plant, and copies of all reports are available to those



wishing to submit proposals. In order to expedite construction of the main logging mill, the government is prepared to proceed before the successful tenderers are able to commence operations, and appropriate adjustments can be made later.

The purchaser will be required to build an integrated plant in accordance with the plans accepted by the government, and has the right to obtain an additional 5 million cubic feet annually within 10 years of the acceptance of the memorandum of agreement. This will make a total of 27 million cubic feet. Until the additional 5 million cubic feet is accepted by the purchaser, the right is reserved to dispose of this quantity in any way the government sees fit.

The Kaingaroa State Forest is the largest man-made forest in New Zealand, and one of the largest concentrations of annual wood growth in the world. The average haul of timber to the proposed plant will be less than 20 miles, and the raw material can be supplied in perpetuity. There is no intention of selling any part of the growing forest, and the annual cut will be strictly limited to the annual growth. Low cost of raw materials and the large output of the proposed plant are expected to allow its products to compete at world parity prices on both New Zealand and Australian markets. Export outlets will be a fundamental feature of the enterprise, but the government expects that local users will be given an opportunity of purchasing, at world parity prices, such pulp and paper products as they require.

The venture is to be financed by the issue of debentures up to one-half of the necessary finance, and the remainder is to be provided by shares. The government is prepared to purchase debentures to an unspecified amount, but reserves the right to subscribe 15 per cent of the share capital. The purchaser must issue shares to the value of £200,000 to the New Zealand Government, in consideration of expenditure incurred for development, but the remaining portion of the 15 per cent will be paid by the government in cash.

The only manner in which the government will participate in the management or operation of the company is in the appointment of one director. It is hoped that 15 per cent of the share capital will be raised in New Zealand, but this is not a specific condition. Overseas investors are to have the right to transfer their annual net profit in the venture from New Zealand.

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#### **Chilean Exchange Operations to be Solely on Cash Basis**

Santiago, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Forward exchange operations, which had been authorized by the Foreign Trade Council of Chile, have now been prohibited so as to avoid the speculation said to have resulted from that type of operation. All purchases and sales must now be strictly on a cash basis.

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#### **B.W.I. Supply Officers Meet to Discuss Trade Problems**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A meeting of the supply officers of the British West Indies colonies opened in Barbados on April 16, under the chairmanship of Prof. C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptrollers for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Among matters to be discussed, it is understood, were the liberalization of European-West Indies trade; the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which was instituted on January 1, 1951 between the British West Indies, Canada and the United States; and the effect of the serious international situation on supplies to the Caribbean area.



# Finances of the Belgian Congo Were Buoyant in Past Year

*Budget remains eminently sound in spite of heavy expenditures under Ten-Year Plan—Large government revenue derived from part ownership in large corporations and high export taxes—Import licences were granted freely, but export controls were tightened.*

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—Although the Ten-Year Plan for the Belgian Congo, which is just getting under way, calls for very heavy public and private expenditure, the budgetary position of the colony remains eminently sound. In fact, the finances of the colony are in such good shape that it was enabled, with reserves it had accumulated, to embark on its ten-year plan before the parliament in Belgium had actually approved special funds. Large government revenue is derived from part ownership in many of the large corporations, chiefly mining, which are in excellent financial condition. With high prices prevailing on world markets, it is possible for the government to levy high export taxes.

A ten-year plan for the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi, involving the equivalent of US\$60 million, is also being drawn up. Here the economic position is not so strong and credit will not be so easy to obtain.

As a result of its favourable circumstances, the Belgian Congo was able, during the year, to float a loan, in Switzerland, which was immediately over-subscribed. Bearing interest at four per cent, it fetched a premium of 101 to 102 per cent. The loan is repayable in ten years and amounts to 60 million Swiss francs.

The export taxes, besides providing about one-third of the colony's revenue, are used as a control to encourage processing of raw materials before export. This is accomplished by putting a high export tax on the raw product and a lower one on the processed product. These taxes are also intended to be flexible and to cushion the producers against violent drops in world prices. Past budgetary surpluses have also been set aside with this in view.

Marshall Aid has, in view of these favourable circumstances, hardly been necessary in this country. The only steps taken along these lines were a road building loan for \$1.7 million from the "Pool of Overseas Territories Development Funds", and a loan of approximately the same amount by ECA to the mining company "Géomines", to be repaid in scarce minerals mined by that company.

## Import Licences Freely Granted

Import licences were required in 1950 for all goods, but were freely granted. Import controls were not invoked against Canada or other supplying nations, with the exception of Japan. Controls were maintained chiefly as a safeguard against dumping by Japan, and also to enforce commercial agreements into which Belgium and its colony had entered with other European nations.

However, export controls were tightened in order to maintain, by government action, a reasonably high quality of exports, and thus earn for the colony a better reputation and price for its produce on world markets. The export of certain edible crops, such as manioc and rice,



was prohibited in certain seasons from specified provinces to prevent hunger and an unduly high cost of living. Export controls were also used to prevent goods purchased with hard currency being re-exported.

### **Native Consumers are Conservative in Taste**

There were no startling developments in the merchandising field. Native demands are turning more and more towards quality articles. But the native population, the only outlet of importance for consumer goods, is still very backward and not sufficiently educated to be reached easily by the usual forms of sales promotion. One method, which is used with some success, is the printing of pictures of a product on cloth which is then sold to the native women for wearing apparel. The large mining and plantation companies can still regard their own working population as an assured market for goods offered by their trading affiliates. But the natives are very conservative in their tastes and usually dislike innovations. Most of these companies can best be reached through their main offices in Brussels. There has been a marked movement towards incorporating companies under Belgian Congo instead of Belgian law. However, this does not mean, necessarily, that there is any change in the buying arrangements which often remain in the hands of the Brussels office. The white population, numbering approximately 52,000, includes many nationalities and, therefore, does not represent a large market.

The official cost of living index in Leopoldville for January 1, 1951, reached a record of 265·4 (1935 equals 100). Most of the elements of the index rose more than this percentage over the intervening years. Elements which did not were cigarettes, amusements and schooling. This is supposed to be based on the budget for an average white household, and not a minimum budget. The movement of the index in recent years has been: January 1, 1947, 220; January 1, 1948, 233·4; January 1, 1949, 249·4; January 1, 1950, 263·4; January 1, 1951, 265·5.

A comparison of the long-term trends in Belgium and the Belgian Congo shows that, on the basis of 1935, the Belgian cost of living figure stood much higher, at 400, in last November. The different trend was natural because, in 1935, nearly everything had to be imported into the colony. Now many things, especially heavy articles, are made locally. This relative situation does not alter the fact that the absolute cost of living in the colony is much higher.

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### **Commercial Plane Visits Chile on Demonstration Flight**

Santiago, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The commercial aircraft "Sealand G-AKP", constructed by the British firm, Short Brothers and Harland Ltd., of Belfast, recently arrived in Chile on a demonstration trip. It will remain in Chile one week and continue by the south of Chile to Argentina and thence to other South American countries.

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### **Canadian Leather Footwear Industry Had Record Production Value**

Gross value of production of Canada's leather footwear industry rose to a record \$116·5 million in 1949, an increase of 10·6 per cent over the previous peak figure of \$105·3 million in 1948. Two hundred and eighty-four establishments were in operation during the year, giving employment to an average of 22,290 persons who received \$36·7 million in salaries and wages, as against 292 plants employing 21,265 workers earning \$32·5 million in 1948. Cost of materials used was \$61 million against \$56 million.



# High Quality Iron Ore Deposits Being Developed in Venezuela

*Ore shipments expected to reach 2,000,000 tons annually at outset, and build up to 3,000,000 tons per year—Deposits found in State of Bolivar estimated to contain more than 500 million tons of high grade ore.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

CARACAS.—The existence of high quality iron ore in Venezuela has been known for many years. Because of the availability of other more accessible deposits throughout the world, production efforts in this country until recently have not been successful. With the decline in supplies of quality ore from the Mesabi Range in the United States, interest in the development of the Venezuelan deposits has again arisen and present prospects for large-scale production are very promising.

The Iron Mines Company of Venezuela, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co. of the United States, after nine years of preparatory work requiring an investment of close to \$50 million for the construction of two special ports, a 30-mile railway, roads, airfield, workers' houses, and the installation of machinery, is now ready to begin shipping ore to Baltimore, Maryland. First ore shipments are scheduled to leave Venezuela in the early part of 1951 and are expected to reach 2,000,000 tons annually at the outset, gradually building up to 3,000,000 tons per year. The deposits of the Iron Mines Co. of Venezuela located at El Pao, in the State of Bolivar, have been averaging 58-68 per cent Fe, 0.1-0.6 per cent silica, 0.08-0.27 per cent manganese, 0.09-2.65 per cent alumina, and up to 0.20 Ti O<sub>2</sub>. Proven reserves in the principal ore body being worked by the company are conservatively estimated at 70 million tons.

The Orinoco Mining Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Co. of the United States, has also located and proven extensive deposits of iron ore, averaging 60-65 per cent Fe., in the State of Bolivar. Official estimates place the quality of high grade ore proven to be more than 500 million tons. The construction of a port, a 55-mile railway, airfield, housing, dredging of the Orinoco River, and installation of machinery is being planned, which will necessitate an expenditure of approximately \$250 million. It is probable that the necessary preparatory work will take about four years before actual exports commence.

A Swiss company, operating under the name of Swiss Iron Mines Co. of Venezuela, and also the Republic Steel Co., of the United States, are reported to be interested in developing iron ore deposits in the Guayana area.

Venezuela has a very direct interest in the United States legislation regarding the project for the deepening of the St. Lawrence River. Completion of this seaway would likely make Labrador and Quebec iron ore a strong competitor with Venezuelan and Chilean ore, in the Midwest and Atlantic steel-producing areas of the United States.

The U.S. Steel Co. is reported to be considering the establishment of a new \$500 million steel mill at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, which would use, in part, iron ore from the Company's Venezuelan deposits south of Ciudad Bolivar.



# Trade Notes

## ARGENTINA

### Argentina Increases Rates for Letters and Telegrams

Buenos Aires, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—As from April 16, 1951, Argentine postage for ordinary inland letters and to countries comprised in the American Postal Union and Spain, will be 20 cents for the first 20 grams, and for abroad, 45 cents. For inland printed matter the rate will be 10 cents for the first 100 grams; books printed in Argentina, 5 cents up to 100 grams; and post-cards, 15 cents. Other rates have been similarly increased.

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### Argentina to Permit Imports of Sulphur

Buenos Aires, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Economy has opened an import quota of 30,000 tons of sulphur for the current year. Import permits will be issued by that ministry.

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### New Oil Wells Sunk in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine State Oilfields (Y.P.F.) announced recently that 12 new oil wells have been sunk in Comodoro Rivadavia giving a daily average production of 523 cubic metres. In Plaza Huincul, two new wells are now in operation, yielding 35 cubic metres per day.

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### Sales of Radio and Television Sets in Canada Higher

Sales of radio receiving sets, including television, in Canada in 1950 increased eight per cent over the preceding year, but were still about six per cent below the postwar peak reached in 1947. Units sold in 1950 totalled 788,200 listed at \$72,108,000, a new high annual value, as compared with 728,700 units valued at \$55,324,000 in 1949.

There were 29,600 television sets sold in 1950 valued at list prices at \$12,948,000. Statistics on the sales of TV sets were first collected in September, 1949, and the total for the four months ended December of that year was 4,200 valued at \$1,684,000. Radio sales in 1950 totalled 758,600 units valued at \$59,160,000 as against 724,500 at \$53,640,000 in 1949.

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### Blast Furnace Opened in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A second blast furnace was opened on April 10 at the Palpala steel works in the province of Jujuy in northwest Argentina. It was constructed by the Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares, the government entity in charge of industrial expansion for military uses, and has an annual capacity of 18,000 metric tons. The ore is produced from mines at nearby Zapla. The new furnace raises output at the plant to 36,000 tons yearly. Gradual expansion of the industry through the addition of new furnaces is contemplated.

Production does not nearly cover Argentine steel consumption of about one million tons per year. The Minister of War stated at the inauguration that the policy was to continue importing steel, which is actually cheaper than that produced in the country. The steel produced at Palpala will be distributed as follows: national defence, 50 per cent; public works, 16 per cent; and private industry, 34 per cent.



## **Argentine Meat Being Shipped to Great Britain**

Buenos Aires, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Argentine frozen beef is again being loaded for the United Kingdom for the first time since last July. The first shipments, under the terms of the Anglo-Argentine Protocol, signed April 21, are at present being taken aboard the *S.S. Paraguay Star* and the *S.S. Alcantara*. As the latter is the faster ship, it is expected that she will be the first to arrive in the United Kingdom with Argentine meat. Both ships will carry only about 1,200 tons each, as much of their refrigerated space is already taken up by fruit consignments. The first ship carrying entirely meat is expected to be the *S.S. Drina*, which will take a full cargo of 5,400 tons. It is also expected that the *S.S. Memel* will be despatched to the Patagonian ports for mutton.

As the packing plants are filled to capacity with meat for export, shipments will move rapidly during the coming months. The packers have also requested ranchers to send in heavier consignments of cattle in order to step up the slaughter.

There will be no chilled meat moving for a time, as neither the packers nor the ships are as yet conditioned for this trade.

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## **Argentina Imports Spruce from Rumania**

Buenos Aires, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Economy announced that spruce, imported by the government from Rumania, will be marketed shortly. Local firms, which imported pine spruce between 1937 and 1950, are qualified to purchase stocks.

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## **Great Britain Sets Specifications for Argentine Chilled Beef**

Buenos Aires, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—By an exchange of letters between representatives of the Argentine and British Governments at the signing of the new protocol to the Anglo-Argentine Agreement, the following specifications and arrangements have been agreed upon for chilled beef shipments to the United Kingdom.

1. *Quality*—Quarters to be prepared for shipment from carcasses of young steers of the Argentine official gradings J, U1 and U2. Cold dressed weight of carcasses should not be less than 480 lbs., nor exceed 720 lbs.

2. *Dressing*—To be carried out according to best Argentine commercial standards. No quarters should be hotclothed. Kidneys, kidney nobs and tenderloin to be left in hind quarters. Thick skirts to be removed. Any excess channel fat must be removed from hind quarters. Sides to be quartered between tenth and eleventh rib.

3. *Marking*—The inspection legend should be placed on the outside hind quarter and fore quarter flank and the troop number should be placed on the inside hind quarter flank and the inside of the ribs of fore quarter on or about the eighth rib. As regards marking on the outside wrapper, both hinds and fores should be stencilled in black with the name of the shipper and words "chilled beef" along with the serial number. Net weight of beef at the time of shipment to be marked in black near the middle of the bag corresponding to the inside of the quarter.

4. *Wrapping*—All of the quarter to be wrapped in a single stockinette with an outer hessian cover, the latter to be a minimum quality of 8 ounces.

5. *Inspection*—Similar arrangements shall apply to chilled beef as regards survey in the United Kingdom as at present exist for frozen beef.



## Argentina Expects Another Record Cotton Crop

Buenos Aires, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—With the cotton harvest now under way in the northern provinces, it is expected that Argentina will have another record crop this year. The trade estimates production at 145,000 metric tons of fibre, which is approximately 15,000 tons higher than the record crop last season. Encouraged by high prices and the government program to increase output, growers have been extending the area planted to cotton. The steady climb in cotton fibre production is shown in the following figures:

Season	Fibre Production (metric tons)
1944-45 .....	74,014
1945-46 .....	61,687
1946-47 .....	72,282
1947-48 .....	85,000
1948-49 .....	98,500
1949-50 .....	130,200
1950-51 .....	145,000

## Argentina Establishes Subsidy on Seed Grain

Buenos Aires, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to intensify agricultural production during the coming season and improve the quality of the grain crops, the Ministry of Agriculture has been authorized to invest 42 million pesos in the subsidy of seed grain. This compares with 19 million pesos invested in a similar program last season. The Ministry will purchase 1.2 million 60-kilo sacks of seed grain from registered growers, and offer them to producers at subsidized prices. "Original" seed wheat will be purchased by the Ministry at 34 pesos per sack on railcar at station of origin, and will be sold to producers at 31 pesos per sack at station of destination. These prices compare with 29.5 and 22.5 pesos, respectively, last year. Corresponding prices are likewise established for 1st, 2nd and 3rd multiplication seed, and for flax, oats, barley and rye.

The Ministry is also authorized to establish prices for the purchase and sale of seed corn, sunflower, rice, alfalfa and other forages, and to buy, either in the local market or abroad, forage seeds for multiplication on a contract basis with registered growers. The Ministry will also buy high quality seed grain of the 1950-51 harvest for multiplication, paying the current official or market price, as the case may be, plus the following bonus per 100 kilos: wheat 10 pesos; flax 13 pesos; corn 11 pesos; sunflowerseed 10 pesos and rice 17 pesos.

## AUSTRALIA

### Australian Trade With Canada Higher in Value

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australia's exports exceeded imports by £109.7 million, in the eight months ended February 28. Exports in the period increased in value by more than 54 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1949-50. The total amount was £573.3 million, compared with £370 million in the same period of 1949-50. Imports cost £463.5 million, compared with £328.6 million last year. Australia's favourable balance for the eight months to February, 1950, was £41.4 million.

Exports to Canada during the period were valued at £8.3 million, as against £5.5 million for the corresponding period of 1949-50. Imports from Canada amounted to £10.7 million, compared with £8.9 million for the same period of last year.



### **European Timber Quarantined in Australia**

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Cargoes of timber from Europe are in quarantine in Sydney and Melbourne, owing to the sirex wood wasp having been discovered in them. The cost of treatment of the cargoes in Sydney is estimated to be £15,000. Timber merchants in both cities are pressing for relaxation of the quarantine order. They claim that the wasp is not a danger to Australian forests and that disruption of timber imports would throw house-building and other construction programs into chaos.

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### **Australian Customs and Excise Revenue Higher**

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian customs and excise revenue for March was £13,673,796, bringing the total for nine months of the current financial year to £120,639,971. This was an increase of £14,039,548 over the corresponding period of 1949-50.

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### **Proximity Fuse to be Manufactured in Australia**

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian radio factories are preparing to mass-produce proximity shell and bomb fuses. These fuses, developed by Britain and the United States during the war, explode the shell or bomb when it is close to the target. Normal contact fuses have to hit the target before the missile explodes. Research work on the fuse has been undertaken by the Department of Supply as part of its development program. It is understood that at least one radio factory in New South Wales will soon be ready to mass-produce the fuses.

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### **Australia Will Export to West Indies**

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—An official of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture has announced that £3,500,000 worth of Australian goods are expected to be sold in the West Indies this year. This trade has been built up, since the war, from almost nothing.

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## **BRAZIL**

### **Brazilian Cement Production Figure Announced**

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture's total production figure for cement in 1950 is given as 1,381,976 tons, valued at Cr\$769.3 million. The principal manufacturing states are São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Sul and Espírito Santo.

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### **Brazil Has Shortage of Tinplate**

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that Brazil's yearly requirements of tinplate are in the neighbourhood of 100 thousand tons, of which Volta Redonda can supply about 38 thousand tons. This means that 62,000 tons have to be imported, mainly from the United States. The quota allotted to Brazil by that country for the first three months of the year was, however, only 10,500 tons. The authorities are endeavouring to have a minimum allocation of 16,000 tons per quarter established, but should this not be possible, supplies are likely to be restricted to the canning industry.



### **Size of Current São Paulo Cotton Crop Estimated**

São Paulo, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the latest official estimate, the current São Paulo cotton crop will total 224,000 tons of ginned cotton. Brazil is depending on its exports to Britain to clean up the sterling backlog. Private sources put the crop at a slightly lower figure.

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### **New Oil Refinery Planned at Capuava, Brazil**

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract was signed last week between Refinaria e Exploracao de Petroleo Uniao S.A., and Hydrocarbon Research Inc., for the erection of an oil refinery with a daily capacity of 20,000 drums at Capuava, in the district of Santo Andre, São Paulo. Work is expected to begin in about two months, and will probably be concluded in about two years.

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### **Santos-São Paulo Pipeline Near Completion**

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Santos-São Paulo pipeline has already reached its final stages of construction. Assembly of the line for light oils, gasoline, kerosene and diesel oil is expected to be concluded by July of this year. Assembly of the line for fuel oil, however, will not be completed until the end of the year.

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## **BRITISH GUIANA**

### **British Guiana Sugar Cane Yield Lower Last Year**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of sugar in British Guiana during 1950 amounted to 195,651 tons (including 2,090 tons made from farmers' canes), and exceeded the 1949 production by 21,415 tons. The average yield per acre of the 61,612 acres of estates canes reaped, was 3.12 tons. This yield was less than the 3.22 tons in 1949 and 3.25 tons in 1948. Sugar exports in 1950 totalled 173,127 tons, as compared with 173,813 tons in 1949. The price of export sugar in 1950 was £30.10s (\$146.40) per ton c.i.f. Of this amount, the sum of £2.15s (\$13.20) was allocated to reserve funds.

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### **Copra Grading System Introduced in British Guiana**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—There was an increase in the production of coconuts in British Guiana in 1950, despite the heavy floods early in the year. The area under cultivation was 33,700 acres, a slight increase over the previous year. The number of nuts produced was over 51 million.

The production of copra was 4,130 tons, 1,343 tons more than in 1949. A system of grading copra was introduced during the year, and payments were made strictly according to grade. A copra grading inspector was appointed to supervise and ensure the proper assignments of grades. The revised prices per ton for copra were: £42 for Grade 1, £40.16.8 for Grade 2, and £38.10.0 for Grade 3.

Other by-products of the coconut manufactured in 1950 were, 424,864 gallons crude oil, 602,438 gallons edible oil, 2,709,917 lbs. soap, 292,745 lbs. margarine, 35,165 lbs. lard substitute, and 2,725,767 lbs. copra meal.

A total quantity of 77,940 gallons of coconut oil, composed of 36,190 gallons of refined oil and 41,750 gallons of crude oil was exported during 1950.



### **Gold-Mining Production in British Guiana Declined Last Year**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana's gold production for 1950 was 13,740 ozs., compared with 21,098 ozs. for 1949, a decrease in production of 7,358 ozs. This decline in production was due to the cessation of operations by the Axel Johnson Mine in the Barama, and the closing down of the Cuyuni Goldfields, Ltd., in November.

The operation of the new dredge of the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., at Tumatumari, has been delayed owing to the Essequibo River being very low, and as a consequence, the transportation of heavy pieces of electrical machinery had to be held over. The Barima Gold Mining Co. (Canada) Ltd., has completed arrangements to install a dredge at its concession at Arakaka, Barima. The Tikwah Mining Corporation Ltd., are installing a cyanide plant at Peters Mine, Puruni District, to treat tailings, and it is hoped that it will start producing about June, 1951.

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### **New Plans for Gold Mining Development in British Guiana**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—New plans for the development of the gold properties in the Potaro district, owned by the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., at a cost of £562,000 has been announced. The directors of the company have concluded an agreement with the Colonial Development Corporation whereby the corporation will provide the greater part of the money needed for an intensive program.

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### **British Guiana Rice Shipped in Cartons**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of 5,600 boxes, each containing 24 attractively designed 2½-pound cartons bearing the label "Demerara Whole Grain Rice", left British Guiana for Jamaica in March. Two similar shipments will follow shortly. The transaction was arranged between the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board and a commercial firm in Jamaica.

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### **British Guiana Diamond Production Larger in 1950**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Diamond production in British Guiana during 1950 totalled 37,462 metric carats, as compared with 34,789 metric carats in 1949, an increase of 2,853 carats. The total declared value of the stones exported during the year, as shown in the customs export returns, averaged \$36.81, while the corresponding value for 1949 was \$34.59.

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### **British Guiana Flies Emergency Meat Supplies to Trinidad**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad received 6,000 pounds of fresh meat by air from British Guiana a few days ago. This cargo represents the first of five such emergency shipments which will come forward in the near future. Shipments of frozen meat from both Australia and New Zealand, which were expected in the colony at the beginning of this month have not yet arrived. This is the second time in a few months that British Guiana has shipped emergency supplies of meat by air to Trinidad.



## INDIA

### **Ferro-Manganese Plant to be Set Up In India**

Bombay, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A ferro-manganese plant is to be set up in the Province of Orissa and will be completed by the end of 1952. This plant is designed to smelt a minimum of 25,000 tons of ferro-manganese annually. India produces and exports large quantities of high grade manganese ore and this proposed exploitation of medium and low-grade ore has received encouragement from the Government of India, which is providing 10 per cent of the proposed capital and will be represented on the board of directors. Provision is being made for the participation of additional Indian capital, but the bulk of the required investment is to be provided by Brainard International Company of the United States. The United States company will also furnish technical assistance. Considerable scope exists for establishment of similar enterprises in India.

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### **Indian Ports Announce Shipping Marks Requirements**

Bombay, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Calcutta port officials have requested overseas shipping companies to notify foreign consignors that shipping marks on packages weighing more than one ton, 18 cwt., intended for discharge at Calcutta, should be stencilled on each and either side of the package to facilitate proper identification, clearance and delivery to consignees. The Bombay Port Trust has not taken similar action, but considers that this is in line with present requirements that all packages must be adequately marked so as to be easily identified

## NORWAY

### **Norwegian Financial Position Favourable**

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—During February Norway received Marshall Aid totalling a little over \$4.6 million. Since the ECA scheme was introduced, Norway has received merchandise in respect of the ECA for a total sum of 1,300 million kroner. The net deficit of Norway vis-à-vis the E.P.U. was \$3.5 million for February.

The Norwegian Cabinet has put forward a proposal regarding the assessment of income taxes, which, if adopted, means that taxes of private individuals will be assessed on the basis of the income of the current year. As regards limited companies and similar institutions, taxes will be assessed on the capital and income of the preceding year, as hitherto.

In accordance with the monetary reform introduced in the autumn of 1945, a certain part of the bank notes in circulation and the balances of current accounts at the banks were transferred to blocked accounts ("Riksinnskudd"). At the end of 1950 the total balances of these accounts amounted to about 5.5 million kroner. It has now been decided to place the blocked accounts at the free disposal of the holders as from September 9, 1951.

The government accounts for the first six months of the budget year 1950-51 show that total expenditures amounted to about 1,314 million kroner, and total revenue to about 1,444 million. For this period there is, therefore, a surplus of about 130.6 million kroner.

The Norwegian foreign trade figures for the month of February were quite favourable, showing an excess of imports over exports of 53 million kroner, as against 144 million kroner in January, 1951, and 68 million kroner in February, 1950.



### **Norwegian Mining Company to Re-commence Operations**

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—It is expected that the Norwegian mining company, A/S Sydvaranger at Kirkeness, Northern Norway, whose plant was completely destroyed during the last war, will re-commence mining operations at the beginning of 1952. It is planned to reach a total annual output of 500,000 tons of iron ore, but it is intended to increase production gradually until a total output of 1,000,000 tons annually is reached. The total investments in this company amount to 140 million kroner.

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### **Norwegian Industrial Output Set Record in February**

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian industrial output was higher in February than at any previous period. This was chiefly due to the very great activities in the herring oil and fish canning industries in connection with the large catches of herring during the winter fisheries. The index for the total industrial output in February was 165 (1938 equals 100). The index for the export industries was 174 as against 154 in February last year, and for the domestic industries 161 as against 155 in February 1950.

### **LIMA**

#### **French Capital to be Invested in Peruvian Steel Plant**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A French syndicate has undertaken to install an iron and steel plant at the Port of Chimbote, at an estimated cost of \$10 million to \$12 million, with a projected output of 60,000 tons of steel per annum. There are large deposits of anthracite coal in the Santa and Chuquicara valleys in the Chimbote region, which are already being exploited. Plans for the development of the Mancora iron ore deposits are already well advanced. Two French engineers are already engaged in preliminary surveys in Peru, while French factories have started work on the manufacture of the required equipment.

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#### **Peru Has Favourable Balance of Trade**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Peru's foreign trade during 1950 shows a favourable balance of trade of US\$6,968,672, as compared with a deficit of US\$13,573,495 in 1949. The volume of exports also shows an increase of more than 50,000 tons over 1949.

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#### **Peru Buys Destroyers from the United States**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Government recently acquired three escort destroyers from the United States at US\$3,329,000.

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#### **Subway Projected for Capital of Peru**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The idea of a subterranean transportation system has been considered in Lima for a number of years. However the present government has decided to proceed with the project. Plans are only in a preliminary stage, but will include an integral system of subway routes which gradually will be extended. No estimates as to the cost of such a project have been made public so far.



### **International Bank Mission has Arrived in Peru**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Three members of the Technical Mission of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development have arrived in Peru to study specific irrigation and agricultural projects, with a view to a possible loan to this country from the Bank.

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### **Peru Increases Her Gold Reserves**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Peru has now a total reserve of more than 24 tons of gold, worth US\$27,045,113. This is in keeping with the Peruvian policy of strengthening the country's currency.

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### **Peru Shipping Manganese Ore to United States**

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The second shipment of high-grade manganese ore from recently discovered rich veins in the Peruvian Sierra will be on its way to the United States shortly. Located 75 kilometres inland from the station of Tirapata, first stop after Pucará on the lines of the Southern Railways of Peru, the mines comprise 16 separate properties at an altitude of 4,500 metres in the huge Department of Puno. Construction of a road from Tirapata to the mines and erection of workers' camps was begun in February, 1950. Today, approximately 125 workers are employed. By September 1950, the first shipment of ore was made, and the Mining Bank of Peru loaned the mining interests the necessary capital to expand their operations.

## **TRINIDAD**

### **Trinidad Brewery Expands Storage Facilities**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Caribbean Development Company has almost completed the extension of its beer brewing plant. Thirty-two additional tanks are being installed. This makes a total of 68 tanks in which beer will be kept when completed. Up to the present time, beer is being brewed four times per week on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. On each brewing an average of 1,789 gallons of beer are handled and preserved for three months before being marketed. With the new extension, which it is hoped will be completed by the end of May, it will be possible to carry on brewing eight times per week instead of four, thereby doubling the output. It will also mean that an additional amount of hops will be imported from countries of Northern Europe. The present hops grains are obtained from Denmark.

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### **Marketing is Critical in Trinidad Oil Industry**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Manager of Antilles Petroleum (Trinidad) Limited stated recently that "nine-tenths of Trinidad's oil must be disposed of overseas," and pointed out that, "the continuation of the major contribution by the oil industry to the local economy is dependent on the Trinidad oil companies being able to effect sales in highly competitive markets all over the world."

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### **Trinidad Seeks Loan in London**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad and Tobago are now attempting to raise a \$12 million loan under the Five-Year Economic Development Program on the London market.



### **Trinidad Embarks on Five-Year Economic Program**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The legislature approved, on February 15, a \$38 million Five-Year Economic Program. It also passed a bill empowering the government to raise loans to finance these projects. The government plans to finance the Five-Year projects with \$28 million from overseas loans, \$12 million this year and \$16 million in 1953, as well as \$4 million from Colonial Development and Welfare and \$6 million from surplus balances.

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### **Trinidad Fears Setback in Development Plans**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Shortages of certain essential raw materials may cause a severe setback to Trinidad's efforts to increase the pace of its industrial developments. The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce has stated that Trinidad is already feeling the impact of the defence programs undertaken by the free nations of the world to counteract Communist aggression.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **Assets and Liabilities of South African Reserve Bank Announced**

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Reserve Bank liability of £201,244,944, as at April 13, was covered by the following items, foreign bills discounted, £93,641,864; gold coin and bullion, £73,144,457; government securities, £18,781,854; and miscellaneous assets, including non-government securities, domestic bills and subsidiary coinage, £15,676,769.

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### **South African Cost of Living Continues to Rise**

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The advance in cost of living, as shown by the official index based on retail prices for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, has continued and reached 166·4 during February (Base 1938 equals 100). As compared with 103·4 in December, 1940, and 153·2 in the same month of 1949, there has been a consistent monthly increase in each of the eight months to February, 1951. The index which was 159·8 in July, 1950, advanced to 165·2 in December and to 165·6 in January.

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### **Liberalization of South African Import Controls Urged**

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The half-yearly meeting of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries has urged an immediate liberalization of the import control regulations to allow "open-licence" importation of essential industrial requirements, while supplies are still available overseas. "In the face of world competition for essential requirements, industrial concerns should be placed in a position to lay in stocks for at least eighteen months, if and where they could secure them." Added urgency is argued for such relaxation due to the prospect of the extension of international control to further commodities.

In support of the recommendation, the February 2 relaxations were criticized as insufficient, while it was emphasized that capital inflow was continuing at an accelerated rate. The total net inflow in 1950, £76 million against a prewar rate of movement of £10 million per annum, was an underestimated factor in appraising South Africa's ability to meet overseas commitments.



## **Synthetic Motor Spirit Plant Planned in South Africa**

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Ruhrchemie works at Oberhausen propose to erect an £8 million chemical works for the production of synthetic motor spirit, which will have an initial output of 200,000 tons per annum. According to the report, the equipment will be supplied mainly by West German firms. The plant will produce fuels and lubricants by the new Ruhrchemie process.

## **UNITED STATES**

### **Boston Leads in Television Sets Per Capita**

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Now near the 650,000 mark, the number of television sets in the Boston area, on a per capita basis, exceeds that for any other city in the United States. The monthly gain locally is more than 30,000. Total retail sales of all commodities in metropolitan Boston are now at the rate of more than \$2,500 million a year.

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### **Maine Potato Growers May Shift to Livestock**

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A partial switch to livestock by Maine potato producers was indicated by a recent survey in Aroostook County. A suggestion of what may happen when potato price supports are lifted was given by the results, which showed that 60 per cent of the farmers in the area intend to increase their dairy and beef herds. Natural supplies of grass and roughages would aid the livestock industry in the county.

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### **Concentrated Milk Given Market Test in Boston**

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Milk concentrated to one-third its normal bulk is now reaching consumers here. It is packaged and distributed in the same manner as regular milk. A new process, using low temperatures and pressures, removes most of the water content. The addition of two quarts of tap water to one quart of the concentrate produces three quarts of reconstituted milk which looks, smells, and tastes like natural milk. The new product allows great savings in space, cuts costs of distribution, will remain fresh for a full month under normal refrigeration, and may be used undiluted as a substitute for cream.

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### **Canned Fish for Infants Produced in Massachusetts**

Gloucester, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Canned codfish, so finely strained that it can be incorporated into an infant's formula, is being produced by a local fisheries concern. A result of considerable research, the novel food is one of many new products developed by the Massachusetts fishing industry.

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### **Record Texas Spinach Cargo Flown to Boston**

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A plane loaded with 13,000 pounds of Texas spinach arrived at Logan Airport, Boston, recently. This record shipment highlighted the use of aeroplanes for movement of freight during a recent railroad strike. Packed in bushel baskets, the spinach was consigned to a food distributor for packaging in cellophane bags.



# Canada Completes Century As International Exhibitor

*Display of considerable proportions sent to Great Exhibition in 1851 in London—Exhibits sent to four European trade fairs in 1951—This country also sponsoring International Trade Fair in Toronto.*

By Miss P. Turner, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission.

ONE HUNDRED years ago, even before Confederation, this country made her debut as an exhibitor at international fairs, by sending a display of considerable proportions to the first of the modern international fairs, the great Exhibition of 1851, held in the Crystal Palace, London, England. Since that year, Canada has been an active international exhibitor, providing prestige exhibits for public expositions and direct sales exhibits for trade fairs.



London—Canadian display at British Industries Fair, the central theme of which was the fact that "Canadians from Atlantic to Pacific are Great Producers and Great Consumers".

During 1951, Canada is participating in four European trade fairs—the British Industries Fair, the Milan Fair, the Brussels International Fair and the International Textile Exhibition at Lille. In addition to participating in these fairs, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission again is sponsoring the Canadian International Trade Fair to be held in Toronto. This trade fair was the first to be held on the North American continent and is one of the outstanding developments to come out of Canada's desire for healthy multilateral trade in the postwar world.

"Canadians from Atlantic to Pacific—great producers, great consumers" is the central theme of the Canadian exhibit in the British Industries Fair this year. A secondary theme commemorates the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The main feature of the London section is a replica of the Canadian exhibit in the Crystal Palace with its raw furs, birch bark canoes, sleighs and lumber. This is encircled by a map of the limited areas of civilization in British North America at that time. At intervals, a "mirror trick" replaces the 1851 model by one depicting modern Canadian industrialization and mass production and, at the same time, the map changes to show an outline of present day Canada.

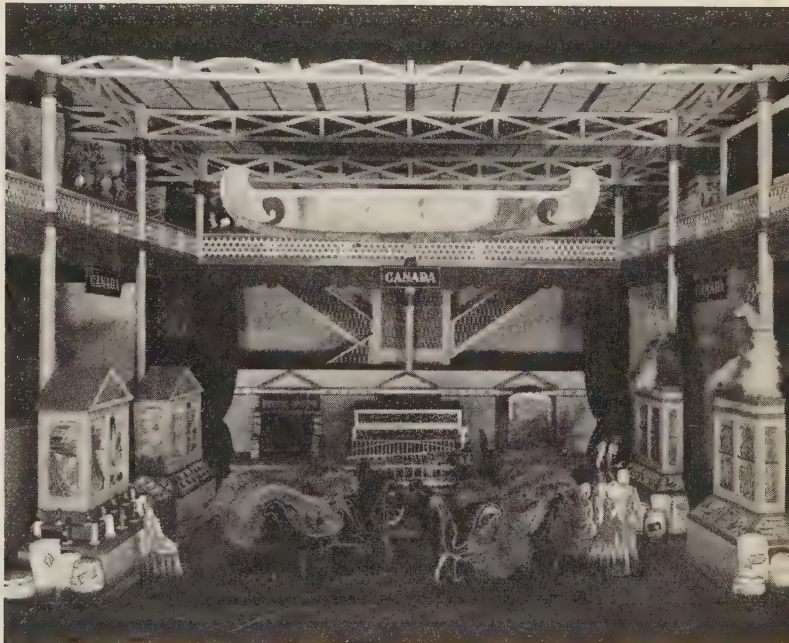




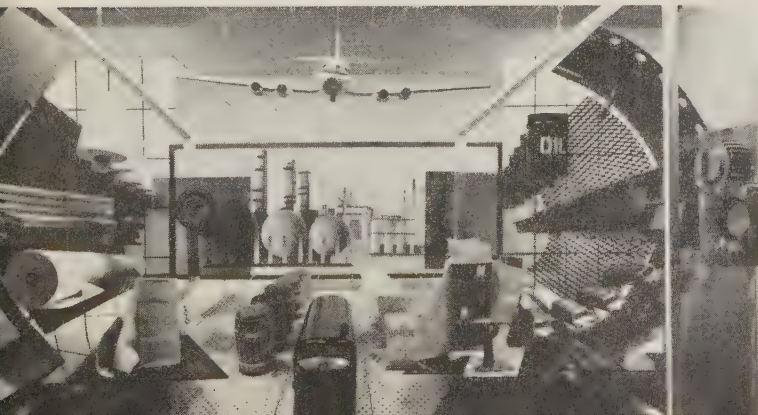
## Canadian Display at .

Map of Canada, indicating territory comprising British North America, in 1851, and territory comprising Canada, in 1951.

Model of Canadian display at Great Exhibition, held in London in 1851.



Model representing Canadian production in 1951, and measure of development during the last 100 years. This scene is changed with that above as territory on map in 1851 and 1951 is illuminated.



## British Industries Fair





Canadian production was portrayed at the British Industries Fair this year in terms of people, rather than by statistics, with a series of murals of Canadians at work. A miner and a business woman, a logger and a scientist, a farmer and a woman doctor, a factory worker and a writer, a fisherman and a businessman indicate the broad pattern of life in Canada. Combined with each portrait was a steel engraving showing conditions in 1851, a jingle

#### Men of the forest

A hundred years back, men worked in the woods  
 For timber and other plain primary goods.  
 Now mills turn out millboard and rayon for dresses  
 And most of the newsprint to feed the world's presses.







comparing the two eras, and a three dimensional cartoon illustrating the high standard of living. The cartoons portrayed below and on the following pages give some indication of the nature of Canada's exhibit this year. Reports from London state that the display occasioned considerable interest among visitors to the British Industries Fair.

#### Men in business

All business was leisurely, methods were slow,  
And transport was tardy ten decades ago.  
But jet propelled progress made commerce take wings—  
Now back woods and big wigs demand the same things.







#### Women in business

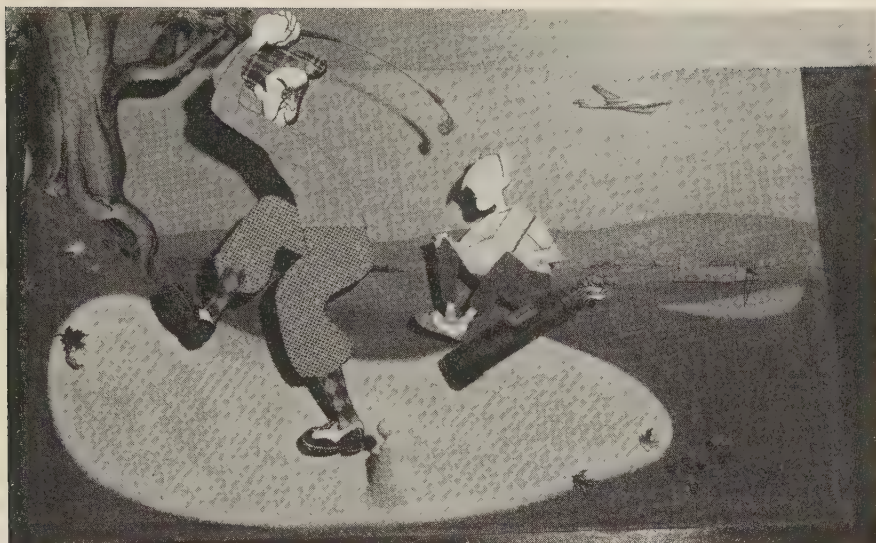
Your Emily Pankhurst, a century back,  
 Hæd not yet embarked on her suffragette tack.  
 But ladies in business no longer outrage  
 By earning and spending their share of the wage.

#### Women in the professions

Beyond the gay nineties, no lady became  
 A lawyer or doctor or dentist of fame.  
 Now many are known through professional skills . . .  
 And knowledge is covered with feminine frills.







#### Men of science

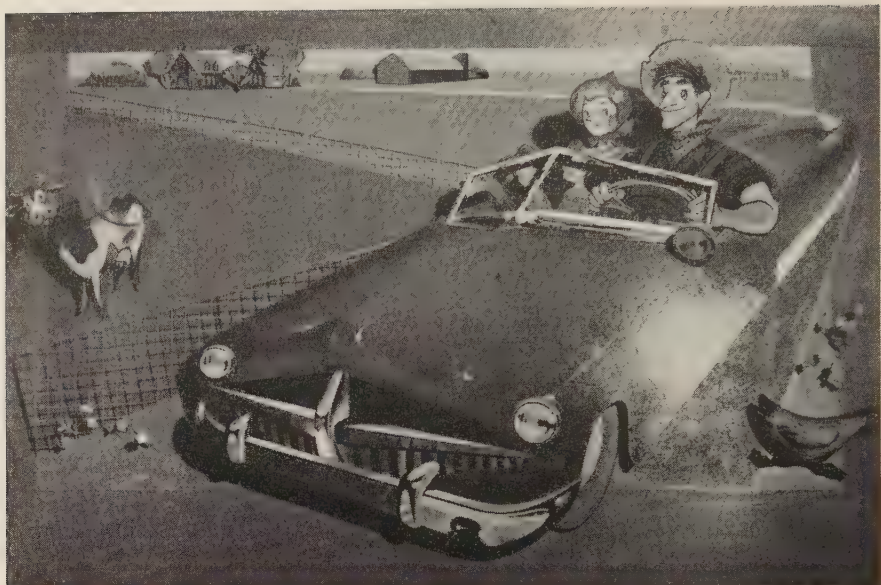
A hundred years back, the seed was scarce sown  
 For wonders that science was soon to make known.  
 Now proton and neutron have got a divorce  
 And Canada fosters their nuclear force.

#### Men of the mines

A hundred years back, men dared the dark shafts  
 And mining went modestly into home crafts.  
 Now its precious as well for what industry craves  
 And Canada rules the precambrian waves.







#### Men of the farm

A hundred years back, while the land was being cleared  
 Whole families worked till their eyes became bleared.  
 Now tractors and combines produce by the ton  
 So farmers have money and time for some fun.

#### Men of learning

A long time ago, in this pioneer land,  
 To read was the right of the few who were grand.  
 Now free schools and colleges blanket the nation  
 And scholarly thirst laps up sound education.







#### Men of the factory

A century's progress has knelt to man's will,  
Machinery's wedded to labourer's skill.  
Now dynamos roar, plants produce what we need  
The clarion call is precision and speed.

#### Men of the sea

A century back, while chasing the breeze  
A fisherman never could pause to take ease.  
Now cold storage, steam ships and markets galore  
Give profit afloat and pleasure ashore.





## Canadian Production Indicated

Canadian production is indicated in terms of people rather than statistics, by showing portraits of Canadians at work. A miner and a business woman, a logger and a scientist, a farmer and a woman doctor, a factory worker and a writer, a fisherman and a business man indicate the broad pattern. Combined with each portrait is a steel engraving showing the situation in 1851, a jingle comparing the two eras, and a three dimensional cartoon about the high standard of living.

In the centre of the exhibit is an enclosed office, information counters, and a lounge. One feature of the lounge is a prediction, printed in *The London Illustrated News* in 1851, of Canada's rapid growth to economic power. There is also an invitation to British manufacturers to show their products at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

The Canadian exhibit at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair is essentially an information booth. The title "Expand with Canada" is illustrated by a stylized growing tree which points to symbols of the natural resources available to British manufacturers who open branch plants in Canada. Photographs also show British capital equipment being sold in volume at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Outside the private office of the exhibit, a small waiting room is formed by a unit containing colour transparencies of Canadian landscapes and attractive planting material.

A model hydro tower, backed by a photograph of the surging waters of a dam, is the eye-catching feature of the exhibit for the Milan Fair. Flashing lights carry the visitor's eye from the tower to symbols of the Canadian industries most dependent on power for their vast production.

Like the B.I.F. exhibit, the theme of Canadians as producers and consumers is elaborated with portraits and cartoons. In addition, there is a Canadian panorama set in a burnished copper wall, where a train wends its way from the Rocky Mountains, across the prairie land with its grain elevators, to the rolling hills, the churches and factories of the east. The picture of Canada is rounded out by twelve colour transparencies which show Canadian scenery, industry, sports and culture.

Canadian products are advertised more directly at the Brussels International Fair because the Belgian dollar situation allows for more active trading between the two countries. An animated "Canada" sign is the main feature of this exhibit. The sign revolves once to show that Canada supplies Belgian needs and a second time to show that Canada's industry needs Belgian supplies. There are six three-dimensional dioramas inset in a pile of Canadian export packing cases illustrating fish, dairy and meat products, grains, mining, wood and chemicals. Products are shown in front of each diorama. An economic map contains the slogan of Canadians as producers and consumers.

## Lille Exhibit is Display of Products

The Canadian exhibit at the International Textile Exhibition at Lille is entirely a display of products. The area is dominated by crossed ships' masts with textiles cascading from top to bottom. Around this feature, turning spools display the cottons, nylons, rayons, woollens and worsteds that are made in Canada. Some are shown in lengths of fabric, others are made up into garments to illustrate the versatility of the material.

From the exhibit, it is evident that Canada has entered every branch of the industry—there are dress goods, draperies, men's suiting, women's suiting, knitted goods, lingerie, industrial materials—and the textiles come in countless colours, checks and stripes, plaid and plain. Part of the Canadian stand is taken up with a display of furs.



Almost half of the Canadian stand is taken up with a display of furs. Fox, mink and chinchilla are shown in both pelt and garment form with an illustration of the Canadian system of grading fox. There is also a section devoted to wild furs.

All official Canadian exhibits at overseas trade fairs, with the exception of Lille, are prestige displays. In some cases, products are barely mentioned, in Brussels they are mentioned but not shown in any volume.

Before the Second World War, there were two distinct types of overseas exhibitions. They were prestige exhibits for public expositions and the direct sales exhibits for trade fairs. The prestige exhibits were far from small in scale. By 1878, the Canadian Government was spending a half of one per cent of the country's total annual income on the Paris Exposition alone. In 1901, the Exhibition Commission became a permanent government department and from then until the First World War, Canada participated in every important international exposition in places such as Buffalo, 1901; Glasgow, 1901; Osaka, 1902; St. Louis, 1904; Liege, 1905; Milan, 1906; Dublin, 1907; London, 1908; Edinburgh, 1908; Seattle, 1909; Brussels, 1910; London, 1911-12; Ghent, 1913; San Francisco, 1915; San Diego, 1916-17.

After the First World War, a program was undertaken to attract immigrants into Canada, particularly from the United States. Then the emphasis shifted from immigration to trade displays around 1930. But prestige exhibits continued all through this period.

#### **Large Pavilion Erected in Paris in 1937**

In Paris in 1937, a Canadian pavilion covering 14,000 square feet was erected at the foot of the Eiffel Tower. The design of this building typified Canada as a wheat supplier. Inside, were displays of Canadian woods and minerals, salmon and handicrafts as well as a section depicting the growth and expansion of the railroad lines.

At the New York World's Fair, the Canadian pavilion covered 25,000 square feet of floor space. It was devoted entirely to natural resources and tourist attractions and cost the Canadian Government \$750,000 for the two years.

The nature of some exhibits was part prestige and part commercial at this time. For instance, in Johannesburg in 1936 the Canadian Government rented a fair building comprising 12,000 square feet of floor space which was completely refitted and redecorated. In one section, the Exhibition Commission displayed fruits and natural resources; the rest of the space was rented to Canadian manufacturers who exhibited stoves, kitchen ware, confectionery, etc.

At the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow in 1939, the Canadian Government built a pavilion covering 24,000 square feet with a tower 105 feet high. The size and design of this building were so unique that *The Illustrated London News* devoted two and a half pages to its description. Inside, there were decorative panels and a 1,000 square foot push-button map of Canada painted on a burnished copper background. There were also eighty-seven stands which were rented to forty-eight business firms.

#### **Importance of Commercial Fairs Recognized Many Years Ago**

The importance of purely commercial fairs was first recognized by the Canadian Government in 1923, when a trade exhibit was sent to Paris, France. Then followed the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, England, 1924-25, and Dunedin, New Zealand, 1925-26.

The job of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission in trade fairs was to co-ordinate the displays of private firms in Canadian sections,



erect Canadian Pavilions, and promote Canadian participation in all fairs. In other words, to provide an attractive background against which the manufacturer could show his wares.

The most important trade fair in which Canada participated was the British Industries Fair, which was held annually in London with a branch fair at Birmingham. The average area which the Commission would take in London was 7,000 square feet. Stands in this area would be rented to about thirty private exhibitors. In Birmingham, the Canadian section would comprise about 3,000 square feet with about ten private firms exhibiting. Canadian sections were also arranged at trade fairs held in Leipzig, Lyons and Utrecht.

Along with these activities in larger international fairs, the government co-ordinated Canadian business participation in shows organized by particular trades—grocers, brewers, builders, etc., and general public retail shows.

In England, about four stores were rented every year. In these, Canadian food was sold at slightly over cost price to acquaint the British public with Canadian produce. As in other trade displays, the Canadian Government supplied the advance publicity and the general décor, while the Canadian manufacturers were responsible for displaying the products.

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#### **South African Uranium Recoveries to be Expanded**

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Two further Rand mines are to erect plants for the extraction of uranium from residual gold slimes. Under the terms of the agreements, the full cost of the plants, to be in operation in 1953, will be advanced, and the installation will involve no assessment against the shareholders. The companies will pay lease rates to the state on the same scale as are payable under the basic gold mining concessions.

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#### **Great Britain Was Largest Importer of South African Wool**

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—South African exports of wool, in the nine months ended March 31, 1951, totalled 593,720 bales with a weight of 164,557,655 lbs. Britain was the largest buyer taking 162,402 bales, followed by the United States which purchased 129,219 bales. Other heavy shipments were to France, 90,815 bales; Western Germany, 67,595 bales; Italy, 57,950 bales, and Belgium, 57,515 bales.

The National Wool Growers Association has stated that the present high prices of wool are counter to the 25-year-level of prices, during which period the sheep population of the Union has been reduced by 25 per cent to 30 million head.

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#### **British Guiana to Survey Industry and Commerce**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A survey of commercial and industrial undertakings in British Guiana, on a scale hitherto without parallel, is to be launched shortly by the Department of Labour.

Unlike any previous effort of this nature, the survey will be conducted by means of personal contact. It will embrace an area stretching from Parika, East Bank. Essequibo, to Skeldon, Corentyne, Berbice, including Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The Commissioner of Labour intimated that the intention of his department was to conduct a survey of all factories, workshops and other businesses along the coastal areas and counties mentioned.



# Egg Production in Denmark Has Now Regained Prewar Volume

*Production has been achieved with only 80 per cent of pre-war hen population—Approximately 32 per cent of egg marketing in Denmark is co-operative—United Kingdom is largest market for Danish eggs and imported over 75,000 metric tons in 1950.*

By C. J. Small, Assistant Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

**THE HAGUE.**—The Danish poultry industry in the past year continued the steady expansion which has marked its activities since the war. In 1950, about 130,000 metric tons of eggs were produced in Denmark, an increase of 13 per cent over 1949, which brought egg production to its prewar position. Of this total, some 95,000 tons were exported, nearly 20 per cent more than in 1949. Of the remaining 35,000 tons, 25,000 were marketed locally, 2,000 were used by hatcheries and an estimated 8,000 tons were consumed on farms or were sold direct to consumers.

The outstanding feature of this production achievement is that the prewar egg output has been equalled with only 80 per cent of the prewar hen population. This has been possible through improved feeding and management practices, which have raised production from an average of 130 eggs per bird before the war to nearly 160 at the present time. Although this improvement in productivity provides just cause for satisfaction, a concurrent development of weaker shells has become increasingly evident. Consequently, agricultural authorities have requested the experimental stations to place greater emphasis on shell strength and firmness of egg white, both important attributes for the export trade.

Up to the present time, Denmark has escaped the threat to production experienced in many countries through the introduction of Newcastle disease. When this disease appeared in neighbouring countries in 1947, the Danish veterinary authorities immediately prohibited the importation of hatching eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, and to date no outbreak has occurred.

Approximately 32 per cent of the egg marketing in Denmark is done co-operatively. In a country where over 90 per cent of the milk, 80 per cent of the bacon and pork and over 50 per cent of the butter are handled co-operatively, this is not a high percentage. The explanation is that feed and other companies delivering to the farms collect the eggs and deliver them to egg stations, and thus provide a convenient service for the farmer. However, the co-operative share of eggs handled is large enough to establish prices paid to the farmers.

For the past three years the co-operatives have been providing farmers with standard egg boxes and paying for the eggs on a quality basis. This policy has resulted in a noticeable decrease in the number of cracked and dirty eggs reaching the egg stations. All eggs, with the exception of direct sales from farmer to consumer, are subject to compulsory grading.

## United Kingdom is Largest Market for Danish Eggs

As with bacon and butter, the United Kingdom provides the largest market for Danish eggs. In 1950, the United Kingdom took over 75,000 metric tons, or approximately 80 per cent of the total exports. Exports



to Britain are under contract. The prices are not published but vary from quarter to quarter, the lowest price being paid between March 1 and June 30, and the highest price during the final three months of the year. These eggs are exported for the most part fresh, but fairly large quantities are also oiled or preserved in waterglass. In addition, some eggs are "sterilized" or preserved in gas, but this process requires expensive machinery, and to date there are only two such plants in operation.

Western Germany was Denmark's second best market in 1950 and imported 14,000 metric tons, or nearly 15 per cent of all exports. Other markets in order of importance were: Switzerland, 3,179 tons; United States Forces in Germany, 997 tons; Italy, 227 tons; Spain, 200 tons; other countries, 335 tons.

Forecasts in agricultural circles are that, in 1951, egg production will be about the same as in 1950. However, if the present unusually heavy marketing of hens for slaughter is maintained it may force a revision of estimates. Concern is fairly general over the trend in feed prices which have jumped about 25 per cent since 1949. Grain prices in recent weeks have been ranging above 60 kroner per 100 kilograms (about Can\$2.45 per bushel). Egg prices, on the other hand, in 1950 averaged only about Can.\$0.31 per dozen, or 6 per cent lower than the 1949 average. Despite this unfavourable picture, it is anticipated that about 2,500 metric tons of eggs will be taken by the hatcheries in 1951, an increase of 500 tons over 1950.

In 1951, as in the past year, the United Kingdom is expected to absorb about 80 per cent of Denmark's total exports. The next best market, Western Germany, is causing some concern because of the financial difficulties of that country within the framework of the European Payments Union. The issue of new import licences for eggs was suspended by Western Germany during the final week of February, pending readjustments in import policies to check the deterioration of its financial balances with European Payments Union. Spain returned in 1950 as a market for Danish eggs, and it is hoped that increased exports to that country will be possible in 1951.

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#### **Philippines Company to Make Electric Motors**

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The O'phir Electrical Manufacturing Corporation, with an authorized capital of one million pesos (\$500,000), has been organized to manufacture electric motors, electric appliances, insulators and other electrical products in Manila. The president of the company is visiting Japan for the purpose of acquiring machinery and supplies, and to engage technical assistants for the operation of the new Philippine enterprise.

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#### **St. Vincent Has World Arrowroot Monopoly**

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Arrowroot, the chief agricultural product in St. Vincent, continued to enjoy a virtual monopoly in world markets in 1949, the Annual Report for the Colony states. Production during the year totalled 7.2 million lbs., of which 5.3 million lbs. went to the United States, and 1.5 million lbs. to the United Kingdom.

Chief crops in their order of importance after arrowroots, as shown by the value of their exports during 1949, are starch, copra, Sea Island cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, cassava starch and livestock. Minor agricultural products contributing to the island's economy, mainly through their sale on the local market, were sugar, edible oil, miscellaneous food crops, animals and animal products.



# Brazilian Consumption of Rubber Now Greater Than Production

*Rubber production unable to keep up with rapidly expanding manufacturing industry—Production of tires increased from 100,000 to 1,171,635 units from 1939 to 1949, and tubes from 82,000 to 762,821—Program for import of rubber approved.*

By T. F. Harris, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

**R**IO DE JANEIRO.—Development of the Brazilian rubber manufacturing industry has proceeded at such a rapid pace during the past ten years that domestic consumption of rubber now exceeds production. Brazil, known only as a producer of rubber at the outbreak of the Second World War, today ranks among the ten principal producers of rubber manufactures in the world, and her rubber industry is producing increasingly large numbers of tires, tubes and an infinite variety of other items.

The production of tires, which represents 85 per cent of the consumption of elastic gum, increased 1,172 per cent from 1939 to 1949. Production, in units, totalled 100,000 in 1939 and 1,171,635 in 1949. Production last year was estimated at more than 1,400,000 units. The production of tubes rose from 82,000 units in 1939 to 762,821 units in 1949, an increase of 930 per cent. Production of tubes in 1950 was estimated at 980,000 units.

## Brazilian Rubber Production and Consumption

	Production (Metric Tons)	Consumption (Metric Tons)
1939 .....	16,430	3,092
1940 .....	18,577	4,905
1941 .....	17,628	7,982
1942 .....	22,933	8,724
1943 .....	25,313	10,615
1944 .....	29,893	10,505
1945 .....	32,341	9,492
1946 .....	31,965	16,885
1947 .....	35,098	16,460
1948 .....	27,936	18,093
1949 .....	30,117	22,451

Although final production and consumption figures are not yet available for 1950, it is evident that during last year consumption began to overtake production. With the continued expansion of the rubber manufacturing industries, particularly of the tire factories, the point has now been reached at which production has had to be curtailed owing to lack of raw rubber.

The following is a semi-official estimate of Brazilian rubber production and consumption during 1950, together with the probabilities for production and demand in 1951 and 1952.

	Production (Metric Tons)	Consumption (Metric Tons)
1950 .....	25,000	30,000
1951 .....	26,000	38,000
1952 .....	28,000	48,000

## Brazil Had Large Rubber Surplus at End of War

At the end of World War II, Brazil, with the guaranteed market and price for her exportable surplus of rubber gone, feared that the large rubber surplus then existing would be difficult to place abroad, particularly



in view of the ever-increasing production of synthetic rubber by the United States, the largest importer of Brazilian rubber. The Economic Rubber Conference was held in 1946, in Rio de Janeiro, to study the problem. The conference recommended that steps be taken to stimulate the industrialization of rubber in Brazil in order to guarantee a market for the raw material; that the final operations of the purchase and sale of rubber be left in the hands of the rubber Credit Bank ("Banco da Borracha", now "Banco de Crédito da Amazônia"); and that the bank be responsible for guaranteeing the price of rubber. These recommendations were embodied in Law No. 86 of September 8, 1947, which also subordinated the importation of rubber and its manufactures to the previous licence regime and set up the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber, to act as guide and protector to the local rubber industry.

With the unexpected expansion of the rubber industry, the postwar surplus of rubber soon disappeared and, in December of last year, an acute shortage became apparent, resulting in the closing-down of the São Paulo tire factories for a two-week period early this year. The arrival of additional supplies of rubber from the Amazon area enabled the factories to reopen, but production is limited to 75 per cent of capacity.

The Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber accurately forecast the rubber crisis as far back as October, 1949, and prepared proposals for the controlled importation of rubber from the Far East, in quantities sufficient to bridge the gap between Brazilian production and the consumption of the rubber industry. In spite of strong objections from responsible people, who found the idea of Brazil importing rubber intolerable, the commission proceeded with the necessary negotiations and formalities. While these were well-advanced during the last days of the Dutra administration, they were not completed before the close of its term of office, and with the advent of the Vargas government the commission has had to make a fresh start. It is the delay in reaching the final decision to import rubber that has brought about the curtailment of tire production.

#### **Program for Import of Rubber Approved**

To meet the urgent needs of the national industry, it is now reported that, on the recommendation of the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber, the Minister of Finance has approved a program for the importation of 9,500 tons of natural rubber from Singapore at a cost of some \$10 million, to be shipped during the remainder of the current year. Of this quantity, the purchase of 2,700 tons has already been authorized, but there is no hope of imported rubber reaching the tire factories before June. It is interesting to note that it has been alleged, in support of this transaction, that were it not for the acquisition of this raw material now, Brazil would be obliged to spend over \$25 million on purchases of the finished products.

In addition, the current output of rubber is to be increased by the transfer of workers to the Amazon Basin where one million trees at Belterra, capable of giving an estimated 80 tons of latex per month, await the arrival of labour in order to bring their production up to full strength. New production is also hoped for from a reported one million untapped trees in the state of Bahia. These trees are said to be in excellent shape and the President of the Republic has approved a scheme of financial and technical assistance to this area through the Bank of Brazil and the Eastern Agronomic Institute.



In a further effort to augment production, the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber has authorized an increase in the price to be paid to rubber producers. The prices of Brazilian rubber have for a long time been out of line with international prices, so much so that the practice of contraband was established on the frontier with Bolivia and Peru, where the product obtained a better price. This situation has improved with the fixing of the price at Cr\$22.00 per kilo.

Long-term plans include arrangements for the planting in the Amazon region of seven million new trees, which will mature in about seven years, one million for account of the government of the territory of Guaporé, two million for account of the manufacturers, and four million by private planters. None of these solutions can increase the output of rubber sufficiently, in the foreseeable future, to bridge the gap between production and consumption. It must be concluded that Brazil, for many years to come, will be a regular importer of rubber if the growing needs of her rubber manufacturing industry are to be met.

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## Mexican Petroleum Industry Made Excellent Progress Last Year

*Crude oil production in 1950 totalled 73.8 million barrels, as compared with 62.1 million barrels in 1949—Impressive yearly increase in domestic sales—Larger exports needed to provide foreign exchange for purchases of equipment and materials.*

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada

**M**EXICO.—Production of the Mexican petroleum industry in 1950 totalled 73.8 million barrels of crude oil, including 1.4 million barrels of natural gasoline, as compared with a total production of 62.1 million barrels in 1949 and 58.5 million in 1948. The annual report of Pemex (Petróleos Mexicanos), the government petroleum administration, indicates that excellent progress was made in 1950. Reserves of petroleum are estimated at 1,350 million barrels, and reserves of gas are calculated at 1,663,000 million cu. ft., or the equivalent of 334 million barrels of oil. As a comparison, Canadian statistics show known oil reserves in Alberta of 923 million barrels, and authoritative estimates of potential reserves in Alberta at about 1.5 billion barrels.

Pemex completed two new refineries during 1950. The first, the "Ing. Antonio Manuel Amor", at Salamanca in the central state of Guanajuato, is a modern refinery with a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, and was inaugurated July 30. The other refinery at Reynosa, Tamps., is really only a topping plant, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels a day. The Director General of Pemex reports that the construction of these refineries and the modernization of two others has established a balance between consumption and distribution, and has increased the refining capacity in the Republic to a maximum of 224,000 barrels daily.

During 1950, 52 million barrels of crude oil were processed in Pemex refineries, compared with 51 million in 1949, and 47.5 million in 1948. The refinery capacity in Canada, in 1950, was 362,700 barrels daily, with a substantial increase in capacity projected for 1951. Pemex owns and operates 1,950 railroad tank cars and 141 tank trucks.



## **Increase In Domestic Sales Is Impressive**

The yearly increase in Pemex domestic sales is impressive, and during 1950 they totalled 47.3 million barrels, as compared with 44.6 million in 1949, and 39.8 million in 1948. Authoritative estimates in the trade indicate about a 10 per cent annual increase in Mexican requirements for petroleum products. About 600,000 barrels per month of various products, valued at about \$30.8 million were imported during 1950. The income derived by Pemex from foreign and domestic sales during 1950 amounted to 1,619.7 million pesos, as compared with 1,229.4 million pesos in 1949, and 961 million pesos in 1948. During 1950, Pemex paid to the Treasury of the Mexican Government in the form of taxes, 429.9 million pesos, compared with 335.4 million pesos in 1949, and 324.2 million pesos in 1948.

In his annual report, the Director General of Pemex stresses the need for larger exports to obtain the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment and materials that are not produced in Mexico, and which are needed in tremendous quantities to complete their expansion program. Exports in 1950, valued at some \$60 million, amounted to 23.6 million barrels, compared with the figures in 1949 of 14.1 million barrels, and in 1948 of 13 million barrels. There is some doubt, however, that Pemex will be able to maintain an exportable surplus above domestic requirements and, unless really productive new fields are discovered, local demand will catch up with supply within the next three or four years. Most of the oil produced in Mexico comes from the Poza Rica field where there are 95 producing wells with an output of about 128,000 barrels daily. Poza Rica has been producing for more than fifteen years and reserves there may not be inexhaustible. Although Pemex is conducting a vigorous and costly exploration program, no really important new discoveries have occurred. Experts in the industry consider that it is dangerous to withdraw crude oil from a field at much more than 5 per cent per annum of the reserves in sight. If this rule is applied to the known reserves in Mexico, it would seem that the 1950 production of approximately 74 million barrels is somewhat out of line with their known reserves of 1,350 million barrels.

Pemex, in keeping with their vigorous exploration program, did a fair amount of drilling in 1950 with a total footage of 886,000 feet, as compared with 664,000 feet in 1949. Two hundred and nineteen wells were completed during 1950, of which 133 are reported to be successful. In Alberta in 1950, more than 600 producing wells were completed and about the same number were completed in 1949.

## **Natural Gas Resources Will be Utilized**

Pemex is undertaking a large development program, and the Director General emphasized the utilization of their natural gas resources, hitherto completely wasted, as a vital factor in the development of backward areas in Mexico. Among the gas distribution projects that are under way, or definitely scheduled, are: (1) a 405-mile 20-inch gas pipe line linking the Brazil field in the north, the port of Tampico, and the Poza Rica field; (2) completion of the Monterrey-Torreon 16-inch gas pipe line, 212 miles long; (3) desulphurization plants at Ciudad Madero, Poza Rica and Atzacapotzalco refineries.

Other projects include a lubricant plant at the Salamanca refinery; a new refinery on the Pacific coast at Salina Cruz; enlarged docks, warehouses and shops at the ports of Tampico, Veracruz and Acapulco; and a kerosene-treating plant at Atzacapotzalco. The contract for the construction of a huge lubrications plant, costing an estimated 130 million pesos,



has just been announced by Pemex. The sulphur processing plant at Poza Rica is now in operation. This plant was erected at a cost of seven and a half million pesos and can process some 90 million cu. ft. of gas per day, all of which was previously wasted, and which will produce somewhere between 125 and 140 metric tons of sulphur daily. The management of Pemex states that there is sufficient gas to permit the doubling of the capacity of the sulphur processing plant in due course.

Pemex is a benevolent employer of labour and makes earnest efforts to look after the health and education of its workers and their families. At the end of 1950, Pemex owned eight hospitals, two clinics, and 43 consulting rooms. In May the General Miguel Aleman Hospital was inaugurated in the Las Choapas field, in the state of Veracruz. Medical services throughout its operations were administered by 272 doctors and 382 nurses, apart from chemists and auxiliary personnel, and the cost of their medical services in 1950 was more than 14 million pesos. Pemex has built and administered 41 schools, staffed by 293 teachers. The school buildings alone cost 2,840,000 pesos. In November 1950, Pemex began the construction of the Technological Institute at Ciudad Madero, and the cost of construction and operation will be shared by the Secretariat of Public Education, Pemex, and the National Union of Oil Workers. The record of Pemex operations is a good one, their credit standing is excellent, both at home and abroad, and the operations of this government monopoly are a source of some pride to all Mexicans.

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#### **Philippines Plant Will Manufacture Chewing Tobacco**

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Amos Peckham Tobacco Company (Philippines) has just completed its new factory, near Manila, for the manufacture of chewing tobacco. The company, a branch of the American company of the same name, plans further extensions to permit the manufacture of American blend pipe tobacco.

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#### **New Philippine Match Factory Opened**

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A match factory, capitalized at 500,000 pesos (\$125,000) was recently opened in the Philippines. However production is being retarded, allegedly as a result of failure to secure import licences for necessary chemicals. When making this announcement, the company, Guitar Match Manufacturing Company, stated that the production of wall and ceiling board and of toothpicks was contemplated.

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#### **Philippines Receives Financial Support for Establishment of Steel Mill**

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The proposal to establish a steel mill in the Philippines received further support recently, when it was announced that the Central Bank of the Philippines released 400,000 pesos (\$200,000) to the National Steel and Shipyards Corporation (NASSCO), bringing the total of cash advances to 4 million pesos, (\$2 million). It has also been reported that NASSCO has been capitalized at 16 million pesos (\$8 million), made up of assets of the now defunct National Shipyards and Graving Dock and the Engineer Island Shops. These organizations were formerly operated by the National Development Company, and were reparations from Japan. The latest release of funds is expected to accelerate the completion of a project located at Mariveles.



# Good Prospects Ahead for Ethiopia As Development Plans Proceed

*Lack of communication is main problem—International Bank has granted loan of US\$5 million for road construction—Government plans include building and repairing of roads, development of port of Assab, and expansion of airlines and air force.*

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo.

(One Ethiopian dollar equals \$0.4025 United States.)

CAIRO.—Prospects for the future of Ethiopia are quite bright. With the rise in world prices for most of Ethiopia's export commodities, and her excellent market in the United States for coffee, hides, and skins, receipt of foreign exchange should be at least adequate for government plans. Already good progress has been made in implementing many of these schemes, and over the past two years the record shows a fairly impressive number of successes. On the other hand, the people are apt to be very conservative, and view with suspicion any plans for change. Their poverty and the relative isolation of the many villages, of course, adds to this attitude. The United Nations Economic Mission to the Middle East has made a tentative estimate of the average income per capita at US\$40 per annum. Progress in such a country must proceed slowly, bringing the people along with it.

All in all, however, 1951 should be a good year for Ethiopia, with foreign exchange becoming more readily available to merchants. The government's plans will continue and expand in the repair and building of roads, the development of the port of Assab and the expansion of the Ethiopian airlines and air force. The Franco-Ethiopian railway will carry on with improvements, and perhaps build new feeder lines, while the remainder of the Diesel electric locomotives ordered from Switzerland will arrive. Further reduction in freight rates and the opening up of new country will be a stimulus to the economy, and a great step forward in solving Ethiopia's number one problem—communications. Developments will take place in other government projects, the improvement in agricultural methods and raising of livestock; the processing of farm products, and increased activity in mining. The new Ethiopian Development Bank will direct and co-ordinate many of these activities with a certain amount of guidance from the International Bank.

## Agriculture and Stock Raising are Principal Industries

Agriculture and stock raising are the principal occupations of the people and employ approximately 90 per cent of the population. Cattle of the humped Zebu type, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules and horses are estimated to number over 26,000,000. Maize, wheat, barley, tobacco, potatoes and some fruit trees are cultivated on the plateau and in the hotter regions sugarcane and coffee flourish. A potential source of wealth are the forests which include rubber trees. The country is also said to contain some mineral wealth which, as yet, has barely been touched. Iron is not uncommon, mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre and sulphur are known, and gold is washed in various streams.



Communications are the crucial problem. Security, administration, trade, all are governed by the ability, or mostly inability, to move from one part of the country to another at a reasonable speed. The villages surrounding Addis Ababa are attractive with their wattle huts under the tapped eucalyptus, but each is a tight little community. The whole plateau is a conglomeration of these village communities with apparently few ties between them. The lack of roads adds to this social introversion. To drive from Addis Ababa to Tigre, less than three hundred miles, takes four days, and to Ogaden it takes a week if not more. The few good roads built by the Italians are breaking up and some of the provinces are practically isolated, especially during the rainy season. It was obvious that an efficient road system could not be built without a large foreign loan, and the International Bank, impressed with the record of Ethiopia's progress without previous financial assistance, decided last September to grant her US\$5,000,000 for this purpose.

### **Plateau Region Has Deep Fertile Soil**

The ancient Ethiopian nation and religion have survived about 2,000 years of internal war and invasion because the central high plateau forms a bastion against which foreign invasion, with one exception, always broke. The mountains have meant to Ethiopia what the English Channel has meant to Great Britain. This kingdom is ruled by a progressive, strong, statesmanlike leader, Haile Selassie I., Emperor of Ethiopia.

Not including its new appendage, Eritrea, which the United Nations decided would come under the Ethiopian crown last November, the country has an area of approximately 350,000 square miles, about the size of Ontario, and is inhabited by an estimated eight to ten million people. These are mainly semi-independent tribes made up of Ethiopians proper, or Amharas, who are Christians; the Gala tribes, Christians, Moslems and pagans; the Falashas, of Jewish origin; a few negro tribes in the southwest, and a number of smaller tribes of Moslem faith in the southeast.

The capital and largest city is Addis Ababa with a population of some 150,000, followed by Dire Dawa with 30,000 and Harar with 25,000. The plateau region which covers the greater part of the kingdom is blessed with a deep and fertile soil which is capable of producing two or three crops a year. There are two seasons, a dry winter from October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September.

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### **Greek Industrial Development Increased Last Year**

Athens, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The newly-created Greek Ministry of Industry has released data on the number of licences issued covering the establishment and extension of industries in Greece, for the year ended December 31, 1950, as compared with those for 1949. According to these figures, 3,045 licences were issued during 1950 as against 2,200 in 1949. Textile factories range first with 958 licences, as compared with 625 in 1949. Machine works are second with 571 licences, as against 458 in 1949. Out of the total of 3,045 licences, 2,076 were issued for the Athens-Piraeus area.

In view of the large concentration of industries in the capital area (Athens, Piraeus and suburbs), and in order to promote industrial development in the provinces, legislation was enacted by the Greek Government on November 23, 1950, whereby the establishment of new industries in this area was prohibited. Licences are now granted only for the establishment of industries in the provinces.





## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

### Canada is Main Exhibitor of Household Appliances

So far firms in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States have taken space to exhibit a number of the latest developments in household labour-saving devices. Canada is the biggest exhibitor in this section. One large Canadian manufacturer has listed a wide range of products for display, including electric washing machines, as well as hand-operated and gasoline washing machines; domestic ironing machines; domestic and commercial laundry equipment; electric and hand operated floor polishers; and electric, coal and wood stoves.

Floor machines for polishing, scrubbing, sanding and grinding, as well as carpet cleaning machines will also be exhibited by a Canadian firm.

A Canadian manufacturer of stoves and related items will display domestic electric and gas ranges, water heaters, commercial cooking equipment, industrial heating elements, and such items as commercial fryers and griddles, electric water heaters, and hotplates.

Irons, toasters, and vacuum cleaners are listed for exhibit by another Canadian firm, and record players and attachments by still another.

Aluminum beer barrels and other containers, hotel utensils, cooking utensils, serving trays and other articles will be displayed by a Canadian aluminum goods company. Another Canadian exhibit will comprise soaps, waxes, floor finishes and floor machines, as well as sisal woven rugs and mats and matting.

The Australian exhibitor who created such a stir at last year's trade fair with his revolutionary "Electrosonic" washing machine that does the laundry by means of sound waves is back again with another new invention. This one is called a coffee (or tea) infuser, and is reputed to give more cups of the beverage per pound than other machines, while coaxing more of the flavour out of the leaf or bean.

One of the British exhibits is called a "floormaster", and is a combined vacuum cleaner and floor polisher. It has instant changeover from one function to the other.

Many types of floor cleaners, vacuum cleaners, both light and heavy duty, washing machines and other domestic appliances will be shown by British firms in this section.

A Dutch manufacturer of church bells and carillons will have an outdoor exhibit containing a 45-foot high carillon. It will be located just outside the buildings and played while the fair is in progress.

Another Dutch firm is showing a line of musical instruments of a different class. Its exhibit will include guitars, accordions and accessories, and violins. Vacuum cleaners and other electrical apparatus will also be shown among the Dutch exhibits.

From the United States in this section will come a line of industrial and home sewing machines and parts, as well as motorcycles and bicycles.



## **New Developments in Printing Machinery to be Shown**

The many new developments in printing machinery and equipment will be of primary interest to visitors in the printing and allied trades, while the office equipment draws the attention of these and most of the other business visitors to the fair. The office equipment to be displayed will cover the field from pencil sharpeners to burglar proof office safes. A wide range of office furniture of modern design, made from both steel and wood, and incorporating a number of the newest features will comprise a large part of this section. Five countries, Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Holland, and the United States, have so far booked space in this section.

One Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of fireproof safes, cabinets, vaults and similar equipment, including a jail cell. Another Canadian exhibitor will display a new office machine on which master copies of a document are composed for reproduction purposes. School and office furniture is being shown by four separate Canadian concerns. The furniture is designed for every conceivable need from the reception desk to the board room. Among the Canadian exhibits will be a line of equipment including wastepaper baskets, bookcases, filing cabinets, indicators, trays, and similar articles, as well as the standard furniture.

Office dictating machines, magnetic recorders and industrial printing machines will be another Canadian exhibit. The Canadian subsidiary of a British firm will display a wide range of office supplies, included among which will be a unique mechanical pencil with a sharpener attached. Other products to be displayed by this firm will be patented non-curl carbon papers; patented dispensers and rollers for self-adhesive tapes as well as a full range of tapes; stapling machines; and a range of patented folders that won't allow documents to fall out.

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## **Variety of Printing Equipment to be Shown**

The Canadian agent for a British manufacturer of locks and safes will show a line of safes which are reputed to be absolutely fire proof and practically indestructible. Stringent tests, including heating the safe up to a temperature of 1,900 degrees F. and suddenly cooling it with a stream of cold water, and swinging it while white hot 20 feet in the air and allowing it to fall on a concrete floor, failed to fracture the safe or damage any of its contents.

Other Canadian exhibits will be a display of advertising and promotional comic books, and one sponsored by Gideons International in Canada.

One of the British exhibitors will show a line of steel office equipment and accessories, designed especially for the North American market. Two other British firms, one a first-time exhibitor, will show office furniture and equipment, while so far another two have listed office supplies as their exhibits.

A number of British firms are exhibiting printing machinery and equipment at the fair this year. Among the process engraving and photo-

## **Copies of "Trade Fair News" Obtainable**

Eleven issues of the "Trade Fair News" will be published for distribution to exhibitors and visitors at the Canadian International Trade Fair, which is being held from May 28 to June 8 in Toronto. Readers of "Foreign Trade" wishing to obtain a set of these eleven issues should submit a request for same to the Publicity Section, Canadian International Trade Fair, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, which will mail the copies on conclusion of the trade fair. Requests should be received in Toronto on or before May 26.



litho plate making equipment of one British exhibitor will be a new automatic focussing vertical camera designed to fulfil the most exacting requirements of modern photographic processes. Within the scale range of the automatic camera, the image is constantly in focus to the highest degree of definition. Another of this concern's exhibits will be a versatile cylinder proof press, capable of serving the photo-engraver, the printer, and the gravure and offset sections of the graphic arts industries. The standard press produces high fidelity proofs in black and white half-tone or line, and, with the extra equipment, produces colour proofs in perfect register with a minimum of effort. For the printer, the construction of the press allows pre-make-ready to be applied to cuts, type, stereos, etc., before reaching the productive presses, thereby increasing the productive output of the "high overhead" machines, according to the manufacturer. For gravure and offset printers, one type with extra attachments for handling cellophane has the cylinder specially ground to take an offset blanket.

A power proofing press and an autolift, a mechanical handling device, to be exhibited by another British firm are entirely new to the North American market. According to the manufacturer, the press will be particularly interesting to Canadian and American printers because the use of precision proofing presses for pre-make-ready and short runs is being widely recognized as a means of keeping letterpress competitive and more flexible and efficient. This machine is the first British one to be offered to North American markets, and has some distinctive features. The press is built to the width of the formes so that work is proofed with the cylinder running in the same direction as the production machine operates. This enables a whole forme impression to be made, pre-make-ready carried out, errors eliminated and register achieved so that the formes can be moved straight onto a production machine and the press set running in a minimum of time. In addition, the main reciprocating inking drum which feeds the forme rollers is an integral part of the moving cylinder and inking carriage, and thereby assures a constant supply of evenly distributed ink.

Among the other exhibits from Britain will be a line of automatic sheet numbering and perforating machines and sheet jogging machines. One exhibitor is showing a combined rotary cutting and scoring machine, as well as a numbering and a stapling machine.

Printers' sundries, composing room equipment, saw trimmers and mitreing machines are listed among the British exhibits. Letterpress machines, cutters, paper drills, and carton glueing machines will be shown in one exhibit, and cardboard and paper working machinery, printing machines and embossing machines in another. Ticket printing machinery, a continuous three-knife trimmer, single sider disc ruling machines, strikers and feeders are among other British exhibits in this group.

A Dutch firm is showing blueprinting equipment and materials, as well as photographic equipment for document reproduction. Another Dutch firm is showing drawing instruments, steel office furniture, shelving and stationery. One Italian firm is showing a paper cutting machine in this section. Another Italian exhibitor in this section is the largest manufacturing firm of typewriters and calculating machines in Europe. The machine to be displayed is a printing calculator reputed to be the only fully automatic machine of its type in existence. It multiplies auto-



matically, divides automatically, and is a high-speed and high-capacity adding-subtracting-listing machine with automatic credit balance. All factors and results are printed on a tape.

A large United States publishing house has also taken space in this section.

## **Trade and Tariff Regulations**

### **Licence Required for Flour Imports into Ireland**

Dublin, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister for Agriculture has, under the Importation of Wheaten Flour Substitutes Order, 1951, prohibited the importation into the Republic of Ireland, except under licence, as and from April 24, 1951, of the following commodities: barley flour, oat flour, maize flour, soya flour or soya bean flour, rice flour, pea flour, potato flour, cotton seed flour. Quantities not exceeding two pounds weight for personal use, or bona fide samples of any of the above commodities, are exempted from this prohibition.

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### **Japan Provides for Imports from Canada**

Tokyo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan has made provision for the importation of the following goods from the dollar area, including Canada: asbestos, sulphite pulp; dyestuffs; pigment resin colour and fixers or binders. Applications for import licences must be made not later than June 30.

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### **United Kingdom to Amend Copyright Act**

London.—(FTS)—In anticipation of the proposed ratification by the United Kingdom Government of the revised International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Brussels in June 1948, the President of the Board of Trade has announced the appointment of a committee to consider and report on changes, if any, which would be desirable in the existing United Kingdom law relating to copyright in literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, with particular regard to technical developments and the effect of the revised Convention, and on related matters.

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### **Cuban International Trade Hits New High**

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba's international trade hit a new high in 1950, with exports totalling \$642 million, as against \$578.3 million in 1949; while imports totalled \$515 million and \$451.4 million, respectively. Thus, Cuba had a favourable trade balance of over \$100 million. This trend seems to have continued in 1951, January export figures being \$41.5 million, as against only \$22.7 million for the same month last year.

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### **Surinam to Receive Marshall Aid**

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Surinam is to receive \$1,441,242 in aid through ECA. The money will be used for the purchase of materials for agricultural purposes.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13.1	45.3	54.9	42.5	131.4	157.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.0	24.4	25.2	30.5	89.7	85.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.9	4.7	7.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18.2	82.3	112.1	46.5	222.8	304.5
Iron and Products.....	7.0	19.7	26.5	18.6	53.4	61.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17.7	33.3	44.0	47.4	90.8	124.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.9	8.6	12.0	5.0	22.4	28.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.3	9.6	8.7	5.3	24.4	27.1
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2.0	3.2	4.2	4.6	9.3	12.0
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>228.2</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>648.9</b>	<b>809.2</b>
<b>(Thousands of Dollars)</b>						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	462	2,180	791	2,605	4,514	3,419
Vegetables.....	205	717	825	563	2,342	2,384
Wheat.....	4,452	20,908	23,042	17,065	60,080	60,363
Grains, other.....	744	1,968	2,958	2,447	6,244	11,033
Flour of wheat.....	1,771	7,821	10,562	5,029	21,427	31,015
Farinaceous products, other.....	995	1,099	1,931	2,732	2,974	5,287
Sugar and products.....	215	303	886	320	677	1,281
Alcoholic beverages.....	985	2,717	5,262	2,743	7,830	12,930
Vegetable fats and oils.....	5	273	127	31	850	383
Rubber and products.....	1,361	978	2,139	3,385	2,558	5,578
Seeds.....	275	2,300	1,889	943	9,200	10,235
Tobacco.....	1,374	2,263	2,362	3,999	5,045	8,310
Vegetable products, other.....	215	1,790	2,098	646	4,645	5,236
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,059</b>	<b>45,317</b>	<b>54,875</b>	<b>42,508</b>	<b>131,385</b>	<b>157,454</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Hides and skins, raw.....	163	1,522	884	482	4,409	4,314
Cattle.....	1,069	5,718	7,585	2,057	16,886	18,559
Other animals, living.....	147	978	128	379	2,303	861
Fish and fishery products.....	2,516	8,286	8,776	6,834	23,346	28,224
Furs and products.....	1,415	1,998	2,579	7,093	7,332	13,397
Leather and products.....	464	546	925	1,232	1,499	2,584
Bacon and hams.....	2,837	760	268	8,617	16,248	1,551
Meats, other.....	429	2,317	2,150	1,267	8,115	7,852
Cheese.....	146	115	122	280	377	605
Milk products, other.....	226	1,038	435	720	2,863	1,088
Eggs, shell and processed.....	7	374	189	35	3,588	1,762
Animal products, other.....	563	753	1,143	1,478	2,698	4,568
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,982</b>	<b>24,406</b>	<b>25,184</b>	<b>30,475</b>	<b>89,666</b>	<b>85,366</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	271	479	708	669	1,302	2,134
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	15	202	119	29	450	355
Wool and products.....	115	240	584	336	859	1,988
Synthetic fibre and products.....	208	375	280	542	854	730
Textile products, other.....	550	428	1,023	1,346	1,189	2,618
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>7,825</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,130	18,871	26,529	7,917	43,214	71,760
Pulpwood.....	424	2,651	4,742	1,654	8,268	12,467
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,898	4,794	6,611	4,613	11,325	17,153
Wood pulp.....	2,899	16,542	27,239	7,440	43,837	72,799
Manufactured wood, other.....	323	405	617	874	932	1,569
Newsprint paper.....	8,685	37,548	43,274	21,467	110,776	119,807
Paper, other.....	765	1,255	2,865	2,384	3,824	8,357
Books and printed matter.....	77	221	236	199	651	594
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,202</b>	<b>82,286</b>	<b>112,114</b>	<b>46,547</b>	<b>222,827</b>	<b>304,506</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....					46	9
Ferro-alloys.....	82	941	2,326	355	2,707	6,517
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	642	1,384	635	1,521	3,366	2,417
Rolling mill products.....	293	594	420	727	2,141	1,583
Locomotives and parts.....	9	341	68	10	750	370
Farm machinery and implements.....	902	10,461	13,725	2,546	23,934	28,029
Hardware and cutlery.....	142	320	364	516	1,012	1,065
Machinery (except farm).....	1,085	2,056	2,787	2,777	4,653	8,288
Automobiles, freight.....	853	379	496	2,664	2,767	791
Automobiles, passenger.....	2,054	892	2,265	5,002	3,026	3,583
Automobile parts.....	396	790	1,196	1,004	2,626	3,136
Railway cars and parts.....		131	16	9	2,141	19
Iron products, other.....	559	1,417	2,224	1,460	4,256	5,716
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,017</b>	<b>19,706</b>	<b>26,522</b>	<b>18,589</b>	<b>53,426</b>	<b>61,521</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	1,824	8,318	10,832	5,275	19,011	28,454
Brass and products.....	91	117	365	248	445	745
Copper and products.....	5,104	5,908	5,521	12,200	19,537	17,531
Lead and products.....	673	1,494	3,859	2,184	4,724	10,164
Nickel.....	6,178	9,275	10,735	17,232	26,160	30,154
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,731	3,000	3,347	5,021	5,670	13,643
Zinc and products.....	1,206	3,684	5,416	3,214	9,674	15,434
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	494	749	1,361	1,142	2,154	3,727
Non-ferrous products, other.....	442	780	2,528	841	3,403	4,641
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,744</b>	<b>33,324</b>	<b>43,962</b>	<b>47,357</b>	<b>90,779</b>	<b>124,493</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	797	5,265	8,484	2,026	13,775	19,069
Coal and coal products.....	219	1,274	496	767	3,186	1,576
Petroleum and products.....	83	19	45	118	54	122
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	468	1,205	1,932	1,250	3,074	5,309
Non-metallic products, other.....	299	862	1,019	790	2,358	2,837
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>11,976</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>22,446</b>	<b>28,913</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	148	290	470	322	600	1,250
Medicinal preparations.....	140	320	370	318	1,109	1,197
Fertilizers.....	1,279	4,586	2,140	2,527	11,287	8,454
Paints and varnishes.....	70	385	514	231	1,228	1,163
Calcium compounds.....	53	121	185	136	290	602
Soda and sodium compounds.....	418	407	819	992	1,161	2,308
Chemical products, other.....	153	3,500	4,158	733	8,742	12,137
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>5,259</b>	<b>24,417</b>	<b>27,111</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	18	21	26	40	55	68
Films.....	399	163	599	960	509	1,183
Ships and vessels.....	43		493	93	306	1,836
Aircraft and parts.....	628	561	532	731	1,274	1,503
Electrical energy.....	298	424	596	1,076	1,327	1,750
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	143	308	475	475	749	1,253
Miscellaneous, other.....	328	964	404	781	2,434	991
Donations and gifts.....		272	281		863	1,216
Non-commercial articles.....	180	512	752	484	1,746	2,210
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>12,016</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13,059	45,317	54,875	42,508	131,385	157,454
Animals and Animal Products.....	9,982	24,406	25,184	30,475	89,666	85,366
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,159	1,723	2,714	2,922	4,654	7,825
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18,202	82,286	112,114	46,547	222,827	304,506
Iron and Products.....	7,017	19,706	26,522	18,589	53,426	61,521
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17,744	33,324	43,962	47,357	90,779	124,493
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,865	8,625	11,976	4,950	22,446	28,913
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,262	9,608	8,656	5,259	24,417	27,111
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,039	3,225	4,158	4,640	9,263	12,016
TOTAL.....	73,229	228,221	290,161	203,248	648,863	809,206
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7,346	17,788	15,574	28,164	55,983	44,648
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,623	1,452	1,399	18,083	20,475	4,737
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	386	166	97	945	317	294
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,377	1,453	8,814	8,965	5,602	23,683
Iron and Products.....	1,861	863	785	5,165	2,515	2,643
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,353	6,477	11,383	24,783	19,681	32,906
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	155	913	787	500	2,267	2,206
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	273	755	599	1,051	1,499	1,744
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	391	253	216	1,022	761	433
TOTAL.....	27,766	30,120	39,655	88,681	109,101	113,294
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,654	11,010	15,333	4,735	31,876	45,344
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,919	17,207	19,002	8,220	53,294	66,283
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	78	890	1,498	165	2,459	4,353
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	11,329	78,160	95,570	29,550	206,946	259,612
Iron and Products.....	491	12,213	16,459	1,289	28,160	37,266
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,187	21,904	26,039	7,924	56,990	72,492
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,038	6,012	9,116	2,889	16,166	21,994
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,310	5,654	5,080	2,701	14,290	16,365
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	691	1,262	2,113	2,059	3,827	5,877
TOTAL.....	22,697	154,311	190,210	59,532	414,008	529,586

## Addition to Report on Torquay Conference

The name of H. V. Jarrett, of the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, was inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the Canadian delegation to the Torquay Conference, as published in the May 12, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade*. Mr. Jarrett was responsible for negotiations with Latin American countries.

## DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

## Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.  
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Halifax—Board of Trade.  
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 London—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
 Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.  
 Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
 Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.  
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
 Welland—Board of Trade.  
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.



Thomas F. Harris

## T. F. Harris Returns on Tour

Thomas Francis Harris, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, has returned home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Hamilton, Ontario, on May 24. Born in Ottawa, he graduated from St. Patrick's College with the degree of B. Comm. in 1942. During the war, he served with the Royal Canadian Navy. Mr. Harris was employed at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Finance prior to being appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner in May, 1947. He was posted to Rio de Janeiro as Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in June, 1948.

Hamilton—May 24  
 Toronto—May 30-June 6  
 Montreal—June 8-16  
 Fredericton—June 18

Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20  
 Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22  
 St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Toronto—May 21-June 2.  
 Quebec City—June 5-9.  
 Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.  
 Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—June 12.  
 Fredericton: Millville—June 13

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.  
 Halifax—June 18-23.  
 Charlottetown—June 25-26.  
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.



### **Philippines to Open Trade Negotiations with Several Countries**

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary of Commerce of the Philippines has announced that negotiations will be opened with several countries in an attempt to improve the overall economic position of the Republic. Countries with which the Secretary would like to conclude trade agreements include Spain, Sweden, Italy, England, Western Germany, Argentina, India, Australia and New Zealand. The only trade pact so far concluded by the Philippines is with Japan, which provides for two-way barter trade totalling \$100 million annually.

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### **Best Chilean Wool Produced in Magallanes District**

Santiago, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of the Chilean wool industry, one of the most important farming activities of the country, is estimated at some 14 million kilograms. Annual export, during the period 1937-1941, averaged 10 million kilograms, the remainder of the production being utilized in the national industry. Import of Merino and Corriedale type sheep during the last few years has noticeably improved the flocks. The Corriedale quality wool from the Magallanes district is characterized by the firmness of its fibre and uniform length of 10 to 15 cms. It is resistant, crimped, soft to the touch, of uniform colour and of a silky brilliance. Its finess is from 50's to 60's in accordance with British classification.

The wools of the northern zone are considered to be of inferior quality, those of the central and south, good, and those of the far south, eminently good. The Chilean Development Corporation has increased the sheep production in the country by granting, some time ago, credits on three-year terms for the purchase of pedigree sheep of those breeds which have shown adaptability to Chile, such as Merino, Corriedale, Romney-Marsh, Hampshire and Dorset Horn. Up to the middle of 1948, 24,461 sheep and 618 rams had been purchased.

The sheep population of Chile totals 6,349,167, of which 3,954,674 are located in the area from the extreme north to Aysen in the south, and 2,394,493 are found in the Magallanes district. Of the 224,402 square kilometres occupied by the sheep industry, 180,000 square kilometres are situated in the southern territories, 70,000 square kilometres of which are in Magallanes. Sheep breeding is the principal activity in Magallanes and the principal source of wealth in the region.

To meet the demands of the national industry, it is necessary to import long wools which could easily be produced in Chile, with the proper type of sheep. Chile also imports washed wool, which is offered at a lower price than the similar national article, although the latter is of inferior quality.

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### **Cuba Will Avoid Imposition of Direct Controls**

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government has stated that its policy will be to avoid the imposition of direct controls until they become absolutely necessary. Rents have not been decontrolled since the last war, except on new constructions, and there would appear to be little likelihood that present rental controls will be discontinued under existing circumstances. The Minister of Commerce has announced that steps are being taken to see that the principal foodstuffs consumed by the bulk of the population do not fall into the hands of speculators, and that a steady supply is forthcoming at the lowest possible prices.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

*The Hague*—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

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**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

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**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul-General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

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**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

**Caracas**—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations May 7	Nominal Quotations May 14
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	.2977	.2128	.2128
		Free	.2085	.0766	.0765
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		.0498	.0497
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.3830	2.3830
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0211	.0211
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0177	.0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.6205	.6205
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0575	.0575
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2234	.2234
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0135	.0135
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4282	.4282
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1899	.1899
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0637
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	.0213	.0213
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1540	.1540
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.00000	1.0637	1.0637
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0645	.0645
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	3.0546	3.0546
E. Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4255	.4255
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.6833	2.6833
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0061	.0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0168	.0168
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2533	.2533
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0637
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2128	.2128
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5319	.5319
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1838	.1838
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0653	.0653
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2234	.2234
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9787
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9787
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.9787	2.9787
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9788	2.9787
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1232	.1232
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2799	.2799
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5641	.5641
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.9787	2.9787
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2128	.2128
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1490	.1490
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3215	.3215
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0638	1.0637
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0718	.0718
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5319	.5319
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0369	.0369
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3475	.3475
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0976	.0976
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.2057	.2057
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2462	.2456
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3782	.3782
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9787
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9787
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0637
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.7002	.7002
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3175	.3175
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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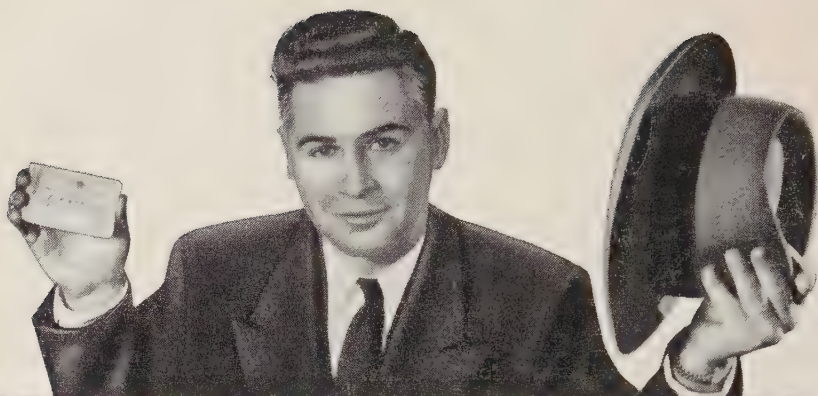
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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, MAY 26, 1951

No. 230





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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 26, 1951.

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Site of the Canadian International Trade Fair, in Toronto, which is being held from May 28-June 8. A wide variety of exhibits, displayed over an area of 145,000 square feet in the Coliseum and Automotive Building in the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. A special supplement relating to the trade fair and the various government services available to exporters and importers will be found on pages 907-943.

*Photo by Photographic Survey Corporation, Limited.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Economic Conditions in Pakistan Improved During the Past Year

*Dollar earnings were higher and food crops were good—Six-year plan for industrial development presented to Commonwealth Consultative Committee—Cotton and jute were most important exports, and cotton manufactures largest import item.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3173 Canadian.)

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave, and will commence his tour of Canada in Southwestern Ontario early next month, discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen.)

**K**ARACHI.—Pakistan entered the year 1950 in much economic uncertainty. As the year progressed, however, conditions improved, and by the end of the year the new country's economy had proven itself sound and viable. The country was prospering and internal prices were down. Because of India's refusal to accept the non-devaluated rate of the Pakistan rupee, Pakistan had to find new markets during the year for its two main cash crops, cotton and jute. During the first quarter there was some doubt as to whether new buyers could be found, and it was common talk that the rupee would have to be devalued and brought into line with other devalued currencies. Exports of jute and cotton to countries other than India picked up during the second quarter. After the commencement of hostilities in Korea, exports of these two crops improved to such an extent that there remained very little doubt about the soundness of Pakistan's non-devaluation policy. As a result, Pakistan's foreign trade position improved and her dollar earnings were up as compared with 1949.

Food crops were good last year. A bumper rice crop in East Pakistan eased the food situation in that province and, for the first time since partition in 1947, the government was able to build up food reserves. The surplus wheat crop enabled Pakistan to sell wheat abroad to West Germany, Japan and Turkey. During the year, a six-year plan for industrial development was presented to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London, and indications are that it will be implemented on schedule, providing funds and equipment become available. The year was marred, however, by continuing trade and political disputes with India. The large sums which Pakistan is forced to spend on defence as a result of the latter could do much to develop the country's economy.

## Cotton and Jute Were Most Important Exports

Official Pakistan trade statistics by commodities have not, until November, 1950, included government import and export transactions. In November, however, sea-borne trade statistics included trade by both government and private account, with the exception of government trade in arms and ammunition and ships' stores. Government imports of defence purchases would be large. Statistics do not include land trade with Iran and Afghanistan, or the large quantities of jute and other items which are smuggled across the land frontier between India and Pakistan. Thus, from statistics it is impossible to give an accurate picture of Pakistan's balance of trade. According to official statistics, however, Pakistan had a favourable balance of trade at the end of December, 1950, of Rs.104.9 million.





Pakistan—Typical farmer in East Bengal.

The value of exports from Pakistan during 1950, according to the official statistics, reached record levels in November and December. This may be partly attributed to the increased prices obtained for cotton and jute. These two items accounted for more than 80 per cent of the value of exports during the year. The value received by Pakistan nationals for jute smuggled over the East Pakistan-India border is not known, but is probably considerable.

The liberalization of the import licensing policy in June began to show in the import statistics in August and September, when imports rose in value from Rs.69·6 million in July, to Rs.121·6 million in August, and reached a peak of Rs.133·8 million in September. In spite of this, the boom in the export trade of Pakistan which occurred during the same period left the country with a favourable export balance, again according to official statistics. Cotton manufactures, the biggest single import commodity, accounting for about 25 per cent of the value of the total imports, was followed by cotton twist and machinery, in that order.

#### Principal Exports of Pakistan, by Commodities

	1949		1950	
	(April 1-December 31)			
		('000's rupees)		('000's rupees)
Jute Raw .....	128 tons	145,372	488 tons	449,719
Cotton Raw .....	557 bales	254,602	897 bales	418,707
Wool Raw .....	15,130 lbs.	20,559	25,167 lbs.	45,231
Hides and Skins .....	9 tons	20,786	11 tons	25,897
Seeds, essential .....	1 ton	954	1 ton	10,345
Cotton seed .....	17 tons	3,653	34 tons	6,348
Manures .....	....	3,423	....	4,066
Tea, black .....	19,203 lbs.	28,000	2,124 lbs.	3,256
Fish .....	65 cwt.	4,197	70 cwt.	3,096
All other articles .....	....	35,309	....	85,975
Total .....	....	516,860	....	1,052,644

Long tons used throughout.  
Bales of 400 lbs. each.  
Cwt. equals 112 lbs.



## Principal Imports into Pakistan, by Commodities

	1949 (April 1-December 31) ('000's of rupees)	1950 (April 1-December 31) ('000's of rupees)
Cotton Manufactures .....	193,597	230,202
Cotton Twist and Yarn .....	141,372	127,186
Machinery .....	61,898	80,455
Metals and Ores .....	38,336	51,304
Vehicles .....	48,653	48,402
Vegetable oil .....	10,287	11,489
Artificial silk .....	12,338	7,949
Woollen manufactures .....	4,970	3,073
Liquors .....	2,921	2,324
All other articles .....	399,394	385,337
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>913,770</b>	<b>947,725</b>

The United Kingdom maintained its position as the principal supplier of Pakistan's import requirements, with India in second place. Japan more than trebled its exports to Pakistan in 1950. The trade dispute with India forced Pakistan to find new markets for its jute and cotton, a fact which is clearly evident by the change in value of exports to various countries in 1950, as compared to 1949.

## Imports into Pakistan, by Countries

	1949 (April 1- October 31) ('000's rupees)	1950 (April 1- December 31) ('000's rupees)
United Kingdom .....	260,689	252,304
Japan .....	36,356	125,367
India .....	130,441	124,356
United States .....	77,429	86,086
China .....	43,669	56,687
Italy .....	62,210	54,303
Iran .....	10,026	31,572
Ceylon .....	6,789	22,323
Germany .....	803	20,442
Netherlands .....	23,015	15,486
France .....	6,962	8,598
Egypt .....	16,172	7,350
CANADA .....	5,532	6,288
U.S.S.R. ....	11,089	4,125
Burma .....	21,927	3,175
All other countries .....	67,867	129,255
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>780,985</b>	<b>947,725</b>

## Exports from Pakistan, by Countries

	1949 (April 1- October 31) ('000's rupees)	1950 (April 1- December 31) ('000's rupees)
United Kingdom .....	71,136	159,558
Japan .....	50,011	144,409
United States .....	23,580	93,566
France .....	26,916	92,909
Hong Kong .....	26,296	86,734
Italy .....	9,763	81,310
Germany .....	15,678	75,189
Belgium .....	18,792	36,618
India .....	75,823	34,205
China .....	8,518	24,534
Spain .....	1,963	23,401
Australia .....	1,408	17,289
Czechoslovakia .....	10,427	15,732
Netherlands .....	4,104	15,704
Yugoslavia .....	....	11,791
U.S.S.R. ....	10,449	10,540
CANADA .....	1,706	3,186
All other countries .....	82,308	125,961
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>439,885</b>	<b>1,052,644</b>



During the year trade agreements were signed with Hungary, Occupied Japan, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Poland. Trade agreements with Egypt and West Germany were amended and renewed. In early 1951 a trade agreement was signed with Spain.

### Defence Estimates Largest Item in Budget

The 1950-51 budget was introduced in March and showed a gradually increasing national revenue and a sound financial position. As in the previous two budgets, defence estimates were the largest items, Rs.472.2 million out of an ordinary budget of Rs.692.6 million, or 68 per cent. In addition, Rs.271.3 million were earmarked for defence, out of the capital budget, bringing the total for defence expenditures and commitments to Rs.743.5 million, or more than the whole of the ordinary budget expenditures met from revenue.

### Summary of Pakistan Ordinary Budgets

(Pakistan Rupee figures converted to Canadian dollar equivalent).

	Budget Estimate	(\$'000,000) Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
Gross Revenue	1949-50	1949-50	1950-51
Principal heads of revenue .....	192.3	196.5	189.3
Railways Posts and Telegraphs revenues ....	129.5	136.4	140.0
Other heads .....	45.3	42.8	45.6
	367.1	375.7	374.9
Gross Expenditure			
Defence Services .....	155.8	167.9	165.0
Railways Post and Telegraphs .....	132.6	126.7	126.5
Other expenditures .....	78.5	80.3	89.7
	366.9	374.9	381.2

### Pakistan Capital Expenditure

(1950-51)

Receipts and recoveries on capital account  
Capital expenditure

Defence .....	82.5
Railways .....	39.5
Industrial Development .....	13.2
Civil Works .....	11.5
	146.7

Fifty-one per cent of the capital of the state bank is held by the Government of Pakistan, the remainder by the public. Balances held outside of Pakistan include bank deposits and securities held in the United Kingdom and India. The relaxation on import licensing restrictions announced in June, 1950, resulted in a large number of import orders, with importers calling on the banks to provide the necessary finance. With the opening of the jute season in July and the cotton season in September, the customary demand was made on the banks to finance these cash crops when the credit position was already extended. The scheduled banks first of all drew on their excess balance at the state bank and later applied for assistance to the state bank, either by sale of securities or by direct loans. In addition the money market, which is in fact an organization of banks for lending to each other, became virtually non-existent as no funds were available even though rates were quoted nominally at 2 per cent.

In Pakistan, whenever finance is provided to the growers it is in the form of cash payments. In countries where banking habits are more



advanced, credit is obtained by drawing cheques on overdrafts and the cheques are ultimately paid into banking accounts. In such circumstances, an inflation of credit will result in higher bank deposits and higher overdrafts. In Pakistan, however, the position is shown by higher overdrafts and a greater amount of cash outstanding. To provide the additional amount of cash, the issue department of the state bank had to increase the note issue and, as a result, securities were transferred from the banking department to make up the necessary amount of cover. However, not all the Pakistan securities were received in the issue department in this way. Certain Indian assets were depreciated on June 30, and the loss was made good by the creation of new Pakistan securities.

In August the state bank was forced to take measures requiring a 75 per cent deposit on forward bookings for foreign exchange for items under open general licence, and 35 per cent for goods under licence. This was later reduced to 50 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

#### **Bank of England Made Grant for Foreign Exchange Requirements**

In an agreement made public on August 4, 1950, between the Bank of England and Pakistan, £15 million was allocated to Pakistan for her general foreign exchange requirements for the present fiscal year. In addition, £2.5 million was granted for the July-September period, and a further £2.5 million for the October-December period to compensate for the trade deadlock with India. Thus a total of £20 million is available for Pakistan's foreign exchange requirements.

#### **Consolidated Position of Pakistan Scheduled Banks**

	December 1949	December 1950
	('000's of rupees)	
Demand Liabilities .....	902,325	947,836
Total Demand and Time Liabilities .....	1,108,238	1,179,957
Total Cash and Balance with State Bank .....	254,170	143,495
Total of Advance and Bills Discounted .....	422,080	770,280

The position of the scheduled or commercial banks at the end of the year as compared to 1949 may be accounted for by the same reasons as those affecting the state bank, the heavy financing of crops and imports in the second half of the year.

The estimated population of Pakistan is 80,000,000. The vast majority of employed people are occupied in agriculture. Probably less than one per cent of the total population is employed in non-agricultural pursuits, such as the merchant marine, manufacturing plants, railroads, mines, dockyards, etc. During the year under review, the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour was formed, an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and held its first annual conference in Karachi in September. It embraces the two leading trade union federations in the country, one from East Pakistan and one from West Pakistan. This new confederation claims that it numbers 180 unions with a total membership of 320,000. However its actual membership may be somewhat less. In addition to this free confederation of trade unions, there is the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, a Communist union, with an estimated membership of 30,000.

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#### **United States Imports from Latin America Set Record**

Washington, May 4, 1951.—The value of United States imports from the Latin American republics reached an all-time high of \$2,907.2 million last year, while United States exports to Latin America totalled \$2,668 million, or slightly less than in 1949.



# Labour and Production Problems Hamper Venezuelan Gold Mining

*Gold mined commercially for over one hundred years—Companies formed to develop gold and coal mining—Substantial asbestos deposits exist but production costs have been high—Bauxite deposits have been located.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Gold has been mined commercially in Venezuela for over a hundred years, with production centred in the Guayana district of the State of Bolivar. Since 1947, the Guayana Mines Ltd., has been producing approximately 80 per cent of the total Venezuelan output. Continuous labour and production problems, which had been hampering the activities of the company, finally forced it to shut down in September of 1950. At present, the owners are endeavouring to sell the company's assets to the Venezuelan Government. A special government commission was sent to the mine in October to investigate the situation, but its recommendations have not yet been made public. Nearly a thousand workers have been directly affected, and an estimated total of 15,000 people in the Guayana district indirectly. This problem is one of the most urgent presently before the Venezuelan Ministry of Mines.

### Venezuelan Gold Production

	Grams
1938 .....	3,576,499
1942 .....	3,607,599
1946 .....	1,510,317
1947 .....	679,000
1948 .....	1,546,784
1949 .....	1,909,067
1950 .....	1,071,888

Production of diamonds in the Guayana area of Venezuela up to the present time has been largely by small-scale panning on the part of individuals. Although most of the Venezuela diamonds have been destined to industrial use, an increasing amount has been going to the jewellery trade.

In 1948, the Venezuelan Development Corporation took an interest in the development of local diamond mining and sponsored the formation of a company known as C. A. Venezolana del Diamante. This company has a capital of Bs.1,880,000, of which Bs.1,700,000 have been advanced by the Development Corporation. Activities to date have been concentrated on the clearing of an airfield, the acquisition and installation of the necessary heavy machinery, construction of roads, building of dykes, housing, etc. It is expected that full-scale production will begin in 1951 at the company's location on the Surukun River at Peraitepui, Gran Sabana, Bolivar State, which should increase considerably the output of diamonds in this country.



### Venezuelan Diamond Production

	Carats
1940 .....	14,525
1942 .....	34,047
1944 .....	22,037
1946 .....	20,912
1947 .....	61,633
1948 .....	75,513
1949 .....	56,662
1950 .....	60,389

Deposits of copper are known to exist near Aroa in the State of Yaracuy and from time to time have been exploited, the latest efforts being made between 1930 and 1932. The mines, which are presently flooded, are believed to contain only low-grade ore. It appears unlikely that they will again be placed in production, unless the supply position in other countries deteriorates considerably.

### Development Corporation Has Formed Company to Produce Coal

Nickel deposits were discovered in 1940 in Venezuela. No active steps have been taken to develop these deposits, although increased interest regarding them has been shown recently. There are known coal deposits in four areas of Venezuela, Naricual in the State of Anzoategui; Coro in Falcon State; the area near the rivers Guasare, Socuy and Cashiri in the State of Zulia; and the Lobatera district in the State of Tachira. Only in the Naricual and Coro regions have technical mining efforts been carried out. Activities in these two areas are at a standstill at the present time, due to the fact that fuel oil has made coal production uneconomical. The Lobatera district in the State of Tachira, up to the present time, has been worked on a rudimentary and dangerous basis by individuals. Recently, the Venezuelan Development Corporation formed the company, C. A. Minas de Carbon de Lobatera, subscribing the capital of 300,000 bolivars. Modern machinery is to be purchased and it is planned to carry on future coal production in this area in a scientific manner, and to provide better living and working conditions for the miners. Due to inadequate transportation facilities, the State of Tachira appears to be the only state in Venezuela where coal may be able to compete with oil as a source of fuel.

### Venezuelan Coal Production

	Official (Metric Tons)	Clandestine
1920 .....	23,727	....
1925 .....	16,798	....
1936 .....	5,686	....
1939 .....	3,070	5,000
1942 .....	8,690	8,000
1945 .....	7,051	10,000
1948 .....	2,617	15,000
1949 .....	1,779	22,000

Substantial asbestos deposits exist in the Tinaquillo area in the State of Cojedes. After World War II, the company C. A. Minas de Amianto de Tinaquillo was formed to exploit these deposits. Up to the present time production costs have been very high, making it difficult to compete with the imported product. An error in the placement of the treating plant, as well as technical deficiencies, are given as reasons for the high cost of the local product. Present production is less than one-third of estimated national requirements.

### Venezuelan Asbestos Production

	Metric Tons
1947 .....	205
1948 .....	80
1949 .....	197
1950 (estimated) .....	220



## **Bauxite Deposits Located**

It is reported that bauxite deposits have been located on the island of Margarita and on the Paria and Delta Amacuro Peninsulas. The present world aluminum shortage has resulted in considerable interest being shown in their possible development. Cheap electric power from the Caroni Falls might make these deposits extremely important in the future. No positive steps have yet been taken to develop the bauxite deposits. Other minerals known to exist in Venezuela but which are awaiting development are manganese, magnesite, phosphates, lime, mica, granite, graphite, sandstone, china clay, mercury, beryl and chromium.

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## **Canadian Pack of Apples and Apple Products Increased**

The commercial pack of apples and apple products was sharply higher in 1950 than in the preceding year, according to preliminary figures. The pack of apples rose to 276,517 dozen cans from 187,750 in 1949, and the net weight of contents advanced to 16,276,372 pounds from 12,222,366.

The pack of applesauce in 1950 amounted to 507,572 dozen cans as compared with 472,223 in 1949, and the net weight of contents totalled 6,948,226 pounds against 6,357,897. Pack of canned apple juice declined to 1,602,948 dozen cans from 1,928,852, and the net weight of contents to 35,461,682 pounds from 39,502,955.

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## **Regulations Respecting Priorities Established**

Regulations respecting priorities have been established by Order-in-Council P.C. 2399, dated May 16, 1951, it has been announced by the Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production. These regulations do not in themselves impose any controls on industry but they authorize the Minister of Defence Production and, under his direction, the Director of the Priorities Division, to issue priority orders covering essential supplies as circumstances may require.

Canada has never had a formal system of priorities such as that set up in the United States. During the last war, priority direction was used in Canada only to the extent necessitated by conditions of supply and demand. It is intended that the same procedure will be followed in the present circumstances.

Essential supplies, as defined in the Order-in-Council, cover all kinds of military goods and equipment, e.g., guns, aircraft, ships, as well as manufactured products and other articles needed in the defence effort. Also included are the materials and commercial services used in producing such items, or in constructing essential facilities such as airdromes, defence fortifications, dockyards, buildings used to produce essential supplies, etc.

The administration of any orders issued under priorities regulations will not conflict with priority orders issued by the directors of the various commodity divisions of the Department, in connection with materials that have been declared essential under the Defence Production Act.

The Priorities Division will be responsible for priorities in all fields not covered by the commodity divisions, and will also be responsible for arrangements whereby Canadian industry can participate in the formal United States priorities system. This latter function forms an important part of the work of the Priorities Division and the new regulations provide the framework within which Canadian manufacturers may obtain priority assistance in securing supplies from the United States.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### New Australian Motor Car in Production

Melbourne, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—After three years of planning, designing and proving, the new Australian Hartnett car has gone into production, according to an announcement recently made by the managing director of the Hartnett Motor Company Limited. The car, which is powered by a flat twin cylinder horizontally opposed four stroke overhead valve engine, is claimed to be capable of a maximum speed of 70 m.p.h. with a petrol consumption of 60 m.p.g. under average conditions. The price will be that prevailing at time of delivery. The present model is listed at £A543.

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### Australian Newsprint Production Will be Curtailed by Power Shortage

Melbourne, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a statement by a representative of the Board of Australian Newsprint Mills Ltd., the company had received advice from the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission that no additional power, beyond the average consumption for 1950, could be made available to them until the first unit of the new power station had come into operation. This would mean, the statement added, that unless the power rationing proposals were modified, the new plant and other developments carried out over the past three years, at a cost of nearly £4 million, would be forced to remain idle for about two years.

Australian Newsprint Mills Ltd. was established ten years ago as a co-operative newspaper enterprise, with one machine capable of producing about 30,000 tons of newsprint annually. It was expected that the new machine, which was built in Canada, would boost production to 80,000 tons in 1951.

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### New Rayon Spinning Mill to be Built in Victoria

Melbourne, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—British Celanese (Overseas) Limited, a subsidiary of British Celanese Limited, have announced the purchase of a factory site of 272 acres at Geelong, Victoria, about 50 miles from Melbourne. It is proposed to build on the site a rayon spinning plant, designed for a maximum production of three million pounds of acetate yarn annually. It is understood that the spinning will represent the first stage of a plan to develop other phases of the rayon industry in this country, involving chemical works for the manufacture of cellulose raw materials, and ultimately knitting and weaving mills. Key personnel are to be brought from Britain.

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### Crude Oil Refinery to be Built in Victoria

Melbourne, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest crude oil refinery in Australia is to be built at Geelong, Victoria, by the Shell Company of Australia Ltd., according to a recent announcement in Melbourne. The plant, which will extend over 250 acres, will involve an estimated cost of between £A4,000,000 and £A5,000,000 and will take more than two years to build. The refinery will be designed to process up to one million tons of crude, and will turn out petrol and fuel oils.



## **Australian Trade With British West Indies Increases**

Melbourne, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Assisted by the establishment of direct shipping services and the operation of favourable licensing regulations, Australia has built up a promising export trade with the British West Indies during the past few years. The trade, which was negligible in 1945, had increased to over £A3½ millions by 1950. Principal items involved are foodstuffs, consisting of soft wheat flour, fresh and preserved meats, condensed milk, canned fruits and jams, and dairy products. A few hardware lines have also found a market. Greatest gains have been made in Trinidad, but other markets are receiving attention.

## **CHILE**

### **Electric Power Rationed in Chile**

Santiago, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the attitude assumed by the workmen of the Electric Light and Power Company in initiating an illegal strike, the government has declared a state of emergency in the Province of Santiago. Technicians of the armed forces maintained the electric services, and the workmen resumed work on the assurance that the President of the Republic will act as mediator. The movement lasted one week.

The company has announced that power rationing in Santiago and district and Valparaiso will be necessary from May until September, on the basis of one day per week in different sections. The centre of Santiago will not be subject to rationing, but restrictions are being placed on luminous signs and window illumination.

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### **Chilean Income from Copper Exports Increases**

Santiago, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the new conditions of copper exports, the annual increased income of Chile from this source will be US\$70,000,000, it is reported. This increase is made up as follows: 20 per cent of the production of which the government may freely dispose will be, this year, approximately 80,000 tons, which will produce US\$30 million; a price increase or bonus of three cents per pound will give US\$24 million; and increased production, US\$15 million. This gives a total of US\$69 million, which in practice would possibly amount to US\$70 million.

## **CUBA**

### **Cuban National Cattle Fair Outstanding Success**

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban National Cattle Fair, which took place in April of this year, was the most successful fair ever held. Many more cattle were exhibited than in former years, and there has been a marked improvement in the various types shown, both dairy and beef cattle. In spite of the improvement which has been achieved, however, domestic cows produce an average of only four quarts a day, as compared with a much higher average in Canada and the United States.

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### **Cuban Prosperity Reflected in Increased Construction**

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The general prosperity prevailing in Cuba was reflected in the figures for building and construction during the first two months of 1951. Building permits granted in Havana Province were 51 per cent over the first two months of last year, totalling



\$10,166,282 as against \$6,738,311. In addition, a large program of public works has been pushed vigorously, and many projects are expected to be completed this year, including new airports, roads, bridges, cold storage plants, waterworks, sewerage systems and irrigation projects. General budget revenues showed a substantial increase for the first two months of 1951, at \$40,892,659, as compared with \$30,306,266 in 1950, an increase of 34 per cent.

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#### **United States Dollar to Remain Legal Tender in Cuba**

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Cabinet has approved a decree providing that the United States dollar shall remain legal tender in Cuba until June 30. Under the law setting up the National Bank of Cuba, the United States dollar was to have ceased to be legal tender after April 27, but this deadline has now been extended. After June 30, the dollar shall have the status of foreign currency. Contracts may not stipulate payments in dollars, nor may payments of any kind be made in other than Cuban currency, but possession of dollars or any other foreign currency is not prohibited. As at March 30, 1951, gold, silver and dollar reserves guaranteeing Cuba's currency were reported to stand at \$497.5 million, or 90.4 per cent, a guarantee three and a half times greater than required by law.

### **GREECE**

#### **International Trade Fair to be Held in Greece**

Athens, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Sixteenth Salonika International Trade Fair will be held from September 16 to October 3, 1951.

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#### **France Purchases Greek Tobacco**

Athens, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A delegation of the French Tobacco Monopoly (Regie) have visited Greece for the first time since the war, for the purpose of extending their purchases of Greek tobacco. Prior to the war, France purchased only a few hundred tons per annum of Greek tobacco. These purchases have been increased to over 10,000 tons, covering the last two-year period. The French Tobacco Monopoly is facilitating import into Greece of French products by making advance payment for year-end deliveries.

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#### **Greece Revises Annual Import Program**

Athens, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek import program, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, has been set at \$284 million c.i.f., about 15 per cent of which covers freight and insurance charges. Among the measures taken to ensure the import of essential commodities, food-stuffs and raw materials, was the removal of the "free list" items and the placing of these under import control. Ten million dollars have also been transferred from the direct to the indirect aid. It is further possible that direct aid dollars may be utilized for purchases in EPU countries, if prices are lower and goods are more readily obtainable in those countries. The program for military supplies has also been revised, and the amount of military aid for the current year has been increased by approximately \$12 million. The scale of imports of capital goods for recovery remains, as originally scheduled, at \$76.9 million.



## **ECA Will Finance Manganese Development in Greece**

Athens, March 24, 1951.—(FTS)—ECA will finance two Greek mining firms, to accelerate commercial production of manganese in Greece for stockpiling and defence production. As an initial project, 1,800 million drachmae will be advanced to two Greek mining firms to carry out exploration for manganese on the island of Samos and in the Granitis district of the Greek mainland. The funds will be derived from counterpart funds out of the Marshall Plan five per cent account. Advances made to the firms are to be repaid to the United States Government in part from shipments of the materials for stockpile. Contractors will contribute 30 per cent of the required funds for exploration of properties believed to contain manganese.

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## **Greece to Develop Nitrogen Fertilizer Industry**

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement, signed on February 19 between the Greek Government and the ECA Mission and released late in March, provides for an expenditure of 60 million drachmas (U.S.\$4,000) for a survey of the country's nitrogen fertilizer requirements. Annual fertilizer requirements are estimated at 100,000 metric tons of nitrogen, 100,000 phosphate and 50,000 potash. Nitrogen fertilizer imports amounted to 22,600 metric tons in 1949-50, at \$48 to \$75 per ton. It is estimated that nitrogen fertilizers can be produced in the country at \$50 to \$52 per metric ton. The survey under the project agreement covers development of the industry, including the erection of a nitrogen plant with a minimum fertilizer output capacity of 35,000 tons per annum.

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## **Greece and Yugoslavia Sign Trade Agreement**

Athens, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A trade and payments clearing agreement was signed in Belgrade, on April 10, 1951, between Greece and Yugoslavia, effective one year as from date of signing. Goods to be exchanged under this agreement are valued at \$5.7 million. Among the principal items which Greece is to export to Yugoslavia are textiles, cotton and artificial yarns, turpentine oil, rosin, salt, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, porcelain insulators, glass panes, metals and minerals. In exchange for these, Yugoslavia will export mainly over 30,000 cubic metres of lumber and lumber products, animals for breeding and slaughter purposes, and beans. This trade agreement has been preceded by postal, rail and air agreements, the operation of which has already started between the two countries.

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## **Greek Legislation Aids Economic and Social Recovery**

Athens, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Legislation enacted during the past year by the Greek Government, which represents substantial progress toward economic, social and administrative recovery, includes the Civil Service Code; the law consolidating related services within the framework of sixteen ministries; the reorganization of the Ministry of Co-ordination; the establishment of a Central Statistical Service; the new Port of Piraeus Law; the creation of the Tourist Service; the establishment of an Electric Power Corporation; the provision for local elections; the establishment of a Veterinary College in Salonica; the creation of a Directorate of Labour Statistics in the Ministry of Labour; the establishment of a Directorate for the Control of Tuberculosis within the Ministry of Social Welfare; and a law providing for the registration of capital shares.



### **Greek Products Available for Export**

Athens, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the data collected by the Ministry of Commerce, the reserves of staple Greek products are estimated to be, in tons, as follows: tobaccos, 65,000; wines, 38,500; olive oil, 12,000; olives, 15,000; currants (black), 2,000; sultanas, 1,000; figs, 500; ores and metals, 80,000; raw skins, 600; and sponges, 70-80. There are also \$100,000 worth of colophony and turpentine.

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### **Greece Makes General Census of Population and Industry**

Athens, April 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A general census was held throughout Greece, on April 7, 1951, covering the population, buildings, industries, commercial enterprises and handicrafts. According to preliminary figures released, the population of the capital area (Athens, Piraeus and suburbs) reached 1,368,142 persons, as compared with 1,124,109 when the last census was held on October 16, 1940. Modern United States machinery is being utilized in the rapid compilation of the data collected.

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### **Greek-Yugoslav Air Agreement Signed**

Athens, March 17, 1951.—(FTS)—On March 15, 1951, a bilateral Greek-Yugoslav air agreement was signed in Belgrade, regulating matters affecting air communications between the two countries. Pursuant to this, an agreement of co-operation was signed between the Greek Air Company TAE and the Yugoslav Company ZAT, for the opening and operation of air services between Athens and Belgrade and also between Salonica and Skopje.

## **HONG KONG**

### **Hong Kong Prohibits Export of Flour**

Hong Kong, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hong Kong Government has introduced a temporary prohibition on the export of wheat flour, effective April 28. Stocks of flour held within the colony have dropped rapidly in recent weeks and are approaching the minimum level, 4,000 tons, considered by the government to be consistent with the security of the colony's own food supply. The decline in local inventories is said to be directly attributable to the shortage of flour at present available for export from supplying countries, together with current delays in shipping deliveries. Substantial supplies are presently on order, however, and when these arrive, the export prohibition on flour will probably be removed. Meanwhile Hong Kong's transshipment trade in flour is stopped.

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### **Hong Kong Enamelware Industry Faces Difficulties**

Hong Kong, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade circles claim that the output of Hong Kong's enamelware industry has been cut back 40 per cent from the rate obtaining at the end of 1950, as a direct result of the difficulties in securing essential raw materials from overseas sources, plus the inevitable accompanying forcing-up of prices to prohibitive levels. According to government statistics, the industry consists of 12 factories employing just over 3,000 persons. There are a total of 45 furnaces installed, each with a minimum capacity of just over a long ton a day, or, assuming full production, an appetite for 1,500 tons of metal a month.

Since the beginning of the year, one factory has ceased operation altogether, and the balance have reduced production until now only 31



furnaces remaining operating. The chief material used is blackplate waste waste or rejects, in gauges 26 to 32. There is no local production, and two-thirds of the traditional imports were of United States origin. So far, the problem of securing regular supplies from this source, within the terms of United States export controls, has not been fully settled.

**Kowloon Canton Railway Traffic Declines**

Hong Kong, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures just released on the operations of the Kowloon Canton Railway (British Section), for the first quarter of 1951, indicate a sharp recession from the record levels of 1950. Both passenger traffic and freight have declined.

Passenger traffic has decreased ever since the introduction, on February 15, of strict immigration and emigration control of Chinese nationals by the Central Chinese People's Government, Peking. This has inevitably reduced the traditional ebb and flow across the Hong Kong-South China border. Freight traffic has dropped in reflection of the overall decline of the colony's trade during the three months.

**Passenger and Freight Traffic on Kowloon Canton Railway**

1951	Passengers		Freight Tons
	Up	Down	
January .....	284,647	287,069	37,056
February .....	333,670	331,940	24,984
March .....	146,179	150,491	23,331

**Hong Kong Shipping Insurance Rates Tripled On Local Runs**

Hong Kong, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Shipping insurance rates for the local runs between Hong Kong, Portuguese Macao, and Canton were tripled late in April, and are now set at three per cent. The area between these three ports has been the scene of several incidents during past weeks, in which vessels have been fired on by guns of Communist China, or interceptions attempted by Chinese Nationalist patrols.

**Mooted Merger of Hong Kong Warehouse Firms Now Unlikely**

Hong Kong, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—During February, 1951, it was revealed that discussions were proceeding between the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited and the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Limited with the object of effecting a merger of interests. These discussions have terminated without an agreement having been reached, and, accordingly, it is unlikely that a merger will take place.

**Hong Kong Shipping Returns Show Decline**

Hong Kong, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong shipping returns for the first quarter of 1951 indicate that there is a definite falling-off from the high levels of trading activity at which the year 1950 closed. Ocean cargo discharged and loaded in Hong Kong, during January-March 1951, totalled 1,348,573 tons, and river cargo totalled 32,829 tons, a grand total of 1,381,402 tons. The following figures compare the monthly freight movements with the average for 1950:

	Ocean Cargo	River Cargo
Monthly average, 1950 .....	505,811 tons	16,836 tons
January, 1951 .....	475,514 "	13,886 "
February, 1951 .....	447,984 "	9,243 "
March, 1951 .....	425,075 "	9,700 "



## ISRAEL

### Israeli Gold Prices Showed Upward Trend

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Currency in circulation in Israel, on March 15, reached I£80.9 million as compared with I£75.3 million on February 1. The price of gold showed a marked upward tendency, reaching a peak of over I£26 per sovereign on March 16, as against a high of over I£17 per sovereign during February. Thereafter the price decreased following rumours of strong government action to counter the trend.

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### Israel Conducts Barter Trade With Denmark

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Barter Committee of the Israel Ministry of Trade and Industry has approved the import of 15,000 tons of potatoes from Denmark, against 90 per cent exchange in textile piece-goods, and 10 per cent in raincoats and shirts. The first consignment of potatoes has already arrived in Israel.

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### Israel Will Export Orange Slices to Great Britain

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Orders for five million cases of orange slices have been received from Britain by Israel. Orange slices in syrup are sold at 17 shillings a dozen cases, and the value of the order amounts to £360,000. The Association of Canning Factories will get part of the proceeds of the sale in foreign currency for the purchase of raw materials, such as sugar and tin plate, to supplement production.

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### Israel Exports Canned Cactus Fruit

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The first consignment of Cactus fruit ("Zabra") preserved in syrup has been dispatched to Britain and the United States. The Export Department of the Israel Ministry of Trade and Industry announces that it will be the first time that this fruit has appeared in this form on foreign markets.

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### New Factory for Artificial Teeth Established in Tel-Aviv

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A British-owned factory has been built in Tel-Aviv for the manufacture of artificial teeth made of "Acrilit," a new plastic compound. This method has proved highly successful in the United States, and has been widely acclaimed by the dental profession. The owners brought a considerable quantity of raw materials with them.

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### Israel Promoting Textile Exports

Athens, April 1, 1951.—(FTS)—In December, 1949, the Israel Ministry of Trade and Industry took practical measures to promote textile exports, by setting up a Textile Section in its Export Department. Between January 1 and September 30, 1950, firm orders for I£2 million were placed by 27 countries, including Canada, and there are now many established markets abroad.

Israel is in a position to export the following textile products: piece-goods, ready-made clothing, yarns and threads, knitwear and hosiery, as



well as fancy goods. Israel has at her disposal a wide range of textile machinery with skilled manpower and specialists from America and from Europe. Out-of-date machinery is being replaced by modern plants which will enable some of the prominent factories to double their productive capacity in the near future. Israel is participating this year in the Canadian International Trade Fair, showing a range of textile materials.

## **NEW ZEALAND**

### **Rimutaka Tunnel Soon to be Constructed in New Zealand**

Wellington, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The £2,295 contract for the construction of the Rimutaka Tunnel has been let to Morrison-Knudsen Limited of San Francisco. The tunnel will be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and will involve the blasting away of more than half a million tons of rock. Three tenders were received from the United States, one from France and two from New Zealand. The dollar content of the contract will be small as local labour will be used, supplemented with European labour if necessary.

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### **New Zealand Plans Development of Fertilizer Industry**

Wellington, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Dr. G. L. Bridger, head of the Department of Chemistry and Mining Engineering at Iowa State College has been invited by the government to visit New Zealand and advise on the future of the fertilizer industry. The government has tentative plans for developing the industry, and it is hoped to produce fertilizer other than superphosphate.

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### **Import Controls Relaxed by New Zealand**

Wellington, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—During March and April further items were exempted from import control in New Zealand when obtainable from soft currency sources. Seventy-nine items were exempted in March and an additional 31 items in April. The Board of Trade is now considering a list of approximately 200 items to ascertain whether they can be exempted from import licensing. Up to the present, most of the 533 items decontrolled have been of a type not produced in New Zealand, but many items now under review are manufactured locally. Manufacturers are being given an opportunity to state their objections to decontrol of particular items, and where it is found that they will be subject to unfair competition, due to inadequate tariff protection or inaccessibility to raw material because of import licensing, decontrolling will be deferred until this situation can be remedied. The list under review contains some foodstuffs, certain items of clothing, radios, vacuum cleaners, electric ranges, bicycles and some building materials.

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### **New Zealand Dollar Imports Expected to be Larger**

Wellington, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand's expenditure of dollars for imports from North America in 1951 is expected to be at least 60 per cent higher than in 1950, and will total £28 million as compared with £17 million last year. Licences are to be issued for about 3,000 Canadian and American cars, valued at approximately £1½ million. Provision has been made for the importation of pure-bred cattle, insecticides, adding and computing machines and building softwoods. The increase in prices for many commodities, and the necessity of procuring certain essential goods from North America because of shortages in soft



currency areas, are expected to account for most of the increased dollar expenditure. There is no intention of spending dollars for goods which are not essential to the country's economy, or which can be procured elsewhere.

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#### **New Zealand Stores More Butter and Cheese**

Wellington, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—During the eight months ended March 31, 1951, 138,846 tons of New Zealand butter were graded for export, compared with 135,783 tons last season, an increase of 3,063 tons. Total butter in store at the end of March was 39,940 tons, compared with 34,793 tons at the end of March, 1950. Cheese graded for export totalled 87,250 tons, as compared with 85,674 tons last season. The quantity of cheese in store at the end of March was 30,093 tons, compared with 28,477 tons last year.

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#### **Great Britain Agrees to Increased Prices for New Zealand Butter and Cheese**

Wellington, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Government has agreed to the full 7½ per cent increase for first grade New Zealand butter for the 1950 to 1951 season, and a proportionate adjustment in the cheese prices. There is to be no increase in the prices for second grade or whey butter, or for second grade cheese. The new f.o.b. prices per cwt., retroactive to the first of August, 1950, with the previous season's prices in brackets, are as follows: finest grade, 271/6 (252/6); first grade, 270/3 (251/3); finest and first grade cheese, 151/- (141/6).

The increased prices add £3½ million to this season's receipts, and the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission will receive 5/- per cwt. more for butter and cheese than it is paying out under the guaranteed price system. Until the new prices were agreed upon, the commission was paying out 14/- per cwt. more than it received on butter, and 4/6 per cwt. on cheese. Negotiations with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food on next season's prices will take place shortly.

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#### **Trinidad Publishes Monthly "Overseas Trade Report"**

Port-of-Spain, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has commenced the issuance of a monthly "Overseas Trade Report", beginning with the issue of March, 1951. In this first issue data covering the month of March only is given, figures of January and February being omitted. Later, when import and export documents for those months are reclassified in accordance with the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification List, the missing information will be published.

Although fairly complete statistics are included, covering commodity exports to the principal destinations and similar commodity data relative to imports, only the most important countries are named in the table covering distribution of trade. For example, there is no breakdown by commodities of the import and export trade with Canada, which amounts to BWI \$827,600 and BWI \$925,300 respectively. No comparisons with the previous year are given. In view of the current interest in the possibilities of Customs Union and Federation, a special section of the report is devoted to trade with the other British colonies of the Caribbean. The report is issued by the Central Statistical Office, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.





**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE FAIR  
TORONTO CANADA**

*May 28 to June 8,*



Registration centre at the Canadian International Trade Fair, of aluminum construction, with fourteen booths from which visiting businessmen may obtain their trade fair catalogue, insignia, etc.

Businessmen from many freedom-loving countries will assemble in Toronto next Monday to display their products at the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair. Advantage is taken of this opportunity to reproduce in "Foreign Trade" a supplement pertaining to the trade fair and the various government services available to exporters and importers, as set forth in the following list of contents:

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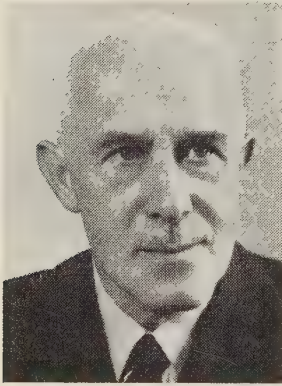
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# Exhibitors from Many Countries Display Wide Variety of Goods

**V**ISITORS to the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, which will be held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, will have an opportunity of examining a wide variety of exhibits, displayed over an area of 145,000 square feet in the Coliseum and the Automotive Building in the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. British firms have reserved the largest amount of space, amounting to 65,000 square feet; followed by Canadian exhibitors, who have reserved 41,000 square feet. Other countries, in order, are: United States, 10,500 square feet; Netherlands, 9,500 square feet; Italy, 6,500 square feet; France, 4,000 square feet; Western Germany, 1,700 square feet; Switzerland, 1,200 square feet; and Japan, 1,200 square feet. A number of additional countries will be represented at the trade fair, with displays in booths from 120 to 360 square feet in area. These include Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, the Belgian Congo, British Guiana, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa and Sweden.

## Sir Robert Sinclair to Open Canadian Trade Fair



Sir Robert Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., immediate Past President of the Federation of British Industries, and chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Bristol, England, will open the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair.

Considered one of Great Britain's leading industrialists, Sir Robert Sinclair has been associated with the tobacco industry since the First World War, and has had much experience in dollar problems. In 1939 he was appointed a member of the Prime Minister's panel of industrialists, and for three years was Director-General of Army Requirements. From 1942 until the end of the war, he held important posts in the Ministry of Production, both in Great Britain and on the Combined Production and

Resources Board, in Washington, and in the Board of Trade.

Sir Robert was commissioned at seventeen in the King's Own Scottish Borderers during the First World War, was mentioned in dispatches and severely wounded at Gallipoli. Seconded to the Ministry of Munitions, he became Deputy Director and Inspector of Munitions at the age of 25.

## Australia

The Australian exhibitor, who created such a stir at last year's Trade Fair with his revolutionary "Electrosonic" washing machine that does the laundry by means of sound waves, is back again with another new invention. This one is called a coffee (or tea) infuser, and is reputed to give more cups of the beverage per pound than other machines while coaxing more of the flavour out of the leaf or bean. Australia will also be represented through association exhibits in the winemaking field.

Other Australian products that will be exhibited include foods and beverages, automotive equipment and leather sporting goods.



## **Austria**

From Austria again comes a colourful display of plain and coloured woven cotton goods for shirtings and dresses. Cloths listed for display are gabardines, ginghams, jacquards, and poplin.

## **British West Indies**

Three countries in the British West Indies—Bahamas, Barbados and British Guiana—have so far taken space in the fair, each to show a well known product in Canada—rum. Buyer interest from the West Indies is expected to be at a peak this year as a result of the new trade liberalization plan effective since January 1, which leaves the way clear for Canadian firms to do an estimated \$30,000,000 worth of business there annually. The agreement, worked out by Canada, Great Britain and the United States, provides dollar-short Caribbean colonies with enough dollars to step up their business with Canada. The Agreement is seen as added incentive for West Indies buyers to visit the trade fair. Last year business visitors from the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad were registered at the fair.

## **Cyprus**

Wines will be displayed by a firm in Cyprus, marking that country's participation in the fair for the first time since 1948. Lace will also be shown.

## **France**

French exhibitors at this year's trade fair will be able to make a stronger bid for markets in Canada and the United States as a result of the recent export measures introduced in that country. A few months ago, the Franco-American Trade Committee was created to combine efforts at further development of Canadian and United States markets. At the same time, an export service was instituted by the government to guarantee the French exporter against a great part of the risk involved by the expense of introducing new products to this Continent.

Present indications are that French exhibitors will take about 5,500 square feet of space to exhibit textiles, foods, scientific instruments, machine tools and other French export lines. About 25 French firms will be exhibiting, most of them for the first time.

An association of French textile firms, called *Enterprises Textiles Reunies*, have taken space again this year to exhibit clothing, furnishing and industrial textiles, silks and the many other items that created a great deal of interest at last year's trade fair. A French manufacturer of fine worsted suitings has also taken space in the textile section.

A manufacturer of machine tools, forgings and castings, all designed according to Canadian and American specifications has requested space in the fair for the first time. The machine tools are the latest French developments, and the exhibitor is optimistic about securing a wide Canadian market through the fair, since his equipment sells at competitive prices. Future plans of this firm are stated to be to establish a market in Canada and then to build a manufacturing plant as soon as it is feasible. The firm hopes to find out the potentialities of the Canadian market through this year's fair.

A well-known French car manufacturer is in the fair for the first time, showing some of the latest models available for export.

A French manufacturer of novel and fancy jewellery will exhibit some unique items, including watch chains and medals. A bicycle with a built-in motor is another of the first-time French exhibits.



Other exhibits from France will include household furniture, typewriters, scientific and optical instruments, pipes and smokers' accessories, and pottery, glassware and earthenware. A French airline also has an exhibit in the prestige section of the fair.

### Great Britain

Great Britain again will be probably the major exhibitor at the trade fair this year. Space required to show British exhibits will be about the same as last year, when close to 70,000 square feet was booked. The huge British exhibit of machinery and plant equipment this year includes two joint efforts by four trade associations. The Association of British Machine Tool Makers and the Machine Tools Trades Association are combining in one exhibit, and the National Federation of Engineers' Tool Makers are joining with the British Federation of Hand Tool Manufacturers in another. Besides these displays, many British machinery firms are exhibiting individually. British machine tool makers have booked 30,000 square feet this year, compared with 25,000 square feet last year.

It appears evident that the accelerated effort of British capital equipment manufacturers to broaden their world markets through this year's trade fair is to a major degree the result of the success the majority of them experienced at the 1950 fair.

Among the British machinery exhibits will be several types of fork lift trucks—gasoline, electric and diesel powered—as well as many other lines of material handling equipment. One exhibitor of fork lift trucks introduced his product to Canada at the 1948 trade fair, exhibited again in 1950, and now has dealers and service centres across Canada. In the line of material handling equipment, one British exhibitor will show a working model of an aerial ropeway and mechanical handling installation. Another British exhibitor is introducing a number of machines that are entirely new to the Canadian market. Among them are an electric hydraulic veneer press, an automatic belt sanding machine, an overhead belt sanding machine, and a double cut-off and squaring sawbench. A three-spindle, quick acting, hand-operated veneer press which has been supplied to a few Canadian customers will be generally introduced for the first time. A fully automatic sharpener (saw) and an electric high speed router, both introduced at last year's fair, will be exhibited with new improvements in design and construction.

A rotary cutting and scoring machine for box and carton makers, new to the North American market, will be among the British displays. A power numbering and paging machine, which will operate satisfactorily at 90 impressions per minute, will also be shown by this firm.

A British manufacturer of filters is exhibiting for the purpose of establishing an agency in Canada to supply a market he feels has untapped potentials.

This year, for the first time, the British boot and shoe manufacturers will be represented. Member firms of the Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland have taken a space to show a representative range of British footwear. Items listed for display are fine shoes for ladies, fine English welted shoes made in American widths AAAA to C, and English quality footwear.

One of the British exhibitors, back for the third time in a row, will show a line of steel office equipment and accessories, designed specially for the North American market.

A number of British firms are exhibiting printing machinery and equipment at the fair this year. Among the process engraving and photolitho plate making equipment of one British exhibitor will be a new automatic focusing vertical camera designed to fulfil the most exacting



requirements of modern photographic processes. Another of this concern's exhibits will be a versatile cylinder proof press capable of serving the photo-engraver, the printer, and the gravure and offset sections of the graphic arts industries.

A British exhibit in the Marine section includes marine binoculars, navigational chart instruments, marine climometers and clocks, compasses and compass adjusting instruments, deep sea instruments, sextants, sounding machines, and a great many other nautical instruments.

The British Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association is represented in the fair, for the third time, with 11 member firms. Products to be displayed include ammeters, binoculars, control apparatus, dividing machines, electronic devices, supersonic flaw detectors, geiger counters, gauges, hospital equipment, testing instruments of all types, meters, microscopes and a multitude of other items.

One British firm, which last year appointed agents at the trade fair and recently formed a Canadian company to handle their sales throughout the country, will again exhibit single and multi-channel (tube) oscillograph recorders for scientific, industrial and research work.

A British manufacturer of precision electrical measuring instruments is exhibiting primarily to acquaint the Canadian and American market with their range of products, preparatory to establishing a branch plant in Canada. The plant, which is expected to be in production in the summer or early fall, will first assemble and later manufacture the products in Canada. Although the instruments are not entirely new to the Canadian market, exports to this country in the past have been small due to full order lists for the home market.

Another British firm, manufacturer of photo reproduction apparatus, is bringing to the fair a vertical camera, comparatively new to the Canadian market, which is specially designed to fulfil the most exacting requirements of modern photographic processes.

The British needle trade will be as well represented as last year, with an array of goods ranging from hairpins through colourful quality cloths of all description to textile machinery, the latter equipment to be exhibited in the machinery section.

Among the new British exhibitors in this section is a manufacturer of a liquid adhesive which sticks to cloth but not to fingers. Originally designed as a compound for sticking patches on burlap, it has now become popular for mending socks, rugs and other goods where the fabric may more readily be stuck together than sewn. Although this firm is doing a certain amount of industrial work in Canada, the purpose of the exhibit is to create retail markets. The firm proposes to demonstrate the making of wool rugs, fancy cushion covers and other items.

Another British first-time exhibitor is showing a line of plain and printed packaging tapes, fabric garment labels, and fancy ribbons.

Included in the extensive exhibit of Great Britain's National Wool Textile Export Corporation will be a modern spinning frame and other unspecified pieces of machinery. This exhibit, which has created a great deal of interest for the past two years, will again show a comprehensive variety of British textile goods. One manufacturer of light-weight woollens will show an assortment of quality tartan including vivid designs as well as subtle colour blends. Another firm, specializing in very high quality ladies' garments, is showing a cloth that was chosen for uniforms for the women attendants at the Festival of Britain. Another of their goods is a fibre-woollen-worsted dress fabric with excellent draping qualities, useful especially for cocktail dresses and evening wear. A fine worsted black pepita check, ideally suited for exclusive tailoring, is another of the items to be displayed.



The exhibits to be shown by a large British concern in the Electrical section are described somewhat sweepingly as "everything electrical for the industry and the home". Among the extremely wide range of products to be shown are air circulating equipment, electrical appliances, battery chargers, blowers, cable accessories, many types of cable, vacuum cleaners, clocks, condensing units for electric refrigerators, control apparatus, testing devices, floodlight projectors, geiger counters, electrical hospital equipment, welding machines, radio and radio electronic equipment, ranges, rangettes and refrigerators.

In the Food section, mead honey ale, special old English beer and oyster stout will be among the British exhibits, while Scottish distillers are showing a variety of their products, chiefly scotch whiskey. A Scottish biscuit producer is again exhibiting a line of cakes, shortbreads, and wafers in this section. A British manufacturer is showing filters for beers, wines and syrups in the machinery section.

Among the British exhibits in the Hardware section will be aluminum holloware, kettles, teapots, frying pans and related goods. A full line of domestic kitchen utensils and such diverse items as bakers' and confectioners' supplies, sink strainers, household hardware and appliances will comprise one British exhibit, while another will contain an assortment of paint brushes, enamel and kalsomine brushes.

One of the British exhibits is called a "floormaster", and is a combined vacuum cleaner and floor polisher. It has instant changeover from one function to the other.

Many types of floor cleaners, vacuum cleaners, both light and heavy duty, washing machines and other domestic appliances will be shown by British firms in this section. In addition, a large British electrical firm exhibiting in the electrical section of the fair is showing a number of domestic appliances. Included will be vacuum cleaners, cooking apparatus, floor polishers, hair dryers, domestic irons, radios and radio phonographs, electric ranges, rangettes and refrigerators and toasters. Another British firm in the electrical section will show loudspeakers, high fidelity reproducers and radio parts.

A British manufacturer is showing a line of colourful modern sisal floor coverings, including mats and rugs. Another will exhibit domestic holloware, aluminum industrial equipment, barrels and drums, pressings in aluminum and stainless steel, and stainless steel copper-bottomed cooking utensils.

### **Hong Kong**

The Overseas Import and Export Company of Hong Kong has booked space in the textiles section. This firm has exhibited in each of the three previous fairs, but will be showing some new items this year. The products are fine silk wearing apparel such as lingerie, blouses, night-gowns, men's smoking jackets and dressing gowns, and similar articles. Brocaded tapestry and piece-goods will also be shown in some entirely new and lively patterns. A new Hong Kong firm is in this year with an exhibit of silk piece-goods and apparel and linen embroidery.

### **Israel**

Goods from Israel will be on display for the first time. A group of Israeli firms in the jewellery field will show a range of products including arts and crafts, novelties, silverware, religious objects, jewellery, ceramics, diamonds, and Hebrew records. Among other specific items to be displayed will be book ends, cigarette cases, crucifixes, and other religious articles, cutlery, fountain pen desk sets, figurines, and artistic pottery.



Israel is also to be represented in textiles, marking the first time that country has participated in the fair. Piece-goods, all types of clothing, knitted goods and rainwear are listed for display.

## Italy

The Italian exhibitors at the 1951 fair have indicated that they will have an interesting assortment of merchandise for the scrutiny of the attending businessmen.

The most familiar firm to trade fair visitors of other years will be that of a Milan merchant who will show a wide assortment of artistic furniture, glassware and similar household furnishings. In past years this firm has been singularly successful in selecting merchandise unique and excellent enough to have it purchased entirely the first day of the fair.

A paper-cutting machine, built to American specifications, capable of high speed, simplified operation will be displayed by a well-known Italian firm. Employing automatic oiling for the first time, the machine is made on the interchangeable parts basis to facilitate easy maintenance.

A famous Italian manufacturer of typewriters is bringing what they claim to be the only fully automatic printing calculator of its kind in the world.

Olive oil, wines, cheeses, tomato paste and other food products will again be exhibited by several firms, as will native chemical products.

The extensive and varied Italian handicrafts industry will be well represented as will their porcelain, ceramic, silverware, lace and embroidery products.

Sewing machines, domestic as well as industrial will be exhibited as will photographic equipment, hardwares of various types, sporting guns, bicycles as well as a selection of books from the Italian State Library, famous for their excellent printing and general make-up.

Other machinery to be shown by the Italian exhibitors includes confectionery making equipment and machinery for the manufacture of shoes and boots.

The Italian Tourist Office and the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Sicilian Region will also have officials on hand to provide information on various aspects of Italy from the tourist and business point of view.

## Japan

Japan is participating in the Canadian International Trade Fair for the first time this year. Some 55 Japanese firms will exhibit a wealth of goods ranging from bamboo baskets to bicycles, under the auspices of the Japan Foreign Trade Institute and with the approval of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The Japanese exhibits will occupy a floor area of 1,200 square feet in the section devoted to recreational products and equipment. Not all of the products properly belong in this trade category, but will be included in it for the purpose of presenting a unified exhibit.

About half a dozen of the Japanese exhibitors are showing a wide selection of toys, including dolls and mechanical pieces. Three firms are showing bicycles and parts. Fine silk wearing apparel, such as lingerie, mufflers, blouses, slippers and scarfs, and silk piece-goods will be shown in quantity.

Among the food items to be shown are oranges and orange marmalade, jarred and canned fish, dried mushrooms, and white bean paste. A number of bamboo products, including baskets, blinds, bird cages and even knitting needles will also be shown.



Among the sporting goods are fishing rods, table tennis balls, telescopes and binoculars. In the ornamental line the Japanese are showing imitation pearls, artificial flowers, glassware, imitation fruits, sprays and similar articles.

Included in the comprehensive Japanese exhibit will be elastic web, model ships, materials for hat-making, sewing machines, optical goods, hardware, celluloid goods, Lauan plywood and magic boxes. A business office for handling inquiries and commercial transactions will be located within the exhibit area.

## **Mexico**

Mexico will be in the fair for the first time this year, with a display of silverware and hand-made jewellery. There are more than 2,000 skilled silversmiths in Mexico, the world's first silver producing country, and the pieces they produce are said to be among the finest manufactured anywhere.

Mexico is the only Latin American country to book space in the fair so far this year, but this year the buying force from that part of the world is expected to surpass that of last year. Industrialization in Latin America makes for a sustained demand for essential machinery, equipment and supplies. These programs are reflected in the interest among Latin American businessmen in Canada's trade fair. Last year buyers from about 15 Latin American countries were registered at the fair. Among these were businessmen representing firms in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay.

## **Netherlands**

The Dutch are making a substantially bigger showing in this year's fair than ever before. Arrangements have been handled by the Netherlands Institute for the Promotion of Foreign Trade. So far about 75 firms have taken a total of 10,380 square feet of space. Products to be shown are widely diversified, but the major categories are household furnishings, foods and beverages, machinery and textiles. There will also be prestige exhibits, in which connection KLM has done much co-operative promotion in connection with the fair. Last year, only four firms were represented. With buyers from almost all the major trading areas of the world expected at the fair, The Netherlands' heavy participation may go a long way towards stimulating her exports, and putting her in a better position to compete in world markets for raw materials vital to her industrial expansion.

Textiles are one of the major categories of the Netherlands exhibit this year, with 13 firms taking part. One exhibitor is exhibiting angora twinsets, sweaters and knitted vests. Yarns for many purposes, including hand knitting, carpet, interlining, presscloth and industrial yarns will be among the exhibits. Fishing nets, fishnet yarns and knitting cotton are listed as exhibits, as are household linens, piece-goods and men's women's and children's wear. Woven labels, galloons and edgings, sports coats, raincoats and other men's wear, buttons and buckles, laces and tapes are a few more of the Dutch exhibits.

The major exhibiting nation in the Household Furnishings section, the Netherlands will be represented through 20 separate firms showing products ranging from ceramics and vases to tapestries and furniture. In the Jewellery section, one of last year's Dutch exhibitors, whose successful showing led to the establishment of a store in Toronto, is again exhibiting an assortment of imitation antique pewter, pottery, brassware,



copperware, candlesticks, display cabinets, jewellery, silverware and tapestries. All other Dutch firms in the Household Furnishings section are new to the fair. Several are exhibiting such ornamental items as pottery, earthenware vases, artistic glassware, mosaics, objets d'art, religious articles, crystal sets, brass and copper gift articles, pictures and frames, porcelain goods, table lamps and novelties.

Two Dutch firms will show cane furniture. Another will show glass dairy equipment and laboratory glassware. Kitchen equipment is listed for display by one and old Dutch hand-painted china cabinets, cupboards, chairs, tables and trays by another. Handwoven fabrics, enamelware, furniture, silver and goldsmith work, and handprinted fabrics will comprise one exhibit, Old Dutch handpainted coffee urns and tea sets another.

The Netherlands will be represented in the Scientific Instruments section for the first time. Among the exhibits from that country is a thought-provoking one listed as "skeletons and other school supplies". Physical instruments, anatomical models and chemical balances are a few of the other products this firm will exhibit.

One of the Dutch exhibits is an X-ray camera that is entirely new to North American markets. Reputed to be the world's fastest high-definition X-ray camera for radiography, it is said to give sharpness over the whole field at least twice as good as other X-ray cameras, due to a new mirror system. The camera can be used for both mass radiography and clinical work, and with X-ray apparatus of sufficient power. One of the reasons the manufacturer gives for exhibiting in the trade fair is to arrange for representation in Canada.

Among other Dutch exhibits will be medical, hospital and laboratory equipment and chemical products. There will also be such items as bicycles, dolls and doll carriages, as well as leather goods, suede coats and jackets, bags and travelling requisites. There will be draughting equipment, steel office furniture, photographic equipment and a selection of the traditional wooden shoes.

A Dutch carillon will be set up outside the Coliseum and played twice daily. It is 45 feet in height and can be played by keyboard, both automatically as well as manually. A different class of musical instruments will be shown by another Dutch exhibitor who is bringing a selection of guitars, accordions and violins.

In the Household Appliances section, there will be displays of Dutch vacuum cleaners, and other electrical apparatus.

In the Food Products section, 17 Dutch firms have taken space to show a variety of confectionery, fish, biscuits, pastries, cheese, chocolate, liquors, mustards, pickles, jams, baby foods, etc.

## **Norway**

Norway is back in the Canadian Trade Fair this year after being absent last year. Norwegian exhibits were shown in both the 1948 and 1949 fairs. Products to be shown this year are those of a Norwegian furniture manufacturer who has taken space to display his range of dining room furniture.

## **South Africa**

The winemakers of South Africa will be represented through association displays.

## **Sweden**

Sweden will be represented by various manufacturers, some of them for the first time. The Swedish General Electric Company has booked



space to exhibit products available for export. Goods to be shown include capacitors, a.c. and d.c. electric motors, generators, gear units, industrial control equipment, rectifiers, relays, surge absorbers, synchronous condensers, steam turbines, transformers, voltage regulators, and other industrial and power plant equipment. A Swedish first-time exhibitor will show an extensive range of tools, bolts, fishing gear, and unspecified hardware, sewing trays of laminated veneer birch, elm and mahogany. Also from Sweden will come an exhibit of tables, chairs, cupboards and similar articles. A Swedish manufacturer of woodworking machinery and tools will be showing his products for the first time.

### **Switzerland**

From Switzerland will come precision built portable electric hand tools, wood and metal precision lathes, and drafting machines. Textile machinery, some of which will be in operation, will be included in this section.

A Swiss firm, specialists in wrist watches and watch movements since 1857, are exhibiting waterproof, self winding, chronograph and calendar watches.

### **West Germany**

Recently West German producers have shown a marked increase of interest in Canada's trade fair. It is expected that German exhibitors will have a total of at least 1,560 square feet of space to show a varied selection of goods, with machinery predominating. Last year Germany, with 720 square feet, was represented in textiles, chemicals, hardware, metals and machinery.

A group of German firms are exhibiting under one name in the hardware category. Products to be shown include adjustable wrenches and pipe wrenches; meat grinders and food choppers; cutlery; kitchen, hunting and pocket knives; canvas drinking water bags, canvas water dams, tents and tarpaulins. Another firm may show a new type of washing machine of very small size.

A German exhibitor showing his products in the smallwares section has a number of products, such as slicing knives and stainless steel cutlery.

A German firm, in the fair for the first time, is exhibiting an extensive range of goods, including fire-fighting vehicles and equipment, passenger and commercial vehicles, trucks and truck bodies, air-cooled diesel motors, truck repair equipment and sand and gravel handling machinery.

Another will exhibit hydraulic hot plate presses for veneer and plywoods. A German woodworking machinery manufacturer will have on display machines for cabinet makers, plywood factories and saw mills. Measuring and testing instruments and machine tools are among other German products to be seen.

Germany will again be represented in the textiles section with an exhibit of men's and women's woollen and worsted wear. Another German firm, exhibiting in the smallwares section, has listed woollen goods which will likely be hunting or camping apparel.

Four German firms, all first-time exhibitors, have so far taken space in the machinery section. One of the exhibitors is showing fully automatic saw sharpening and saw tooth setting machines for saw mills, carpenter shops and furniture factories, as well as industrial automatic knife sharpening machines.



# History of Trade Fairs

By Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

**F**AIRS, markets and marts—those periodic gatherings of buyers and sellers in an appointed place, subject to special regulation by law or custom—have their origin in the early history of civilization when primitive groups of people first banded themselves together for mutual protection and preservation. Prior to that time, each person produced only the goods necessary to his subsistence and that of his family. However, when families gathered into groups, they frequently engaged in gift-giving at certain feasts or ceremonials, as an expression of kinship as well as hospitality. Reciprocity was a social trait of the era, as the gifts exchanged were of approximately the same value.

As these primitive societies became more advanced in their economic life, the division of labour led to greater specialization of services. Crude tools were fashioned from stone and wood. As the stocks of goods increased, the giving of gifts was replaced by the outright exchange of commodities on the spot. The leader of each society formulated rules governing these transactions.

At the beginning, these exchanges were very primitive in character. However, the bargaining operations rapidly concentrated into various definite locations: crossroads, in the vicinity of fortified market towns; a specified meeting place on the boundary between the territories of two tribes; coastal towns; and at the mouths of rivers. The periodical trading in special localities was necessitated by the difficulties of communications and the dangers of travel.

Records indicate that China had professional merchants who operated in organized markets around 1200 B.C. Records also indicate that markets flourished at that time, and earlier, in India, Arabia, Egypt and Phoenicia. Caravans of travelling merchants connected these markets with those of ancient China. The Phoenicians operated over long distances, some merchants spending a lifetime travelling from one ancient market to another.

## Public Gatherings Utilized for Commerce

Public gatherings, whether religious, military or judicial, which brought together widely scattered populations, were utilized as opportunities for commerce. At the festivals of Delos and at the Olympic Games, trade found important outlets. In Etruria, the annual general assembly at the temple of Voltumna served at the same time as a fair and was regularly attended by Roman traders.

Trading in the vicinity of fortified market towns originated what may be considered as the prototype of modern markets. It was the towns which provided the necessary impetus for the evolution of the markets. Varied economic life developed rapidly inside these strongly fortified places. The trades constantly improved methods of production. The number of professions and the quantity of articles manufactured increased.

At first, members of the trades produced more articles than were ordered by their customers. As long as the volume of sales was restricted and the artisans knew the purchasers of their products were satisfied, this system was entirely satisfactory. It soon appeared that the surrounding country was attracted by the towns. They, in turn, were transformed into centres where agricultural products were exchanged for those of



urban manufacture. As this radius of influence grew, the ancient form of exchange became less efficient. The customers became too numerous, the orders too varied.

This era marked the advent of a new form of market. The transfer of products no longer took place at the workshop or in a booth. They were transported to a central point of the town where markets were held on fixed days. The selling operation was carried out by tradesmen whose profession, on market days, was to exchange products at the best possible conditions. It was this form of market, approved and protected by the authorities, that made many towns, with a suitable geographical location, world famous.

Proceeding apace with the development of markets, was the establishment of fairs, which may be defined as an enlarged form of market, recurring at more distant intervals. Fairs, as distinguished from markets, are most intimately associated with religious festivals, which recurred with regularity and attracted large numbers of persons.

Most of the famous fairs of medieval England and Europe, with their tolls and other revenues, and, within certain limits of time and space, their monopoly of trade, were grants from the sovereign to abbots, bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Fairs appeared in the dark ages of the Continent. Sidonius Apollinaris speaks of the fairs of Champagne and Brie in 427 A.D. They were common in the Low Countries of Europe by the 10th century. After the Norman Conquest, they multiplied in England, when foreign merchants were regularly passing to and fro under the protection of Norman and Angevin kings.

#### **Great Medieval Fairs Affected by Improved Communications**

Since the advent of railway communications and other modern methods of travel, some of the great medieval fairs have either greatly declined in importance or disappeared entirely. The great fair at Beauchaire, France, which was instituted in 1168 A.D., at one time attracted merchants from Spain, Switzerland, Germany, the Levant and Mediterranean ports, and formed one of the greatest temporary centres of commerce on the Continent. With the introduction of modern transportation, this fair declined steadily in importance and now ranks with the fairs of ordinary provincial towns.

Another famous fair, seriously affected by the advent of the railways, was the Stourbridge Fair, in England. While the exact date of its origin is not known, there are records which indicate that it was in existence as early as 1211 A.D. This fair attracted merchants from all over the world. However, it declined quickly during the 18th century as the railways expanded their services.

One fair which survived this period was that at Nijni Novgorod, at the confluence of the Volga and Kama Rivers, in Russia. Instituted in the 17th century by Tsar Michael Fedorovitch, it has been held annually ever since and still continues to be of great commercial importance. It is attended by upwards of 100,000 persons from Asia and Eastern Europe.

Fairs and markets underwent profound modifications during the industrial revolution. The mechanization of labour, which permitted production on a large scale, resulted in the market being flooded with a considerable quantity of articles.

The assortment of articles became so great that it was impossible for the tradesmen to take all the products with them. In addition, numerous products required new methods of sale. The sample fair was the result. At these fairs, it was no longer the actual articles which were put up for



sale, but the samples of determined standard. The buyers could get an idea of the quantities and characteristics of a product. The former centres of commercial exchange took on a new meaning and gradually became transformed into the modern sample fairs. In Western Europe, it was the modern industrial expositions which gave the decisive impetus to the establishment of sample fairs.

The link between the ancient annual fair and the modern samples fair is illustrated by the Leipzig Fair, which was opened in 1894. This fair can be considered as the continuation of the old market to which the city has owed its fame since the 11th century.

It was in the 20th century, however, that the international samples fair became firmly established. Before the First World War, the following international trade fairs were inaugurated: Paris, 1904; Budapest, 1906; and Zagreb, 1909. The greatest number of fairs came into being between 1914 and 1920, and included: British Industries Fair, London, 1915; Lyon, 1916; Utrecht, 1916; Basle, 1917; Bordeaux, 1917; Valencia, 1917; and Milan, 1919. All these fairs are situated in Europe.

In the past few years, however, international fairs have been established in Casablanca, Morocco; Izmir, Turkey; Toronto, Canada; and Chicago, United States.

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#### **Non-Ferrous Metals Placed Under Direct Allocation and Inventory Limitation**

Primary and wrought aluminum, primary copper, brass mill products, copper wire rod and wire, will be under direct allocation and inventory limitation by the Non-Ferrous Metals Division, commencing June 1, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production, has announced. These metals were previously declared essential under the Essential Materials Act, and later under the Defence Production Act. They have been under informal rationing by the producers for the past several months. It is not expected that initially the supply of these metals to Canadian industry will be materially changed under these orders.

Provisions covering the sale and purchase of primary and wrought aluminum are contained in Order NFM-2; those for copper wire rod and wire in NFM-3; those for brass mill products in NFM-4; and those for primary copper in NFM-5. These orders have been released by the Department of Defence Production. In the administration of the orders, items will be subject to an order-approval system and to inventory limitation which will ensure adequate supplies to meet defence and other essential requirements. Approval will not ordinarily be granted where inventories are considered to be excessive.

After June 1, persons wishing to purchase any of these metals from a producer will be required to submit their purchase order, together with a completed application form for each metal, to the Non-Ferrous Metals Division for approval. Purchase orders placed with a distributor for shipment from warehouse stocks will not require approval. Purchases of aluminum products, as defined in Order NFM-2, which are produced from primary or wrought aluminum, do not require approval. Foil, screw machine products and castings are some of the products that fall within this category. A large number of users of copper wire, as provided for in Appendix A of NFM-3, will not at this time be required to submit their purchase orders for approval. All copper wire rod, however, will be subject to both inventory check and order approval.



# Canadian Film Distribution Abroad

By Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

CANADA'S international film distribution program is primarily intended to provide visual information about Canada and its people, to complement and clarify impressions which may have been induced by newspapers, radio, books and other media.

This distribution is accomplished in two main fashions: theatrically, through some 42 commercial distributors in 24 countries; and non-theatrically, through 53 posts of the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce, and the three offices of the National Film Board, the Canadian government film agency in New York, Chicago and London.

Many of the films selected for international distribution are intended to do no more than tell the story of Canada's scientific and cultural achievements, her beauty spots, customs, sports and so on. But each year, an increasingly larger percentage of films is produced for the express purpose of supporting Canada's external trade program.

In selecting the films—type and content—which will best augment this program, the National Film Board seeks and acts upon the advice it receives from trade commissioners and diplomats. For example, as this article is being prepared, a film entitled "Stamp of Approval," designed to let foreign buyers know that they can rely on the quality of Canadian meat, eggs, grain and other products, is reaching the final stages of production, after which it will be exhibited only on the international program. This film was ordered from the National Film Board by the Department of Agriculture, in response to requests from trade posts abroad.

Theatrical films shown abroad during the last fiscal year received almost 15,000 separate bookings at commercial rates, chiefly to audiences in the United States, Great Britain and Latin America. Films intended for showing in theatres are sent to New York and London, where commercial distributors make their selection.

## Canadian Newsreels Distributed Abroad

Canadian newsreels—short news items about Canadian life—are also placed by the NFB with the main commercial newsreel companies serving theatres and television stations in the United States and Great Britain. Last fiscal year, out of 38 such newsreels submitted to the commercial pool in New York City, 28 were accepted for newsreel release and 11 for video. The audiences viewing these items are too large to be estimated.

Smaller perhaps than the theatrical audiences who pay to see Canadian films and newsreels, but usually more keenly aware of what they are seeing and more receptive to ideas carried in the films, are the audiences reached non-theatrically through the trade and diplomatic offices and film libraries. In the first nine months of the last fiscal year, the figure for this select audience is estimated at 6,669,000 people, with the United States and Great Britain again heading the list, followed by Europe and Australia. This figure does not include the audience for 3,000 prints sold to agencies which do not report attendances.

Chief audiences for these non-theatrical, or 16mm. films, are educational and religious institutions, clubs, professional societies, charitable institutions, government branches and industrial plants. From cards, voluntarily filled out by members of the audience and collated by Canadian officials, miscellaneous information of great value to the National Film Board's planning committee is obtained. For example, the Irish want



to see more films on how Canada has progressed with rural electrification and pest control; the Japanese would like to know how Canadians manage such a vast land with so few people; the South Africans would appreciate a series of films on Canadian cities and their chief industries; while Pakistan, London and the United States just want to see anything at all dealing with Canada.

In many cases, such requests can be filled immediately with films already on file in Canada. If a sufficiently large number of people request a particular type of film, however, its production is considered.

#### **Sale of Canadian Products Promoted**

Quite often, a single film sequence will catch the attention of someone interested in obtaining such a commodity. A type of insecticide sprayer shown in the film "Vegetable Insects," for example, was exactly what one British merchant was looking for. "Bluebloods from Canada," a film showing how Canadian cattle could be used to improve any herd, was particularly well received in Latin America. The National Railways of Pakistan, on the other hand, is using the "Accidents Don't Happen" series, on loan from the Board—five films on the theme that accidents are caused by indifference and carelessness—to train their workers. Numerous sets of this series have been sold in France and other countries of Europe. This one series alone should be of long-range benefit to Canada.

One of the interesting developments in international film distribution in recent years has been the interchange of negative material with government film bureaux in the United Kingdom, Australia, Norway and Denmark. In this way, each country will be able to see the other's films at the least possible cost.

Another interesting feature has been the development of 62 travel film libraries in the United States, through a joint effort of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau and the National Film Board. Upwards of 1,500,000 Americans see these films, each year, gaining an insight not only into Canada's vacation spots, but indirectly, into the character of Canadians and their country.

Every film produced originally for home use is considered in the light of its possibilities for international distribution, to maintain on the screens of the world, Canada's position as the world's third largest trader. For many, of course, such distribution would be impractical, owing to either subject or language difficulty. But others, those sponsored by government departments for special purposes or produced under the NFB's own allotment, perhaps with a slight adjustment of commentary or approach, are proving valuable contributions to Canadian film libraries in all parts of the globe.

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#### **Services of Mrs. Irene Baird Loaned to United Nations**

The services of Mrs. Irene Baird, of the Information Division, Department of Resources and Development, have been made available to the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations for a period of six months. Mrs. Baird left Ottawa last week for New York, and will visit Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador and Panama, in which she will publicize the various services available to those countries through the Technical Assistance Administration. Arrangements for the loan of Mrs. Baird's services to the United Nations were made by the Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.



# Functions of International Trade Relations Division

By International Trade Relations Division,  
Department of Trade and Commerce.

**D**ETAILED, up-to-date information concerning foreign tariffs, customs legislation, import licensing, exchange regulations, documentation requirements and related trade control measures, such as quotas, embargoes, marking and sanitary regulations, is compiled by the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, and made available to businessmen. Changes or amendments in foreign tariffs, import licensing, exchange or other regulations of importance to Canadian exporters are published regularly by this division. Comprehensive statements on shipping documents required by importing countries, foreign customs regulations, lists of tariff rates and import and exchange regulations for individual countries are set forth in pamphlet form, and distributed to trade associations and individual firms.

Another important aspect of the division's work is the preparation of material for trade treaties, agreements and negotiations with other countries. This involves the study of trade possibilities for all kinds of Canadian products in the light of the tariffs, economic conditions and commercial policies of other countries. This is done on the basis of briefs, requests or representations from Canadian producers and exporters, together with detailed reports from other branches of government and from Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world. Officers of the division take part in the preparation and negotiation of trade agreements and in international trade conferences. The division has been closely associated, from the beginning, with all the multilateral negotiations for the reduction of trade barriers under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The third round of these negotiations, lasting seven months and involving countries responsible for three-quarters of the world's trade, was concluded in April, 1951, at Torquay, England.

Apart from the formulation of new trade treaties and agreements, and the revision or renewal of existing ones, the division is directly concerned with any negotiations, discussions or consultations on matters affecting Canadian foreign trade policy, or on questions where trade relations and treaty obligations are concerned. Specific difficulties experienced by Canadian businessmen, due to exchange or other trade controls in foreign markets, are investigated by the division with the co-operation where necessary of commodity and area experts, trade commissioners and other branches of government.

## Research Conducted Into Current International Developments

In a broader manner, the division conducts research into current international developments as they affect Canada's foreign trade, and carries on investigations and advises on problems arising in trade relations with other countries. Work is performed in connection with the commercial and economic aspects of Canada's international obligations, such as those arising from Canada's participation in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. Comprehensive reports on trade and economic conditions in foreign countries are prepared for use at international conferences and for the briefing of newly-appointed Canadian trade or diplomatic representatives in other countries. The division co-operates with trade associations and business research organizations, as well as with academic institutions and individuals engaged in commercial research.



# Canadian Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Fifty-three offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in forty-one countries, as indicated by the red maple leaves on the 1 of this sheet. Trade Commissioners, including agricultural, fisheries specialists, are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the dev commercial relations with other countries within their respective t set forth in the following alphabetical list, effective May 26, 1951.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers s municate with the Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Con as information required can often be made available to them by Officers at headquarters.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Post Responsible</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Post R</i>
Aden .....	Cairo	Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Ecuador .....	Bogotá,
Algeria .....	Paris	Egypt .....	Cairo
Anglo-Egyptian		El Salvador .....	Guatem
Sudan .....	Cairo	England .....	London,
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Ethiopia .....	Cairo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Falkland Islands ...	Buenos
Australia .....	Sydney, Melbourne	Federat'n of Malaya..	Singapo
Austria .....	Berne	Fiji .....	Welling
Azores .....	Lisbon	Finland .....	Stockho
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	France .....	Paris
Balearic Islands ....	Madrid	French Eq. Africa ...	Leopold
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	French Guiana .....	Port-of-
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	French Morocco .....	Paris
Belgium .....	Brussels	French West Indies ..	Port-of-
Bermuda .....	New York	Gambia .....	London
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Germany .....	Frankfi
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo	Gibraltar .....	Madrid
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Gold Coast .....	London
British Honduras ...	Kingston, Jamaica	Greece .....	Athens
Brunei .....	Singapore	Greenland .....	Oslo
Burma .....	Bombay	Guatemala .....	Guatem
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	Haiti .....	Havana
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Hashemite Kingdom	
Ceylon .....	Colombo	of Jordan .....	Cairo
Chile .....	Santiago	Hawaii .....	San Fr
China .....	Shanghai and Hong Kong	Hong Kong .....	Hong K
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Hungary .....	Berne
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Iceland .....	London
Cuba .....	Havana	India .....	New De
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Indo-China .....	Hong F
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Indonesia .....	Singapo
Denmark .....	Oslo	Iran (Persia) .....	Karach
Dominican Republic..	Havana	Iraq (Mesopotamia)..	Cairo
		Ireland .....	Dublin
		Israel .....	Athens



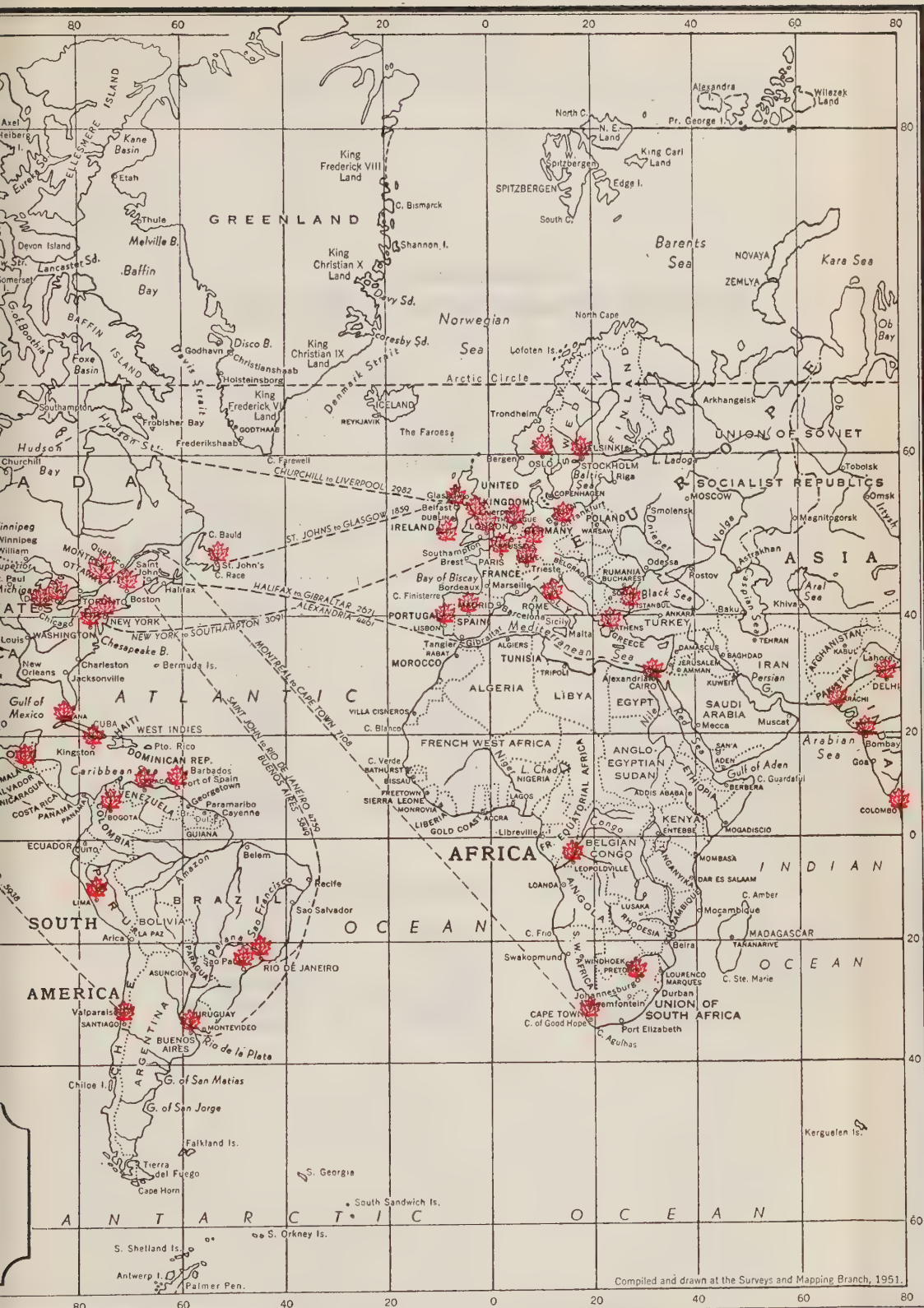


# THE WORLD

MERCATORS PROJECTION  
REFERENCE

 CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE







# Canadian Foreign Trade Service Abroad

*Continued*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Post Responsible</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Post Responsible</i>
Italy .....	Rome	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
Jamaica .....	Kingston	Scotland .....	London
Japan .....	Tokyo	Sierra Leone .....	London
Kenya .....	Johannesburg	Singapore .....	Singapore
Korea .....	Tokyo	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Lebanon .....	Cairo	South China .....	Hong Kong
Leeward Islands ....	Port-of-Spain	South-West Africa ..	Cape Town
Libya .....	Rome	Southern Rhodesia ..	Johannesburg
Luxembourg .....	Brussels	Spain .....	Madrid
Madagascar .....	Cape Town	Spanish Morocco ....	Madrid
Madeira .....	Lisbon	Sudan .....	Cairo
Malta .....	Rome	Sweden .....	Stockholm
Mauritius .....	Cape Town	Switzerland .....	Berne
Mexico .....	Mexico City	Syria .....	Cairo
Mozambique .....	Johannesburg	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Netherlands .....	The Hague	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Netherlands Guiana..	Port-of-Spain	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Netherlands Antilles..	Caracas	Thailand (Siam) ....	Singapore
New Zealand .....	Wellington	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City	Tunisia .....	Paris
Nigeria .....	London	Turkey .....	Istanbul
North Borneo .....	Singapore	Uganda .....	Johannesburg
Northern Ireland ....	Belfast	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Northern Rhodesia ..	Johannesburg	United Kingdom ....	London and Liverpool
Norway .....	Oslo	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg	Venezuela .....	Caracas
Pakistan .....	Karachi	Wales .....	Liverpool
Panama .....	Guatemala City	Western Samoa .....	Wellington
Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires	Windward Islands ...	Port-of-Spain
Peru .....	Lima	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Philippine Islands ...	Manila		
Portugal .....	Lisbon		
Portuguese E. Africa..	Johannesburg		
Puerto Rico .....	Havana		
Rio de Oro .....	Madrid		
Sarawak .....	Singapore		



# Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

By Canadian Trade Commissioner Service,  
Department of Trade and Commerce.

**T**HE CANADIAN Trade Commissioner Service rests on solid foundations, which were laid in 1892, when the Department of Trade and Commerce came into being. There were then only six "commercial agents" in the British West Indies and British Guiana, and one in Norway. Three years later a commercial agent was appointed in Sydney, Australia. The Canadian Commercial Agency Service was renamed the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1907, when the number of its field force and the sphere of its operations were increased. The service expanded until 1939, when it comprised thirty-seven trade commissioners and twenty-four assistant trade commissioners. Today that number has been increased to 98 trade commissioners and assistant trade commissioners servicing Canadian exporters and importers from 50 offices in forty-one foreign countries.

The first Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, then called Superintendent of Commercial Agencies, was F. C. T. O'Hara, who was appointed on July 1, 1904. Since that date, Canada's trade representatives abroad have been directed by such men as Richard Grigg, 1911; W. McL. Clarke, 1925; C. H. Payne, 1927; and C. M. Croft, 1943. The present Director, G. R. Heasman, took over the responsibilities of an expanding Trade Commissioner Service on November 1, 1945.

Some indication of the growth in Canada's foreign trade during the last sixty years is revealed by the following statistics. Domestic exports in 1891, for example, were valued at \$88.6 million compared with \$3,118.4 million in 1950. Imports, on the other hand, were valued at only \$111.5 million in 1891, compared with \$3,174.3 million in 1950. The development of Canada as an industrial nation during the Second World War introduced an era of even greater commercial activity and a greater need for salesmanship, in order to find outlets for Canadian commodities in competition with other industrial countries. With the close of hostilities in Europe and Asia, reorganization of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service was undertaken to meet the increased requirements of exporters and importers throughout this country.

## Offices Re-opened Soon After the War

Trade Commissioner offices were re-opened in Paris and Brussels as early as October, 1944, and March, 1945, respectively, while that in Rotterdam was transferred to The Hague in December, 1945. Other offices re-opened after the cessation of hostilities included Shanghai, Singapore, Oslo and Hong Kong. The Milan office was transferred to Rome and new offices were established in Lisbon, Caracas, Stockholm, Leopoldville, Athens, Manila, São Paulo, Guatemala City, Madrid and Colombo. A complete list of Canadian Trade Commissioner offices abroad, giving the current list of offices at these posts, can be found on page 955 to 957. These offices are ready to render to Canadian manufacturers, foreign importers and exporters all possible service and advice in marketing their products in the various territories.

Many interesting trade opportunities have been recorded by the Trade Commissioner Service since the first foreign officer was appointed over 50



years ago. One trade commissioner reported, when in South Africa, that most homes were roofed with red tiles or galvanized iron. As a result of a small shipment of Canadian cedar shingles from Canada, the South African architects were satisfied that, if they could be effectively used in Vancouver, they would be able to withstand their own climatic conditions. Today it is not uncommon to see hundreds of homes with cedar shingles.

A Canadian exporter of small tools recalled that one day early in 1946 he left a pair of pliers with an officer of the Trade Commissioner Service in Brussels, saying "that they would come in handy some day". Two years later, almost to the day, that same trade commissioner, then posted to Leopoldville, was able to play a useful part in obtaining a substantial "pioneer" order with a leading Belgian Congo firm simply by relinquishing the same pair of pliers in order to prove the workmanship of this particular Canadian firm.

The files of the Trade Commissioner Service are filled with other encouraging letters from exporters and importers alike, testifying to the help received from trade commissioners in marketing their products. The success of Canada in developing markets for manufacturers can, in no small measure, be largely attributed to the formation of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

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## Functions of Area Trade Officers

By Canadian Trade Commissioner Service,  
Department of Trade and Commerce.

**A**REA TRADE Officers were created in 1945, when the Foreign Trade Service was reorganized. Their primary function is to stimulate Canadian trade within their respective geographical territory. They also provide, within the department, a centre for the collection, collation and distribution of information concerning the countries for which they are responsible. Area Trade Officers are required to familiarize themselves with economic conditions in their respective territories, whereas Commodity Officers have more detailed information concerning Canadian industries and their products, and commodities of other countries needed by these industries. Area Trade Officers co-ordinate the work of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, and provide liaison facilities between trade commissioners and other officers of this department and other departments of government.

For the fulfilment of their duties and functions, Area Trade Officers acquire full information concerning economic and business conditions, including volume and trends of trade, of other countries. They have general familiarity with matters concerning treaties and tariffs, import and export licensing, commodity and trade trends, and the like, as part of the work of co-ordination. Similarly, they have general knowledge of ocean freight services, inter-government credits, and a wide variety of matters related to functions of various organizations, such as the Canadian Maritime Commission, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation and other government organizations.

Area Trade Officers receive business visitors from abroad with whom they can discuss plans and suggest suitable ways of attaining objectives. Area Trade Officers also help Canadian businessmen travelling abroad by discussing the best methods of achieving their ends, by supplying letters of introduction and by advising trade commissioners of forthcoming visits. Area Trade Officers are a primary source of trade information for the commercial representatives of foreign governments in Canada.



## Distribution of Territory Among Area Trade Officers

### ASIA

(Includes all dependencies and colonies in Asia and Pacific Oceania, except Fiji, Hawaii, New Guinea and Western Samoa.)

Afghanistan	Iran
Borneo, North	Japan
Brunei	Korea
Burma	Malaya
Ceylon	Pakistan
China	Philippines
Hong Kong	Sarawak
India	Singapore
Indo-China	Thailand
Indonesia	

### COMMONWEALTH

(Except Commonwealth countries in Asia. Territory includes all colonies in Caribbean.)

Australia	Grenada
Bermuda	The Grenadines
British East Africa	St. Lucia
Kenya	St. Vincent
Tanganyika	Fiji
Uganda	French Guiana, including Iles du Salut
British Guiana	French West Indies, other
British Honduras	Guadeloupe
British West Africa	Iles des Saintes
British Cameroons	Marie Galante
British Togoland	Martinique
Gambia	Petite Terre
Gold Coast	St. Barthelemy
Nigeria	St. Martin
Sierra Leone	Iceland
British West Indies	Ireland
Bahamas	Mauritius
Barbados	Netherlands Antilles (West Indies)
Jamaica	Aruba
Cayman Islands	Bonaire
Turks	Curacao
Caicos	St. Eustatius
Leeward Islands	St. Martin
Antigua	Saba
Barbuda and Redonda	New Guinea
British Virgin Islands and	New Zealand
Sombrero	Northern Rhodesia
Montserrat	Nyasaland
St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguila	South Africa, Union of
Trinidad	Southern Rhodesia
Tobago	Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)
Windward Islands	Western Samoa
Dominica	Zanzibar

### EUROPE

(Includes colonies of European countries, such as in Africa, but not dependencies or colonies in Far East nor in the West Indies.)

Austria	Malta
Belgium	Morocco, Spanish
Belgian Congo	Netherlands
Czechoslovakia	Norway
Denmark	Portugal
Finland	Portuguese Colonies (except in
Germany	Far East)
Gibraltar	Spain
Greenland	Spanish dependencies and colonies
Hungary	Sweden



## EUROPE—Concluded

Italy  
Libya  
Luxembourg  
Madeira

Switzerland  
Tangiers  
Yugoslavia

## FRANCE and MIDDLE EAST

Aden  
Algeria  
Cyprus  
Egypt  
Ethiopia  
France  
French dependencies and colonies  
(except in Far East and West  
Indies.)  
Greece  
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan

Iraq  
Israel  
Lebanon  
Liberia  
Monaco  
Morocco, French  
Saudi Arabia  
Sudan  
Syria  
Turkey

## LATIN AMERICA

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Haiti

Honduras  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama and Canal Zone  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Puerto Rico  
El Salvador  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

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### Brazilian Cotton Exports Banned

Rio de Janeiro, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil has suspended the granting of export licences for cotton, pending coverage of all domestic supply needs. The financing scheme on cotton has also been altered, in order to guarantee a better price to producers, and to study the possibility of concluding commercial agreements with nations interested in acquiring Brazilian cotton.

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### Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee Meeting Held in Ottawa

The Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs began meetings in Ottawa on May 21. The Canadian representatives are Mr. W. F. Bull, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance, Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Head of the Economic Division, Department of External Affairs.

The United Kingdom representatives at the meeting are Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Ottawa, Sir John Woods, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade, Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food, Mr. R. W. B. Clarke, Under-Secretary, Treasury.

The committee was established in September, 1948, for liaison between official representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom on commercial and economic matters of mutual concern, and especially on measures to ensure the greatest trade possible between the two countries. The functions of the committee are purely advisory. The most recent meetings of this committee were in Ottawa, September, 1949, and in London, June, 1950.



# Assistance Available From Canadian Trade Commissioners

By Canadian Trade Commissioner Service,  
Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN exporters and importers can obtain much assistance through the various branches of the Foreign Trade Service. Similar assistance is available to overseas importers and exporters through the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners and Commercial Secretaries posted abroad. Canadian exporters desiring preliminary information should communicate with the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and, in the first instance, should seek listing in the Exporters' Directory maintained by that Division. Similarly, Canadian importers may obtain assistance from the Import Division, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and, on the first occasion, should seek to be listed in the Importers' Directory.

Overseas business men will find trade commissioners posted in many important cities but can seek the assistance of the Director, Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, if uncertain as to the location of the nearest Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. A list of trade commissioners, and the territories which they cover, appears in each issue of *Foreign Trade*, weekly publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which also contains reports on market conditions, statistical data and a variety of other current information of use to Canadians interested in trade abroad.

For the Canadian exporter, the various divisions of the Foreign Trade Service at Ottawa have available a wide variety of information concerning markets, tariffs, shipping and general procedure. Detailed information can be sought by Canadian and overseas traders direct from Canadian Trade Commissioners. The following topics indicate the services that can be rendered.

## Services Rendered by Trade Commissioners

*Market Requirements*—The trade commissioner can advise on:

- (a) present and prospective market conditions;
- (b) types and classes of goods offering or required;
- (c) specifications, where required;
- (d) competition;
- (e) suitable buying and selling methods.

*Sales Channels*—The trade commissioner can:

- (a) assist in finding responsible firms in a position to act as agents, distributors or buyers;
- (b) advise on methods of sales approach and expansion.

*Business Terms*—The trade commissioner can give full information on:

- (a) current basis of price quotations;
- (b) current terms of payment;
- (c) financing of shipments;
- (d) exchange regulations.

*Samples and Literature*—Trade commissioners can:

- (a) recommend methods of distributing catalogues, price lists and other trade literature;



(b) recommend methods of handling samples.

(Samples may be imported into Canada without difficulty but are normally subject to duty. Canadian exporters should not forward samples to trade commissioners or to prospective agents abroad until requested and until arrangements have been made. In many countries, regulations governing the importation of samples make it most important that instructions as to their shipment should be followed very carefully; otherwise heavy fines and other unnecessary expense and difficulties may be encountered.)

*Credit Information*—The trade commissioner is in a position:

- (a) to furnish confidential guidance on the status of overseas, as well as Canadian firms;
- (b) when requested, to give confidential reports on the activities of overseas firms acting on behalf of Canadian business houses.

*Tariffs and Regulations*—The trade commissioner can assist in supplying information on:

- (a) customs tariff rates and regulations;
- (b) other governmental regulations, prohibitions, and the like;
- (c) documentation requirements, such as invoicing for customs purposes;
- (d) certification of documents;
- (e) marking and packing;
- (f) import and export quotas and permits.

*Debts and Difficulties*—Trade commissioners are able to:

- (a) give advice and assistance toward the settlement of difficulties that may arise between Canadian and overseas businessmen;
- (b) give guidance in respect of the recovery of debts;
- (c) make suggestions as to the disposal of goods which have not been accepted.

*General*—The advice of the trade commissioner can be sought in regard to:

- (a) the most suitable advertising media;
- (b) storage facilities;
- (c) shipping services;
- (d) regulations concerning commercial travellers;
- (e) travel procedure;
- (f) patents, brands and trademarks;
- (g) standards;
- (h) other subjects related to international trade.

#### **Co-operation by the Trader**

The exporter or importer, when making inquiries from trade commissioners, should:

- (a) state whether his firm is a producer, agent or merchant;
- (b) give an accurate description of the goods, their specifications, qualities and grades;
- (c) bear in mind prices, f.o.b. factory are of no use in practically all cases;
- (d) indicate terms of payment desired;
- (e) where helpful, give technical information concerning the use of the products;



- (f) make clear the time lapse between receipt of order and possible shipment;
  - (g) where necessary, stipulate quantities for which orders will be accepted;
  - (h) give details of any previous agents or sales agents in the territory and, if connections still exist, their relationship with the fresh contacts sought.
  - (i) if any previous experience in the territory.
- 

## Functions of Import Division

By Import Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA was a creditor nation in the last two decades, and in May, 1944, an Import Division was set up in the Department of Trade and Commerce to stimulate the expansion of imports and thereby to increase Canada's exports in external trade. This decision built up goodwill by enabling foreign producers to ship to Canada, and increased Canada's reputation as a buyer. The principal activities of the Division, at its inception, were to secure raw materials and supplies needed by Canadian industry, and to obtain other commodities essential to the Canadian economy.

Following the end of World War II, considerable interest was aroused in re-establishing foreign connections that had been cut off during the period of hostilities. Some wartime controls still existed, and assistance from the Division was required, through the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, to press for Canada's requirements of internationally allocated commodities. Also, during this period, it was necessary to study adjustments from the viewpoint of values, demand and supply, the substitution of materials and the restoration of the peacetime pattern of trade.

By 1946, the Division had become a link between Canadian importers and the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. The effect of the dual capacity of the trade commissioners began to show results in the import trade of Canada. The success of the import program could be effective only through the efficiency of the trade commissioners, which has been an important factor in Canada's Foreign Trade Service. Commodity officers were enabled to obtain, from reports of trade commissioners, much material of assistance to industry.

In November, 1947, Canada was in balance of payments difficulties, and it became necessary to introduce exchange conservation measures. Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act was administered by the commodity officers in the Import Division during the organization of a special section to administer the Act.

As certain phases of export and import movement were common to both fields, a Commodities Branch was set up in 1949 to co-ordinate activities of commodity officers in the Export and Import Divisions. They thus became counterparts at home of the trade commissioners abroad.

By 1950, the activities of the Import Division in locating alternative sources of supply began to show substantial results. Canada's import trade had spread over a wider area than was the case in the previous few years. A new set of problems confronted the foreign shipper in the way of marketing and merchandising techniques that apply to consumer goods in the Canadian market.



## **Services Rendered to Canadian Importers**

Canadian industry relies on large quantities of staple raw materials, such as wool, cotton, rubber, metals, iron and steel, also foodstuffs and textiles, from abroad. One of the principal functions of the Division is to bring trade opportunities to the attention of representative importers, and to see that Canadian import needs of raw materials and necessities are met.

Requests are received from firms that have placed orders abroad and have encountered extended delivery dates or reduction in the volume of shipments, due to shortages of raw materials. Under such circumstances, and if the requirement is essential in the opinion of a procurement agency in the Department of Defence Production, the trade commissioner is furnished with full particulars and requested to press for supply allocations, and the necessary export licences, if required. Since the outbreak of the Korean war and the attendant armament programs, dislocation of supply for the next few years is anticipated.

Government action in countries supplying Canadian producers with raw materials frequently must curb exports in the national interest. Export licences may be withdrawn or suspended, placing the Canadian manufacturer in the position of being unable to fill orders. Demands of industry for assistance in obtaining restricted commodities are passed to the trade commissioners, and under certain circumstances, diplomatic intervention may be necessary to secure a fair share of Canada's traditional supply. Today's shortages of a number of commodities and the inevitable uncertainty of supply have led to a search for substitutes from new sources.

Advice is supplied to buyers relying on foreign sources of supply concerning economic conditions, commercial integrity and capacity of their connections, prices, export duties and taxes affecting commodity groups. Through associations, importers are informed regarding import regulations and controls under the Export and Import Permits Act. The Division works closely with Boards of Trade, the Dollar Sterling Trade Advisory Council, the Importers' and Traders' Association, Provincial Trade Departments and other organizations interested in the development of the import trade.

Disputes occasionally arise between the Canadian buyer and the foreign seller. The importer may complain of the quality of the product or its condition on arrival. The foreign seller may contend that the goods are up to specifications. Efforts are made to adjust such disagreements by mutual concessions or to suggest arbitration arrangements through recognized channels. Related to this category are investigations respecting discrimination, and measures to eliminate this condition are taken.

## **Services Rendered to Foreign Exporters**

Trade inquiries reach the Division through trade commissioners or direct from foreign firms seeking a market for their goods in Canada. It is strongly recommended that the foreign exporter communicate with the trade commissioner in his country or area for advice. There is little purpose served by sending the trade commissioner a list of goods without particulars of availabilities, prices, discounts, illustrations, delivery dates, terms of sale and other usual commercial factors. It is useless to ask what goods Canadians will buy, or to "invite inquiries," or to furnish catalogues that are not in English or French.

The trade commissioner will acquaint the foreign exporter, in general, with the distributive channels and the trade and marketing practices in Canada for particular commodities. If the foreign shipper is seriously considering Canada as a market, the trade commissioner can assess the



prospects of success. If the business possibilities seem worth while a recommendation will probably be made to visit Canada and discuss details with head office officials.

Foreign exporters interested in establishing representation in Canada would be well advised to visit this country. The selection of an agency or agencies is vital, and preferably made firm through agency contracts renewable over a specified period. The advantage of this arrangement is that, if the agency fails to promote the sale of a particular line, the contract can be terminated. If the line does well, the manufacturer may decide to go into direct distribution through branch offices or to manufacture in Canada. Unless the foreign traders become familiar with the geographical regions of Canada, the organization of markets, transportation facilities, seasonal factors and the mechanics of trading in this country, the opportunities will not be completely exploited.

The Division can suggest to the foreign visitor, interested in selling his product here, how particular commodities are marketed in Canada. Standards, major uses, end users and the distribution levels from producer to consumer are extremely important. The pattern of distribution in Canada follows closely the commercial practices of the United States, and with few exceptions traders outside this area must adopt similar sales techniques. Careful comparisons must be studied in competitive lines from numerous sources. The visiting trader interested in the field of food products can be informed regarding the requirements, grades, qualities, container sizes, labelling and similar regulations.

In the diversified fields of manufactured consumer goods, details of the distributive program can be discussed and the names of reputable firms can be supplied, along with the names of advertising agencies, technical services, price policies, guarantees, design, style, quality, packaging and various other commercial "musts." The fine distinction between the agent, the broker, the wholesaler, the dealer and chain stores must receive careful consideration.

The import broker performs a highly specialized function in the import trade, particularly in commodities moved in bulk. The broker is able to assess the capacity of the market and availabilities from alternative sources beyond the capacity of the individual buyer. By spreading arrivals over a broad segment of an industry, economies of purchasing result.

In 1950, goods were sold through retail outlets amounting to \$9.1 billion. Ontario and Quebec absorbed \$5.5 billion worth of goods. Sales through wholesalers amounted to a substantial proportion of this business. The wholesale trade is fully aware of the needs of the various trades—the right types of merchandise and the qualities and quantities normally consumed. The wholesaler in Canada carries inventories needed by retail merchants, and extends credit to the retailer.

There are over 25,000 establishments in Canada recognized as wholesalers, and about 10,000 of these are large well-established firms. Wholesale sales have increased about 200 per cent since 1939, and in 1950 an increase of approximately 5 per cent was shown over 1949 purchases. An efficient sales staff and technical services are usually part of the wholesaler's organization.

Chain and department stores in Canada expect to purchase on the same basis as the wholesaler. This can be attributed to the fact that United States producers recognize the purchasing ability of chain stores as equal to that of wholesalers, providing of course that the volume of purchases is of the same magnitude.



# Functions of the Export Division

By Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE EXPORT Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce was established during the Second World War. Its purpose is to promote export trade, and to this end it has two important functions. There is the general responsibility of keeping watch on export developments, both in Canada and abroad and, where possible, devising such plans, in co-operation with other Divisions of the Department, as would contribute to the furtherance of this trade.

On occasion, it is also the responsibility of the Division to administer export trade plans. Thus, for example, both the United Kingdom Token Shipment Scheme and the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, which were devised through the assistance of the Division, are also administered by it.

The Export Division has a second general function of maintaining liaison between the Department of Trade and Commerce and Canadian industry in matters pertaining to export trade promotion. This it accomplishes in a two-fold action, whereby Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad are kept fully informed of the latest developments in Canadian industry; and Canadian industry, in turn, is kept informed of the latest developments in export markets. This double activity is possible through the services of some 24 commodity officers, each of whom is fully familiar with his own field of industry.

By constantly examining the conditions within his industry, the commodity officer is able to advise as to firms and products which appear to have an export potentiality. In turn, he is able to advise such Canadian firms as to possible markets and methods for securing export trade.

## Information on Market Procedure Provided

The novice to export trade is supplied with information on market procedures and requirements, such as given in the "ABC of Canadian Export Trade," prepared by the Export Division; is placed in touch with Canadian trading organizations, commercial agencies, and publications, and is directly assisted in selecting those markets which are likely to yield the greatest returns.

The established exporter is assisted through market studies, made in co-operation with Canadian Trade Commissioners. Prompt and special advice of interest to his industry and foreign market changes are provided.

The Export Division also handles all inquiries for Canadian products from abroad, which are brought to the attention of industry, and, where necessary, act as mediators in matters of complaint.

Canadian Trade Commissioners are provided with detailed information through maintenance of the confidential Exporters' Directory, in which all known Canadian exporters are listed. Each trade commissioner's office is furnished with this directory, which is kept up to date. A set of commodity cards showing Canadian sources of supply on all known exportable commodities is also maintained. This is supplemented by a monthly newsletter, which comments on supply and supply conditions in Canada.

Aside from this regular pattern of information, trade commissioners are kept informed of numerous changes in export control and other matters pertaining to export trade through a steady flow of correspondence.

In all these activities, full advantage is taken of the close relationship which the individual commodity officers maintain with their particular industries.



While the fishing industry has the support of the Department of Fisheries, which is interested in production and general expansion of the fisheries industry, all matters pertaining to export trade development come within the purview of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It is the responsibility of the Export Division, through its Fisheries Section, and Inter-departmental Fisheries Committee, to work in close liaison with the Department of Fisheries in the furtherance of export trade.

It is also the responsibility of the Export Division to keep a watchful eye on Canada's exports of strategic materials, through its Strategic Materials Committee, and also to keep a close watch over Canadian export controls, to ensure that they are working in a manner which is not prejudicial to Canadian export interests.

The Export Division should be the first point of contact in the Department of Trade and Commerce for Canadian firms interested in entering or maintaining export trade. Officers of the division, who are closely acquainted with the various industries, can furnish a wealth of information, or indicate other branches of the government from which exporters may obtain the desired assistance.

It can be said—"When considering export business—Consult the Export Division."

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## Canada Calls the World

By C.B.C. International Service.

**F**ROM MORNING till midnight every day, Canada broadcasts in fourteen languages to Europe and Latin America. Twice weekly, in the early hours, she transmits to Australia and New Zealand. All this is done through the medium of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the voice of Canada being carried forward to the world audience over two powerful transmitters at Sackville, New Brunswick. The service was inaugurated in 1945.

Though Canada "aims" her shortwave broadcasts primarily at certain countries or areas, letters arrive at the Radio Canada building in Montreal from the earth's four corners testifying to the strength of Canada's voice and the international interest in Canadian affairs.

With its program headquarters in Montreal, of course, the service was able to use a great variety of commentators and artists—not only in English and French, but in other languages too. These are: to Europe—Czech, German, Dutch, Russian, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Italian, and Slovak; and to Latin America—Spanish and Portuguese.

The latest language to be added was Russian, on February 4, 1951. A decided, if gradual, change had been taking place in the nature of Canada's broadcasts since the end of the Second World War, and the inauguration of the Russian service pointed this up dramatically. The CBC International Service had concentrated on giving its listeners information about Canada, her people, her land, her history and her way of life. This was done in the hope that, by similar, free exchange of information, the nations of the world would get to know each other better. Many misunderstandings could thus be eliminated and international goodwill and co-operation fostered.

But the flow of free information was all one way, as far as the Soviet Union and her satellites were concerned. The role of shortwave broadcasting from West to East became, by virtue of this fact, infinitely more important.



What more could Radio Canada, as a voice from a Western democratic country, do about this?

### **Canada Broadcasting Into the U.S.S.R.**

It would and did adjust its overcrowded timetable, and added a Canadian contribution to the broadcasting into the U.S.S.R. being carried on by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Featured on this inaugural Russian broadcast was Canada's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Hon. L. Dana Wilgress, who had been Canadian ambassador to Moscow from 1943 to 1946. Speaking in Russian, he pointed out to listeners in the Soviet Union that they had been deliberately isolated from the rest of the world, leaving shortwave broadcasting as almost their only link with peoples of the West, including Canadians.

Canada knows that her voice is heard. Since the political coup in Czechoslovakia early in 1948, there has been evidence of "jamming" of Canada's Czech and Slovak transmissions. Opposition in the Communist press and the Communist-controlled radio in Prague, as well as Radio Moscow, to Radio Canada's programs tell that. On the positive side of the ledger, the CBC International Service has received more than 150,000 letters from listeners the world over since the service began; and the letters arrive regularly at a rate of between three and four thousand a month.

After the coup, of course, mail from Czechoslovakia dropped off immediately from a peak in February, 1948, of 1,200 letters a month. Now, only a few come in, unsigned because of the risk of writing to a foreign agency. Some letters arrive by way of Ireland and even Australia, though originally written by residents of Prague.

Programming for international shortwave listeners is a far different matter from programming for the national audience whose chief fare is entertainment. With the program planners in the CBC International Service, information must come first.

### **Information on Canadian Products Requested by Listeners**

The service to Latin America contains a special program in Spanish and in Portuguese dealing with commerce. It is interesting to note that there have been a very large number of requests for further information concerning Canadian goods, requests concerning commodities as various as aluminum, washing machines, venetian blinds, automatic knitting needles, agricultural and road-building machinery, pharmaceuticals, refrigerating machinery, furniture, radios, refrigerators, and pulp and paper. These have come from Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Guatemala, Chile, Puerto Rico, Ecuador and Nicaragua.

Each month, Radio Canada publishes a program schedule—one for European listeners in English, French, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, German, Italian, Czech and Russian; the other for Latin American and Caribbean listeners in Spanish, Portuguese, English, French and Dutch. The combined circulation of this free schedule is nearing the hundred-thousand mark and is still growing.

Canada not only speaks to the world but is closely listened to, her voice sounding loud and clear along the international channels of short-wave broadcasting, carrying a definite, emphatic message from this Western democracy.



# Difference in Canadian and Foreign Trade Statistics

By International Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

THE EXTERNAL trade of Canada is not only recorded in Canadian statistics, but also in those of the countries with which Canada trades. However, the two sets of records are rarely identical, and often differ widely. Table I, below, compares Canadian records of trade with some of our leading trading partners with the statistics of those countries. In no case do the respective records give exactly the same values for this trade. In the case of exports to the United Kingdom, India and France, and of imports from Mexico, the differences are quite pronounced.

The causes of such differences in reciprocal records of trade are varied, but in most cases are not too difficult to find. They arise particularly from differences in the systems of valuing trade used by various countries, from differing definitions of trade content, and from various aspects of the classification of trade. These differences can lead to an extremely confused and erroneous picture of trade, especially for the inexperienced user of trade statistics, and the problems they pose have often been discussed at international conferences. While generally uniform systems of classification, valuation and the definition of trade content have not yet been adopted by the major trading nations, efforts to establish such systems continue, especially under the leadership of the United Nations.

Table I

## Canadian and Foreign Statistics of Canadian Trade

(Value in US.\$'000,000)

Trade with	Statistics of	Canadian Exports		Canadian Imports	
		1948	1949	1948	1949
		(Value in US.\$'000,000)			
United States .....	Canada	1,510.4	1,475.0	1,809.5	1,910.2
	United States	1,593.3	1,550.9	1,946.1	1,957.9
United Kingdom ..	Canada	686.9	688.6	299.5	301.3
	United Kingdom	873.1	821.5	287.0	298.9
India .....	Canada	33.7	71.2	33.4	25.6
	India	....	35.3	....	25.3
Belgium .....	Canada	33.0	54.7	13.6	18.6
	Belgium	23.0	51.5	14.7	20.4
Australia .....	Canada	38.2	34.4	27.4	26.5
	Australia	39.0	40.0	26.0	26.6
France .....	Canada	92.9	35.6	12.6	13.0
	France	46.7	37.5	9.1	11.4
Switzerland .....	Canada	19.3	31.2	7.4	10.5
	Switzerland	22.9	35.8	7.9	10.8
Mexico .....	Canada	15.0	14.9	27.2	24.4
	Mexico	11.4	13.0	1.1	2.8

Source: U.N. Statistical Office: Direction of International Trade.

## Problems of Valuation

The chief valuation differences arise from differences in the treatment of such cost items as freight, insurance, commissions and export and import taxes. A majority of countries record imports at their c.i.f. value: that is, at the original cost of the goods, plus all freight, insurance and other charges incurred in transporting them to the border of the importing country. But a substantial number of important trading nations, including the United States, value imports f.o.b.: that is, at the cost of the goods alone, without international transit charges. Almost all countries value exports f.o.b., generally at their own border. Canada uses a



variation of the f.o.b. principle for both import and export valuations. Under the Canadian system, not only are international transit charges excluded, but also transit charges incurred in moving the goods from the point of sale for export to the border of the exporting country. As a result, the value of Canada's exports given in Canadian statistics averages about 4 to 5 per cent below the f.o.b. frontier value, and the value of imports averages some 9 to 12 per cent below their c.i.f. value.

This factor alone is sufficient to account for most of the wide difference in the value of exports to the United Kingdom shown by the statistics of Canada and the United Kingdom. Table II, below, gives value and quantity statistics derived from these countries' records for four leading commodities, which in each year shown account for over half these exports. The quantity records of the two countries correspond closely. Indeed, where differences exist, those shown by Canadian statistics are generally greater. But the United Kingdom's values, which include insurance, freight and other transit costs, average 26 per cent above the Canadian values. This is approximately the same as the differences recorded by the two countries' statistics for the total value of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom.

Table II

**Statistics of Some Leading Commodities Exported to the United Kingdom**

		1948		1949		1950	
		Canadian Statistics	United Kingdom Statistics	Canadian Statistics	United Kingdom Statistics	Canadian Statistics	United Kingdom Statistics
		(\$'000,000)					
Wheat .....	Can.\$	196.5	272.6	280.7	347.1	173.7	217.3
	bush.	117.3	124.2	139.3	136.6	87.0	91.7
Wheat flour ....	Can.\$	61.6	72.5	46.7	51.8	41.0	42.2
	brl.	7.4	7.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
Bacon .....	Can.\$	67.8	76.0	23.4	20.9	24.4	28.1
	cwt.	2.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Planks and boards	Can.\$	43.9	69.4	37.4	54.7	20.4	25.9
	Bd. ft.	562.0	549.2	475.2	448.8	275.4	260.1

Other sources of value differences can be traced to the use by some countries of arbitrary rather than invoice values of commodities in trade. Arbitrary values may be used either for revenue purposes or for protection. While these purposes are related to tariff administration rather than to statistical administration, for convenience and comparability tariff values are generally used for statistical purposes. Some countries, such as Switzerland, include export duties in their export values. Canada does not. The exchange rates used for converting foreign currency invoice values to the domestic currency may differ as between trading partners. This latter factor is particularly important in the case of countries using multiple exchange rates, as do many Latin American countries, or at a time of widespread changes in exchange rates, as during the exchange rate readjustments of September, 1949.

### Problems of Trade Content

Decisions of different countries as to what is international trade for statistical purposes can also cause variance in their reciprocal records of trade. There are two basic definitions of international trade for statistical purposes, to one or the other of which most national systems approximate. The first of these is the "General Trade" system. Under this system, imports are recorded in the statistics at the time when they enter the country and come under customs supervision. As a result, imports recorded under this system include both goods which will eventually be cleared by customs for domestic use, and goods which will be re-exported from bond. Exports include nationally produced goods and also re-exports both



of goods cleared for domestic consumption and those re-exported from bond. Of the countries listed in Table I, the United States, the United Kingdom, India, Australia and Mexico keep records on the General Trade basis.

The other basic system is known as "Special Trade". Under this system, imports are recorded in statistics at the time when duties are paid and they are cleared by the customs officials for domestic consumption. Exports include only home produced goods and re-exports of goods previously cleared for home consumption. The basic difference between the two systems thus lies in their treatment of entrepôt trade. Canada, Belgium, France and Switzerland all base their records on the Special Trade system, and in addition the United States keeps records of Special Trade, as well as of General Trade. Records on the different bases can differ by the amount of entrepôt trade never cleared for home consumption, and the recording of goods in General Trade records may lead by several months their recording under the Special Trade system. Most of Canada's imported coal enters the country during the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes navigation season, and would be recorded then under the General Trade system, but our trade statistics record much of it as imported when withdrawn from customs warehouses for consumption during the winter months.

Another aspect of the trade content problem lies in the differing statistical treatment of some individual commodities by various countries. Gold is now excluded from the trade statistics of most countries, because of the monetary aspects of most gold movements. But for gold-producing countries, such as the Union of South Africa and Canada, most gold movements are actually commodity transactions, and the trade statistics of these countries, by excluding gold, understate their actual commodity exports and distort their balance of trade position. There is less international uniformity regarding the treatment of silver bullion; some countries recording its movement while others do not. Ships are frequently excluded from the commodities recorded in trade statistics. Numerous movements of goods with special financial aspects, such as donations and gifts, settlers' effects, tourist purchases, parcel post, mutual aid transactions, and government trade, especially in military stores and equipment, are excluded from many countries' statistics.

The only certain method of locating discrepancies due to the type of cause listed in the preceding paragraph is by a careful examination of the records of individual countries. One of the more valuable contributions to date of the United Nations Statistical Office to the solution of the comparability problem has been to make such an examination of national records, and some results of this have been published in the supplements to its *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

### **Problems of Classification**

Problems of classification give rise to three chief sources of discrepancy in reciprocal records of trade. The first arises out of the classification of commodities in use. This differs from country to country, and the records of all countries do not present the same information in distinguishable form. Canada, for example, distinguishes imports of wool in the grease, washed and scoured wool, pulled and slipped wool, wool noils, garnetted wool waste, dry combed wool tops, oil combed wool tops, fine animal hair suitable for spinning, and hair tops. In the statistics of some countries all might be included under one heading: raw and unmanufactured wool. Or such a single heading might contain most but not all



of such items. For single commodity comparisons of the statistics of different nations, it is therefore important to obtain a clear statement of what single statistical headings contain. This is rarely available in published form.

A second source of discrepancy lies in the geographical classification of countries for the purpose of trade. In the trade statistics of the United States, the customs area includes the trade of the continental United States and also that of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone. In Canadian statistics, only the trade with the continental portion of the United States is included under the title "United States", and that with United States dependencies is recorded elsewhere. This accounts for most of the excess of United States values of trade with Canada over Canadian values of trade with the United States shown in Table I. The same cause affects trade with some other areas.

The third important type of discrepancy due to classification results from differences in national systems of crediting trade by countries. Canada generally classifies her trade according to the country from which the goods are consigned to Canada, or to which the goods are consigned from Canada. But other countries may credit their trade according to the country in which imports originated, or in which exports will finally be consumed. Or exports may be classified according to the country to which goods are first shipped. Thus, Canadian wheat may be sold to an importer in, for example, the Netherlands and shown as exported to the Netherlands. But a trader in Austria may purchase that wheat from the consignee, and several possibilities arise. Netherlands statistics might or might not record the transaction, and Austrian statistics might record the wheat either as from the Netherlands or from Canada. This type of transaction has caused serious discrepancies in trade records in some periods, and records of Canadian trade with Switzerland in the period 1930-1945 were seriously affected by this factor. Table III, below, illustrates the more recent impact of this factor on trade with Mexico. Most Mexican exports to Canada pass through the United States, and Mexico tends to record these goods as exports to the United States, while Canada records them as imported from Mexico. The same factor affects the comparability of Canadian statistics with those of several other Latin American countries. It is difficult for an exporting country to follow any principle other than country of consignment, if it is to prepare trade statistics on a current basis. Therefore, the onus of reconciling discrepancies due to this cause must usually fall on the importing country.

Table III

**Statistics of Some Leading Commodities Imported from Mexico**

	1948		1949	
	Canadian Statistics	Mexican Statistics	Canadian Statistics	Mexican Statistics
	(Can.\$'000,000)			
Cotton, raw .....	20.0	..	15.8	0.9
Cotton manufactures .....	..	0.1	0.8	0.4
Sisal and istle fibre .....	4.2	..	2.0	..
Vegetables, fresh .....	0.1	..	2.9	..
Coffee, green .....	0.5	..	0.7	0.4
Nuts .....	0.1	..	1.3	0.5

Note: Mexican values converted to Canadian dollars by approximate annual average exchange rates.

Other sources of statistical discrepancies exist. Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. These will be recorded in different periods by Canada and by the other country



involved. But, to a considerable extent, such movements will balance from one period to the next. Only in single commodity comparisons, or where a single goods shipment accounts for a large part of the total value of trade between the two countries is this factor likely to be important. The discrepancy between Canadian and Indian records of exports to India in 1949 seems to be largely due to this factor, especially with regard to locomotives. Smuggling may also affect trade records. A legally-traded item in one country may not be legally traded in another, and either the exporting or importing parties may have to evade customs authorities. But this latter factor is likewise of minor importance in most countries' statistics.

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## Droughts in Argentina Serious Setback to Livestock Industry

*Government control over livestock industry intensified by creation of Livestock Institute—Meat exports materially affected by suspension of shipments to United Kingdom—Tendency to hold back sheep for production of wool—Wool prices rose and exports doubled.*

By W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. McCullough has returned to Canada on leave.)

**B**UENOS AIRES.—The Argentine livestock industry received a serious setback from the severe drought at the end of 1949 and the beginning of 1950. With the rains in early March, pastures improved rapidly and remained satisfactory during the remainder of the year. Thereafter the cattle industry showed a marked improvement, but had not regained its former position by the end of the year. Sheep suffered less from the drought and their number showed an improvement, encouraged by the high wool prices. The hog population showed a marked decrease as a direct result of the poor corn crop.

Government control over the livestock industry was intensified with the creation, in September, of the Argentine Livestock Institute which combines under one ministry four government entities formerly operating separately: (1) The National Meat Board which acted as a regulatory body for the grading and classification of meat, and administered the minimum basic prices; (2) the National Abattoir which provides the bulk of the meat for the city of Buenos Aires; (3) Liniers Stockyards; and (4) the Corporación Argentina de Productores de Carne (C.A.P.) which was formerly a producers' co-operative for marketing and has since been taken over by the government. The capital of the institute is composed of the assets of these organizations which it has absorbed. In addition, the institute is supported by a 2½ per cent levy on all sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, either for export or home consumption. Seventy per cent of these funds is to be placed in a Livestock Defence Fund to aid producers in times of stress.

The new institute is charged with promoting conditions whereby packing plants can operate most economically and fully utilize by-products. It will issue licences for the installation of plants and establish quotas for home consumption or export. It will establish marketing systems to assure producers, packers and consumers just and equitable



prices, and study expansion of the export market, etc. In practice, this legislation has given the government virtual control over all phases of the livestock industry.

### **Meat Exports Affected by Suspended Shipments to United Kingdom**

The export picture on meat was materially affected by suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom. During the first half of the year meat moved regularly to the United Kingdom under the terms of the Meat Contract of June 27, 1949. With the expiry of the contract on June 30, Argentina continued shipping, invoicing the meat at the old price but subject to revision. However, the British Ministry of Food rejected this price, and on July 21, Argentina suspended shipment. This situation continued at the end of the year.

During the contract year ended June 30, Argentina shipped 296,063 long tons of beef, 69,319 of mutton and lamb and 24,535 of pork, totalling nearly 390,000 long tons. This compares very favourably with Argentina's promise to ship a minimum of 300,000 long tons, and to make every effort to ship 400,000 tons. Under the terms of the contract, the United Kingdom was paying an average of £97.5 per long ton. After the devaluation of the pound and expiry of the guarantee, Argentina claimed indemnity and this provided ground for dispute even before the price for the new contract came up for discussion.

At the end of 1950 the cattle population was privately estimated at around 43 million head or about two million less than a year ago. Some private estimates are lower. The tendency to increase cattle numbers did not offset the liquidations forced by the drought at the beginning of the year. Receipts of cattle at Liniers Market during 1950 were 3.8 million head, as compared with 3.5 million in 1949, and 3.4 million in 1948. Packing plant purchases at Liniers, at 1.13 million head, were slightly above the previous year, while the purchases direct from ranches of 1.7 million head were up considerably from the 892,201 head the previous year. Marketings were heavier during the first half of the year than in the latter half. Owing to the poor pastures during and following the drought, ranchers were forced to reduce cattle numbers in accordance with the feed available, and consequently marketed unfinished cattle. As pastures improved with the March rains and were in excellent condition throughout the latter half of the year, cattlemen held their stock to utilize the feed available. Marketings of fat cattle, therefore, rose in October, but the normal spring flow did not materialize, reflecting the forced liquidation earlier in the year.

### **Livestock Prices Advanced Last Year**

Despite the suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom in July, livestock prices advanced during each month of the year. On December 1 the Livestock Institute limited the slaughter of young cattle to 50 per cent of that for the corresponding month in 1949. This move was made to force domestic consumption of the heavier export animals and to keep younger stock on the farms, thereby utilizing the good grazing conditions and maintaining prices. This objective was achieved in that entries during December were lower than any previous month, and prices were maintained and, in fact, were higher than in any month during the year.

Due to the suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom in July, exports of frozen beef at 2.6 million quarters show a sharp decline from the 4.6 million quarters exported in 1949, and 3.8 million in 1948. The United Kingdom continues, by a wide margin, to be the main outlet



for Argentine beef although in 1950 they took only 1.9 million quarters, as against 3.2 million in 1949, all of it lifted during the first half of the year. During 1950, Germany and Italy took about 133,000 quarters each, while the Netherlands' purchases dropped from 360,000 quarters in 1949, to 57,429 in 1950.

The number of sheep in Argentina which will be carried into the winter is believed to total about 50 million head, or about three million greater than in 1949. The tendency is to hold back sheep for the production of wool which has reached record prices. Receipts of sheep and lambs at the Avellaneda Market were 2.6 million head in 1950, as against 4.5 million in 1949 and 5.4 in 1948. This is the lowest entry for many years and may be contrasted with entries ranging from six to nine million head annually in the early forties. As a result, prices reached new records during the year. The registered slaughter of sheep was 3.37 million head, which produced 68,800 metric tons of meat, 37 per cent lower than the previous year.

Exports of mutton and lamb in 1950 were only 1.4 million carcasses, as against 3.3 million in 1949 and 3.6 in 1948. This is a direct outcome of the suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom, which took only 1.3 million carcasses in 1950 as contrasted with 2.8 million the previous year.

#### **Hog Population Declined As Result of Poor Corn Crop**

The hog population showed a further decline in 1950, and is now estimated by the trade at about 2.5 million head, as against 3 to 3.5 million a year ago. The decline in hog numbers is a direct result of the failure of the corn crop last year due to the drought, and the high prices for feeds. The marketing of hogs through Liniers and direct purchases from farms at 1.4 million head were about the same as in 1949. Pork production, apart from farm kill, was about 18,000 tons less than last year. Hog marketings in the latter half of the year showed a considerable decline following the suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom and, as pastures and prospects for the new corn crop improved, together with a 60 per cent advance in price, producers held back stock for 1951. The trade look for an improvement in the hog numbers in 1951, and forecast that they may reach four million head.

Exports of frozen pork, pork cuts and offal in 1950, at 8,231 metric tons, were only about half the quantity exported in 1949. The United Kingdom was the main outlet, while the export demand from other countries was negligible. Exports of salt pork, at 1,732 metric tons, were approximately three times higher than the previous year. The main markets were Trinidad, Barbados, Netherlands West Indies and Norway. Canned pork exports totalled 607 metric tons and moved almost entirely to the United Kingdom. Exports of salt bacon at 496 metric tons show a big drop from the 1,284 exported during 1949. The chief outlet was Germany. Shipments of smoked bacon totalled 48 tons as compared with 75 tons last year, and moved principally to the British West Indies.

Due to the suspension of shipments of fresh meat to the United Kingdom, the packers have increased their output of canned meat. The government has encouraged this industry because it utilizes the meat surplus, and because it is one of the principal earners of dollar exchange. In 1950, exports of canned meat totalled 114,747 metric tons, as against 74,521 tons in 1949 and 110,600 in 1948. The United States was the main customer for Argentine canned meat, particularly corned beef, taking



over 69,000 tons, as against about 20,000 in 1949. The United Kingdom purchases of canned meat at 31,972 were about 8,000 tons less than the previous year.

### **Wool Prices Rose and Exports Doubled**

Throughout 1950 the wool market was very active with rising prices, and exports were twice the volume of the previous year. This is particularly important to Argentina's foreign exchange position as over half the wool exported moves to the United States. The 1950-51 clip is estimated by the trade at slightly more than last year's 188,000 metric tons. Carry-over is negligible due to heavy sales. About 36 per cent of the clip consists of the fine crossbred, and 21 per cent the fine grades. These two types have been gaining ground over the coarser grades, as it is in this line that record prices have been achieved.

As a result of strong demand from abroad and from the local textile industry, prices have been rising all year. For fine wools, the price level rose from a range of 32-55 pesos per 10 kilos in January, to 85-105 by the end of the year. Coarse wools have followed the same trends. In terms of dollars for export they were quoted at over US\$1.00 per pound, c. & f. in November, as compared with 35-37 cents the previous year. Despite record prices, however, it is not expected that production can be expanded greatly. There are reports of serious overgrazing in the Patagonia region, where 40 per cent of the sheep population is located. In other parts of the country, there has been a gradual change from sheep to cattle which require less labour and which are also remunerative. Exports during the wool year ended September 30 totalled 383,863 bales, as against 179,741 the previous season. Of these 62.5 per cent moved to the United States.

### **Dairy Industry Affected by Drought**

The Argentine dairy industry, which as a grazing industry depends directly upon pasture conditions, suffered greatly from the drought at the beginning of the year, but during the latter half stability had been achieved and production was on a higher level. However, the relative scarcity and high cost of rural labour are working against the natural advantages which Argentina possesses, and production has been declining since 1946. In addition to the damage caused by the drought, the industry was tied up by a 70-day strike in the distribution plants which began in mid-February. The strike ended in April with the granting of wage increases, but most of the plants were unable to absorb the heavier charges and remained closed for another month until the government lifted the retail price ceiling from dairy products.

Despite these internal disturbances, however, the production of butter, cheese and casein remained on a satisfactory level. With excellent pastures in the latter part of the year, milk production was high. Exports showed an improvement over 1949 in the case of butter and casein, but were on a lower level for powdered milk and cheese. Butter exports totalled 7,813 metric tons and moved mainly to France and Italy. The principal market for casein is the United States, which took 19,163 tons out of a total of 27,644. Total cheese exports amounted to 6,200 and were absorbed chiefly by the United States, followed by Venezuela, Italy, Belgium, Peru and Canada, which took about 100 tons. As a result of the disturbed international situation, the price of casein in pesos advanced tremendously during the year. From 1,350 pesos per ton in January, it rose steadily after the beginning of the Korean war and the devaluation of the peso in August, and reached 5,100 pesos by the end of the year.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Brazil Amends Import Licensing Methods

Rio de Janeiro, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Brazil announced new import licensing methods for scarce and essential commodities, as an anti-inflationary measure. Applications for import licences will be considered even for goods produced domestically, if Brazilian production does not cover normal demand or when Brazilian goods are priced exorbitantly in comparison with similar foreign goods. The Bank of Brazil will provide the necessary exchange in hard or soft currency if an import licence for such goods is granted. Licences may be granted for imports from any country maintaining commercial relations with Brazil.

Brazilian importers benefiting by increased import quotas and currency facilities will be required to sell the imported goods at a profit compatible with the aim of reducing the cost of living. The Bank of Brazil will organize a service to watch the resale price of licensed imports.

The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has been instructed to simplify the processing of import licence applications, as well as to extend import facilities to a wider range of commodities instead of limiting these to a relatively small number of strictly essential goods.

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## Cuba Exempts Some Imports from Customs Duties

Havana, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The current period of exemption from customs duties and consular fees on fresh eggs imported from all countries has been extended to July 31.

The importation of live bovine cattle, sheep, and goats, and of fresh and frozen meats in brine, jerked beef, and salted beef and mutton has been exempted from customs duties and consular fees for the period ending June 30.

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## Egypt Amends Marking Regulations for Medical Disinfectants

Cairo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—All liquids and preparations intended to be used in Egypt for disinfection must be provided with labels indicating their degree of disinfection in relation to that of carbolic acid, by virtue of a decree issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Health on October 12, 1950, effective November 25.

This decree also gives detailed specification as to the dilution, disinfecting strength and other characteristics of medical disinfectants, replacing all previous regulations relating to these commodities.

(Editor's Note.—Translated copies of the above decree, advance notice of which appeared in *Foreign Trade* of April 7, 1951, may be had on request from the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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## Egyptian Customs Tariff Amended

Cairo, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The customs tariff of Egypt has been amended by virtue of a decree published in the Official Journal of April 26, 1951, effective from that date. As result of these amendments, certain essential imports now enter duty-free, and customs duties on some luxuries have been increased.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

Among the exempted items of interest to Canada are, canned fish, including salmon; canned beef and veal; and fresh, frozen, simply salted, dried or smoked fish. In addition, the supplementary tax of seven per cent ad valorem on those items has been reduced to one per cent.

On the other hand, the duty on spirits not imported in bottles, containing up to 44 degrees of pure alcohol, has been increased from 15,000 to 15,400 milliemes per hectolitre of liquid; and the duty on those containing more than 44 degrees of alcohol has been increased from 100 to 350 milliemes for each additional degree per hectolitre of liquid. The rate of duty on passenger vehicles imported semi-knocked down, to be assembled under customs supervision, has been doubled from 35 to 70 milliemes per kilogram, and that on passenger vehicles imported completely knocked down, from 30 to 60 milliemes per kilogram.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of tariff amendments is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. One Egyptian pound—1,000 milliemes—equal \$3.0546 Canadian; 100 kilograms equal 220.46 pounds; and one hectolitre equals 22 Imperial gallons.)

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### New and Extended Customs Duties Imposed in Ireland

Dublin, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—By three new Orders of the Republic of Ireland, issued under Emergency Imposition of Duties Act, 1932, new and extended customs duties have been imposed as follows:

Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 260) Order 1951—Abrasives, which consist of abrasive powder or grain on a base of paper, paperboard, cloth, paper and cloth, paperboard and cloth, imported in sheets, rolls or coils, or in the form of belts or discs but excluding any such abrasives—which have been waterproofed, or which are discs having a vulcanized base—full rate, 45 per cent ad valorem. Canada and United Kingdom only, 30 per cent ad valorem. This duty became operative from April 27, 1951.

Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 261) Order 1951—Certain hand saws and blades therefor. Toothed blades for machine operated saws—full rate, 75 per cent ad valorem, or 6d. the article, whichever produces the greater amount of duty. Canada and United Kingdom only, 50 per cent ad valorem, or 4d. the article, whichever produces the greater amount of duty. This duty became effective from May 10, 1951.

Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 262) 1951—Mineral hydrocarbon light oil—flat rate of 1s. 4d. per gallon from May 3, 1951. The former rate of duty was 1s. 2d. per gallon.

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### Italy Removes Import Controls On Additional Goods

Rome, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy added further items to the list of goods (list "A") which may be imported without import licences when originating in countries with which no commodity trading agreements are in effect, including Canada and the United States, by virtue of an Italian decree effective March 6, 1951.

The commodities concerned are crude borax and boric acid, phenol, waste paper and cardboard, certain marine publications, marine maps, artificial fibre waste in the mass, cotton wool in packets weighing up to .5 kilo, and cotton waste.



While import licences are no longer required for these commodities, their importation is subject to a bank permit attesting that the importer is in possession of foreign exchange derived from export sales.

(Editor's Note.—See *Foreign Trade* of March 17, 1951, for a list of goods previously exempted from import licensing requirements.)

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### New Zealand Eases Import Control On Textiles from Canada

Wellington, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the difficulty of obtaining delivery of certain essential classes of textiles from soft-currency countries, the New Zealand Customs Department announced limited provision for imports from Canada and the United States.

Applications will be considered for licences to import the following materials from Canada and the United States, if supported by evidence to show that adequate supplies are unobtainable from normal soft-currency sources or from Japan: raw cotton (including linters and "soft" wastes); elastics; tailors' trimmings; knitted or lockstitched piece-goods of artificial silk (excluding circular knitted fabric); cotton, artificial silk and imitation silk yarns; tire cord fabric of rayon and/or cotton; cellulose or cellulose fillers (for manufacture of sanitary towels); sulphite pulp (for manufacture of sanitary towels).

All such applications must specify the end-use of the materials desired and the quantities applied for.

A basic allocation has been fixed for imports of textile piece-goods of cotton, linen etc., (item 180/1, 2 and ex 7) from Canada and the United States to the extent of 100 per cent of 1946 licences granted in respect of similar goods from the same source.

(Editor's Note.—According to the New Zealand Licensing Schedule item 180/1, 2 and ex 7 reads as follows: textile piece-goods (other than moquettes, tapestry and tickings) of cotton, linen, hemp, jute (excluding jute and hessian piece-goods and knitted cotton piece-goods), other vegetable fibre, silk, artificial silk, imitation silk, or of combinations of these materials with one another, or with any other material except wool or hair.)

Consideration will also be given to applications for licences in excess of basic, covering utility fabrics such as, cotton gauze, calico, drills, ducks, denims, canvas, pillow cottons, sheetings, shirtings, cotton trouserings, diaper, flannelette and linings (including boot and shoe linings). All such applications must show the value of licences granted in respect of Canada and the United States in 1946 and 1947.

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### United Kingdom Amends World Open General Licence

London, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Petroleum sulphonates and tanning extracts, which because of difficulties of definition were removed, as from March 28, from the list of goods admissible into the United Kingdom under World Open General Licence, will be restored, as from May 8, under the following headings: "Petroleum sulphonates containing not less than 20 per cent heavy mineral oil; tanning substances, natural and extracts therefrom". (See *Foreign Trade* of April 14 for earlier announcement.)

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### Production Value of Nova Scotia Lumber Industry Declined

Gross value of products of the lumber industry of Nova Scotia in 1949 was \$6,056,700, a decline of 12 per cent from the preceding year's total of \$6,907,600.



# Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

## Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.  
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Halifax—Board of Trade.  
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 London—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
 Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.  
 Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
 Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.  
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
 Welland—Board of Trade.  
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Toronto—May 21-June 2.  
 Quebec City—June 5-9.  
 Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.  
 Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—June 12.  
 Fredericton: Millville—June 13

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.  
 Halifax—June 18-23.  
 Charlottetown—June 25-26.  
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

Toronto—May 30-June 6  
 Montreal—June 8-16  
 Fredericton—June 18

Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20  
 Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22  
 St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

## DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# **Foreign Trade Service**

## **Head Office Directory**

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### **Trade Commissioner Service**

**Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)**

**Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)**

**Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)**

#### **Area Trade Officers—**

**Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)**

**Commonwealth—A. B. Brodie and R. Campbell Smith (2144)**

**Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)**

**France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)**

**Latin America—A. Savard (7641)**

**Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.**

**Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.**

### **International Trade Relations Division**

**Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)**

**Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)**

**Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)**

**Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)**

**Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)**

### **Industrial Development Division**

**Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)**

**Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)**

### **Transportation and Communications Division**

**Director, G. S. Hall (6236)**

**Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)**

### **Information Division**

**Director, B. C. Butler (2479)**

**Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)**

**News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)**



# Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

**Export Permit Division**—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

## Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment, D. G. W. Douglas (6197)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. E. Jensen (5337)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Electrical Appliances and Photographic Equipment, P. E. Valiquette (3209)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

**Commodity Section**—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)



# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

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### **Canadian Agricultural Production Higher Last Year**

Physical volume of agricultural production in Canada in 1950 was higher than in the preceding year. The index for 1950, on the base, 1935-39=100, stood at 139·8, as compared with the revised figure of 122·5 for 1949, and the all-time high of 164·2 in 1942.

The gain in the 1950 index was due entirely to a general increase in field crop production, which more than offset declines in the output of livestock and livestock products. Although early frosts and unfavourable harvesting weather in the Prairie Provinces adversely affected outturns of grains, particularly wheat, barley and flax, 1950 production estimates were substantially above the 1949 level. Increased production of vegetables and potatoes resulted from favourable growing conditions, which more than compensated for a reduction in acreage. Gains in production were also made for sugar beets and maple products.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Japan .....	Tokyo
Sudan .....	Cairo	Kenya .....	Johannesburg
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Korea .....	Tokyo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Leeward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Austria .....	Berne	Libya .....	Rome
Azores .....	Lisbon	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Balearic Islands .....	Madrid	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Malta .....	Rome
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Bermuda .....	New York	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Netherlands Antilles .....	Caracas
British Honduras .....	Kingston, Jamaica	New Zealand .....	Wellington
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Burma .....	Bombay	Nigeria .....	London
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Ireland .....	Belfast
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Northern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
Chile .....	Santiago	Norway .....	Oslo
China .....	Shanghai	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Cuba .....	Havana	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Peru .....	Lima
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Philippine Islands .....	Manila
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Dominican Republic .....	Havana	Portuguese E. Africa .....	Johannesburg
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
Egypt .....	Cairo	Sarawak .....	Singapore
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
England .....	London and Liverpool	Scotland .....	London
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	Sierra Leone .....	London
Falkland Islands .....	Buenos Aires	Singapore .....	Singapore
Federat'n of Malaya .....	Singapore	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Fiji .....	Wellington	South China .....	Hong Kong
Finland .....	Stockholm	South-West Africa .....	Cape Town
France .....	Paris	Southern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
French Eq. Africa .....	Leopoldville	Spain .....	Madrid
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Spanish Morocco .....	Madrid
French Morocco .....	Paris	Sudan .....	Cairo
French West Indies .....	Port-of-Spain	Sweden .....	Stockholm
Gambia .....	London	Switzerland .....	Berne
Germany .....	Frankfurt am Main	Syria .....	Cairo
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gold Coast .....	London	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Greece .....	Athens	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greenland .....	Oslo	Thailand (Siam) .....	Singapore
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Haiti .....	Havana	Tunisia .....	Paris
Hashemite Kingdom		Turkey .....	Istanbul
of the Jordan .....	Cairo	Uganda .....	Johannesburg
Hawaii .....	San Francisco	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	United Kingdom .....	London and Liverpool
Hungary .....	Berne	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Iceland .....	London	Venezuela .....	Caracas
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Wales .....	Liverpool
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Western Samoa .....	Wellington
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Windward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Iraq (Mesopotamia) .....	Cairo		
Ireland .....	Dublin		



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

**Note.**—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Foresom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

*The Hague*—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—*Concluded*

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul-General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

**Caracas**—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.



# Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

## Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

## Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

## Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

## Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

## Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

## British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

## Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

## China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

## Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

## Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

## Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

## Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

## Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

## Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

## Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

## El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

## Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

## France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone Pacific 8858.

## Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

## Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

## Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

## Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

## India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

## Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

## Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

## Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.



# Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada—*Con.*

## Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurtzburg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

## Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

## Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

## New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

## Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

## Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

## Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

## Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

## Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

## Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

## Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

## Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

## Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

## Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

## United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNIVERSITY 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 3381.

## United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

## Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

## Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

## Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations May 14	Nominal Quotations May 21
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	.2977	.2128	.2133
		Free	.2085	.0765	.0768
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	.0497	.0499
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.3830	2.3890
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0211	.0212
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0177	.0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.6205	.6220
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0575	.0576
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2234	.2239
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0135	.0135
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4282	.4292
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1899	.1903
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0662
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	.0213	.0213
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1540	.1544
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.00000	1.0637	1.0662
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0645	.0646
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	3.0546	3.0618
E. Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4255	.4265
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.6833	2.6896
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0061	.0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0168	.0168
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2533	.2539
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0662
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2128	.2130
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5319	.5331
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1838	.1842
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0653	.0654
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2234	.2239
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9862
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9862
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.9787	2.9862
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9862
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1232	.1235
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2799	.2806
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5641	.5654
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.9787	2.9862
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2128	.2130
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1490	.1494
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3215	.3223
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0662
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0718	.0720
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5319	.5331
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0369	.0370
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3475	.3483
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0976	.0979
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.2057	.2061
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2456	.2465
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3782	.3791
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9862
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9787	2.9862
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0637	1.0662
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.7002	.7091
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3175	.3183
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200	.....	.....

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged  
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy  
Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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*Published by authority of*

**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Air view of Singapore, showing at left centre the Union Building, in which offices of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner are located. The foreign trade of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya in 1950 was almost double the value in 1949, due to an increase in defence requirements that raised raw material prices to record levels. Exports showed an increase of 143 per cent over those in 1949, and the value of imports was 55 per cent higher. Rubber shipments rose from 899,212 tons to 1,106,493 tons, while tin exports increased from 54,783 tons in 1949 to 81,805 tons in 1950. A report on the trade of Malaya appears at page 965 of this issue of "Foreign Trade".

*Courtesy Photographic Survey Corporation Limited.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Export Flow Will Be Maintained Despite Defence Requirements

*Right Hon. C. D. Howe declares every effort will be made to continue flow of Canadian products to all friendly countries at highest possible level—Defence preparations interfere with achievement of trade objectives—Trade Fair, in Toronto, a demonstration of faith.*

**D**ESPITE new demands for defence production and continuing demands of the civilian economy at home, Canada will not neglect its exports, and will continue to maintain the flow of Canadian products to all friendly markets throughout the world at the highest possible level. This opinion was expressed by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, during an official luncheon preceding the opening of the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair on May 28, and later in the day at a dinner tendered by the Periodical Press Association.

"We recognize that defence preparations will seriously interfere with the achievement of our trade objectives", he said. "Men, machines and raw materials, which we counted on to raise standards of living throughout the world, must now be turned to the production of armaments and manpower for the fighting services.

"I can assure you that we in Canada do not intend to lose sight of our trade objectives. It was for that reason that we decided to hold the annual trade fair, in spite of the fact that we are once again in a sellers' market. We appreciate that our exhibitors this year are thinking in terms of the future, rather than in terms of finding immediate outlets for their products. The fact that the trade fair this year is on a par with that of last year indicates the firm intention of those exhibiting to advance our common long-term objective. This trade fair is a demonstration of faith.

## Canada Favoured with Large Surpluses

"Canada is one of the few countries in the world favoured with large surpluses of certain foodstuffs and raw materials. This is an enviable situation, but in times like these, it can be a source of some embarrassment. Most friendly countries desire to obtain additional supplies from Canada, but Canada, having been obliged to sell these surpluses during a period when demands were by no means so insistent or so universal, is committed to long-term contracts with traditional customers, customers who have stayed with us in good times and bad. It has been my objective, as it has been the objective of my predecessors, to establish the reputation of Canada as a reliable source of supply, and I feel that Canada should be most reluctant to break its contracts by unilateral action.

"On the other hand, we realize that the common defence effort requires a reallocation of our surplus of raw materials. For that reason, we are taking part in international discussions designed to that end. We sincerely hope that these discussions will lead to friendly agreement that will provide for allocation of our surpluses where the need is the greatest.

"I would like to make it clear that, in spite of new demands for defence production and continuing demands of the civilian economy at home, Canada will not, and, in the long run, cannot afford to neglect its exports. These will be maintained at the highest possible level.

"There is a temptation to take a gloomy view of the outlook for trade because of the competing demands of defence. Let me remind you



that it is only a relatively short time since many people were wringing their hands about just the opposite kind of problem—the possibility of insufficient markets. That kind of gloominess was not justified; the worst did not come to pass. Quite the contrary, many problems which seemed so formidable at one time proved to be quite capable of solution. Certainly that was our experience here in Canada. I am not underestimating the seriousness of the difficulties that lie ahead. What I am urging is a spirit of determination to do the best with what we have”, Mr. Howe concluded.

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## Campaign in Mexico to Eliminate Foot And Mouth Disease Makes Progress

*Campaign against foot and mouth disease conducted by joint Mexican-United States Commission at cost of nearly \$100 million—Laboratories set up near Mexico City to produce vaccine—Dairy and beef herds now being replenished, and Mexico provides attractive outlet for Canadian purebred cattle.*

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**M**EXICO CITY.—After four years, foot and mouth disease appears to have been almost eliminated from Mexico. A campaign that was conducted by a joint Mexican-United States Commission cost nearly \$100 million up to May 1 this year, and, at its height, occupied 15,000 Mexican troops and more than 8,000 United States and Mexican veterinarians and other specialists and technicians.

Foot and mouth disease first was reported from the state of Veracruz in November, 1946, and its presence officially was confirmed by the Mexican Government on December 26 of that year. The United States, by a vote of Congress in March, 1947, made \$9 million available towards the cost of eradication, and later agreed to the formation of a joint commission. By the middle of 1947 the two governments were acting in complete accord. A ban on the importation of live cattle was imposed at the United States southern frontier, and two quarantine lines were established, stretching from coast to coast across Mexico and embracing 16 states and the Federal District.

The epidemic was so severe in the early months and threatened to spread so rapidly, that a policy of slaughtering all infected or exposed livestock was followed. By August, 1947, the monthly rate of slaughter rose to 176,000 head, having been increased from 32,000 head a month between March and July.

### Vaccine is Effective

At the time of the first outbreak, the Mexican Government considered that 28 million animals were threatened. The strictly enforced system of slaughter, quarantine, and the disinfection of farm premises throughout the country, and of all vehicles and passengers moving within the infected zone, was effective enough for policy to be changed in November 1947. By that time large amounts of vaccine were being flown to Mexico, chiefly from Europe. From that time only diseased animals were slaughtered, and mass rotation vaccination of all other livestock was begun. By November, 1949, the infected area was reduced from 130 million to 98 million acres and the quarantine lines afterwards were withdrawn more rapidly.



At the end of July, 1949, the Joint Commission reported that over 21 million doses of vaccine had been applied, and that the serum was being produced and further developed in laboratories which were set up, under the jurisdiction of the commission and the Mexican Department of Agriculture, near Mexico City. The rate of vaccination reached its peak in December, 1949 and January, 1950, when it exceeded five million animals a month. Of the total of 60,130,189 doses of vaccine that were administered up to the end of August, 1950, when the disease first was believed to have been defeated, 53,324,000 doses were produced in Mexico. At its peak in June, 1949, the campaign was costing \$2.5 million a month, and the commission employed over 8,000 people and made use of 1,700 assorted vehicles, including airplanes, jeeps, and power boats.

### **Epidemic Had Lasting Effects on Economy**

Although the United States-Mexican Commission is being disbanded to a large degree, a rotating system of inspection of livestock will be maintained for many months to come, and perhaps on some basis of permanency. In the meantime, the incidence of foot and mouth disease, during a period of more than four years, has had some positive results that will have lasting effects on Mexico's national economy. First the disease was prevented from entering the United States, to which Mexico previously exported beef on the hoof to a value of about 15 million dollars annually. Second, during the past three years, about 70 million dollars have been invested in a meat freezing and packing industry that already is supplying foreign markets. Third, the vaccine developed in the course of the campaign appears to make livestock immune from the disease for periods of up to four months. Fourth, infected oxen and wooden plows on thousands of small Mexican farms are being replaced by mules and steel plows, to the benefit of the peasant and farmer.

Dairy and beef herds are being replenished following the wholesale slaughter of the early months of the campaign, and purebred cattle are being purchased to some extent in Canada. Mexican breeders are expected to make further purchases in Canada in coming months, and Mexico provides an attractive outlet for suitable types of Canadian purebred cattle.

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### **Northern Ireland Honey Producers Develop Marketing Scheme**

Belfast, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ulster Bee Keepers' Association, at its annual meeting, unanimously approved a marketing scheme under which the honey produced by its members will be sold in the London market, where there is a big demand for this product. About 90,000 pounds will be sold under the scheme this year, and it is expected that local producers will receive at least 1s. a pound more than they do at present.

The honey will be processed, bottled and distributed by a Northern Ireland firm, which will collect it from producers at depots throughout the province. Producers will receive a token payment of 1/6d. a pound when it arrives at the factory, and will receive a final payment at the end of the season. Members will join the scheme for five years, and the honey must reach a standard prescribed by the association.

This scheme represents the greatest advance yet made in honey-producing in Northern Ireland, and it is hoped that the total quantity bottled under the scheme will eventually reach 225,000 pounds a year. There are about 6,000 registered bee-keepers in Northern Ireland, but the 21,000 colonies which they owned in 1950-51 are expected to be greatly depleted after the past season, which was one of the worst experienced for many years.



# Value of Malayan Foreign Trade Doubled During the Past Year

*Unprecedented increase over 1949 recorded—Balance was favourable for first time since the war—Exports increased by 143 per cent and imports rose by 55 per cent over the previous year—Canada's unfavourable balance higher.*

By D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Straits dollar equals approximately 35 cents Canadian.)

SINGAPORE.—The foreign trade of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya during 1950 showed an unprecedented increase over the previous year. Total trade, with a value of S\$6,930,922,000, was almost double the figure for 1949. For the first year since the war, Malaya had a favourable balance of trade with the world. Exports totalled S\$4,015,847,193, an increase of 143 per cent, and imports reached S\$2,915,074,462, an increase of 55 per cent over the previous year.

This abnormal trade boom is a reflection of the prosperity which the area enjoyed as a result of increased production and prices for almost all Malaya's exports. Most notable are the two strategic raw materials, rubber and tin (70 per cent of total exports in 1950), the two commodities which govern Malaya's economy, and to a lesser extent canned pineapple. Rubber exports for the first nine months of 1950 were almost exactly equal to the total for 1949, but the value was more than double. During the last three months of the year, better than average shipments were made at much enhanced prices. Tin production and exports also increased by approximately fifty per cent, but again it was the phenomenal price rise which influenced the prosperity of the area. The lowest price for the year, S\$2.13½ per lb., was recorded on January 3. A steady rise began early in the year and the peak was reached on November 7, with a price of S\$4.81 per lb.

## Stockpiling and Devaluation Main Causes for Boom

Besides the general rearmament and stockpiling, which made most raw material prices jump to record levels, the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949, stimulated exports to an unprecedented extent. Hedging in tin and rubber was an added stimulant with civilian inventories being piled up in anticipation of higher prices as governments were competing for Malaya's primary products.

The Colony of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are heavy contributors to the sterling area's dollar reserves in London. In 1950, Malaya had a net favourable balance of trade with hard-currency countries of more than S\$1,000 million, mainly as a result of rubber and tin shipments to the United States. In Malayan currency this is four times as much as the balance in 1949, but allowing for devaluation, Malaya's U.S. dollar earnings last year were up by over sixty per cent. With defence production increasing, Malaya's trade balances will continue to be favourable in the future.

Official trade statistics show that the imports of animals, food, drink and tobacco products during 1950 totalled S\$792,795,804, an increase of S\$110,827,357 over the 1949 figures. Imports of raw materials and



unmanufactured articles totalled S\$814,033,300, as compared with S\$263,-289,100 in the previous year. Manufactured goods imported were valued at S\$1,284,304,038, an increase of roughly 50 per cent over 1949.

#### Imports Into Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1948	1949 ( '000 )	1950
Grain and flour .....	S\$287,309	S\$281,075	S\$266,365
Oils, fats and resins .....	148,399	220,403	280,807
Cotton yarn and manufactures .....	214,280	165,114	274,415
Rubber .....	175,555	125,939	618,052
Drink and tobacco .....	74,521	79,054	97,000
Oil seeds, etc. ....	80,045	74,092	92,592
Vehicles .....	76,773	66,109	77,448
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	43,490	56,396	68,842
Miscellaneous textiles .....	40,981	52,891	89,882
Machinery .....	42,282	49,265	68,582
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc. ....	45,742	43,663	60,855
Electrical equipment .....	29,015	34,610	42,282
Non-ferrous ores .....	17,086	31,315	62,492
Earthenware, glass, etc. ....	27,303	26,533	43,537
Cutlery, hardware, implements .....	17,947	25,637	48,390

#### Imports Into Malaya, by Principal Countries

	1948	1949 ( '000 )	1950
United Kingdom .....	S\$344,680	S\$383,379	S\$505,836
Indonesia .....	352,649	317,434	770,779
Thailand .....	128,097	193,070	317,792
United States .....	209,217	112,656	89,000
Australia .....	92,220	103,250	110,898
Burma .....	92,242	83,011	41,154
Sarawak .....	77,348	81,721	163,267
China .....	106,509	76,082	95,716
India .....	34,907	67,403	195,668
Hong Kong .....	46,147	47,700	89,923
Japan .....	13,216	41,811	93,534
Italy .....	12,245	38,876	43,074
Iran .....	19,003	31,084	34,956
Egypt .....	26,083	26,529	1,614
Indo-China .....	30,195	23,837	18,173
North Borneo .....	15,647	21,075	51,041
Netherlands .....	17,208	20,569	41,429
Formosa .....	7,709	18,718	27,342
CANADA .....	22,820	18,150	16,413
Belgium .....	21,802	14,828	8,561

Exports of animals, food, drink and tobacco increased by nearly S\$76 million to S\$232,128,200. Exports of raw materials and unmanufactured goods rose from S\$918,683,531 to S\$2,702,574,013, or nearly three times the value in 1949. Exported manufactured goods had a value of S\$1,022,902,133, an increase of S\$400 million over the previous year.

#### Exports From Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1948	1949 ( '000 )	1950
Rubber .....	S\$879,000	S\$731,385	S\$2,454,356
Non-ferrous metals (mainly tin) .....	220,054	277,929	479,385
Oil seeds and nuts .....	131,510	150,300	190,448
Oils, fats and resins .....	97,696	136,232	181,924
Miscellaneous food and drink .....	90,218	106,194	174,834
Cotton yarn and manufactures .....	100,453	67,982	160,843
Grain and flour .....	43,616	27,977	27,476
Drink and tobacco .....	22,680	18,856	26,667
Vehicles .....	12,666	16,937	24,652
Miscellaneous textiles .....	15,837	15,912	39,565
Iron and steel and manufactures .....	10,138	10,512	13,113

The value of rubber exported last year totalled S\$2,454 million, as compared with the 1949 figure of S\$731 million and 1948 exports of S\$879 million. While this increase reflects primarily the rise in prices, there has also been an increase in the volume of exports from 899,212 tons in 1949 to 1,106,493 tons in 1950. The United States imported the



largest quantity, 376,724 tons, and the United Kingdom was the second largest customer, purchasing 197,577 tons. Other destinations included U.S.S.R., 68,058 tons; France, 60,550 tons; Germany, 52,735 tons; Hong Kong, 44,367 tons; Italy, 40,673 tons; Japan, 39,766 tons; China, 38,568 tons; and Canada 37,962 tons.

Exports of tin blocks, ingots, bars and slabs during 1950 were valued at S\$473,621,854, an increase of exactly S\$200 million over 1949. This reflects not only the rise in price, but also an increase in the volume of exports from 54,783 tons in 1949, to 81,805 tons last year. By far the largest buyer of Malayan tin was the United States, which took 44,591 tons, slightly more than in 1949. Other importing countries included Italy, 7,689 tons; United Kingdom, 7,318 tons; Netherlands, 4,294 tons; France, 3,267 tons; India, 3,205 tons; Canada, 2,146 tons, and Germany, 1,435 tons.

During 1950, exports of canned pineapple totalled 536,960 cases valued at S\$12,203,911. This was double the quantity and value of 1949 shipments, which amounted to 298,276 cases at S\$6,307,169. About one-third the total exports were supplied to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under contract. Other large buying countries included New Zealand, 73,120 cases; Sweden, 65,000 cases; France, 51,130 cases; Canada, 30,690 cases; and Australia, 28,625 cases.

#### Exports From Malaya, by Principal Countries

	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
United States .....	S\$458,301	S\$430,296	S\$1,048,150
United Kingdom .....	240,435	205,366	546,872
Indonesia .....	193,601	138,670	256,989
Australia .....	49,287	71,853	140,998
Hong Kong .....	40,494	66,024	203,058
India .....	63,257	60,892	75,951
France .....	60,329	59,408	164,485
Netherlands .....	33,951	58,646	81,644
U.S.S.R. ....	100,805	53,839	121,679
Germany .....	46,829	52,119	171,361
Thailand .....	48,731	44,567	72,081
Italy .....	41,345	41,658	147,228
CANADA .....	44,318	35,998	98,284
Japan .....	19,657	30,266	115,438
Ceylon .....	10,224	28,028	22,276
Sarawak .....	31,444	27,233	58,379
Poland .....	9,522	22,878	17,252
North Borneo .....	14,826	19,655	31,058
Denmark .....	12,196	13,980	30,665
New Zealand .....	11,565	13,751	28,238

#### Canada's Unfavourable Balance Increased

In trade between Malaya and Canada the traditional balance was again evident in 1950, with Malaya importing goods to the value of S\$16,413,571 and exporting to Canada goods worth S\$98,283,951. The ratio in Malaya's favour was increased from 3 to 1 in 1949 to 6 to 1 in 1950.

The largest item in Canadian exports to Malaya was 18,670 tons of flour, valued at S\$6,100,520. As flour imports outside the International Wheat Agreement were not authorized by the Malayan authorities until December 28, 1950, this constitutes shipments made under the agreement. Imports of flour from Australia under the agreement amounted to 103,980 tons, with a c.i.f. value of S\$34,259,180. Other prominent imports from Canada included evaporated and powdered milk, S\$1,717,510; automobiles, trucks and parts, S\$1,297,433; fish, canned and frozen, S\$1,109,724; newsprint, S\$578,839; dry batteries, S\$558,307; rolled oats, S\$475,880; canned soup, S\$380,033.



Canadian exports to Malaya have declined in recent years due to stringent import controls. It is expected, however, that these controls will be eased to a degree during 1951 because of the sterling area's improved position vis-à-vis hard-currency foreign exchange. Malaya's dominant economic problem is inflation, and more goods are needed to combat this serious problem.

## Large Coffee Exports Assist in Restoring Ethiopian Economy

*Poor Brazilian coffee crop resulted in large demand from United States for Ethiopian coffee at ever-increasing prices—Results of new financial regulations exceeded most optimistic expectations—Great advances made in education.*

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo

(One Ethiopian dollar equals \$0.4025 United States.)

CAIRO.—The year 1950 was a very important one economically for Ethiopia, and it may well be that policies adopted then, and late in 1949, will have a profound effect on the country for many years to come. In September, 1949, Ethiopia decided not to devalue her currency. The argument, fundamentally, was that, although the balance of trade had not been favourable in recent years, it was not unhealthy, and the best way to develop Ethiopian exports was to increase their value by improved processing methods. It was hoped that non-devaluation would force the merchants to process exportable commodities in the country rather than selling the rough product to Aden, etc. where previously the refining had taken place. At the same time it was necessary to establish foreign exchange regulations and import and export controls.

The immediate results were inevitable. Major exports such as hides, skins, cereals, pulses and wax were hit hard. They suddenly became uncompetitive in world markets and shipments decreased. The ensuing period was one of austerity while the economy tried to re-adjust itself. During this time, the import trade almost came to a standstill as the State Bank of Ethiopia, in an attempt to build up its own foreign exchange reserves, made available very little, if any, foreign exchange to the merchants.

### Merchants Profited From Poor Brazilian Coffee Crop

For Ethiopia, one happy and saving event took place. The Brazilian coffee crop was poor, and merchants were able to ship as much coffee as they could to the United States at ever-increasing prices. Thus, at the end of the first quarter of 1950, although the total quantity of exports had declined, value had not dropped and was approximately the same as for the corresponding period of 1949. A couple of months later the State Bank of Ethiopia stated that, after almost eight months of experience under the new financial regulations, which were introduced in September 1949, it could truly be said that the results more than exceeded the most optimistic expectations. It was also pointed out that the Ethiopian dollar had gradually and firmly risen in price on the free market.



On May 25, 1950, by proclamation, the legal coverage of the Ethiopian dollar was lowered from 75 per cent to 30 per cent. It was fortunate that the government had this reserve to fall back on in order to finance their program over a difficult period. The devaluation of the pound sterling had absorbed all the working funds of foreign exchange held outside the reserves of the state bank, so that imports over the last eight months had been too severely limited. It was found that additional imports had to be financed to support the economy. The reduction made available twenty-one million Ethiopian dollars of foreign exchange, which the government sold to the state bank for local currency. A further proviso to the proclamation stated that the government could not use the local currency to meet current expenditures, but should set it aside in a special fund only for purposes of capital and public improvements of long range benefit. A special committee was formed for this purpose. Thus in this time of need, Ethiopia was able to provide herself with not only a working fund of foreign exchange, but also a counterpart of local currency to be used in long-term investments. Towards the end of the summer the worst seemed to be over. Dollars were coming in from coffee exports which still remained buoyant, and soft currencies, especially the pound sterling, had been made available by the reduction in legal coverage.

#### **Loan Granted by International Bank**

In September, 1950, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced a loan to Ethiopia, totalling US\$7 million, \$5 million to be used for roads, and \$2 million for agricultural and industrial development. These loans by the International Bank are the first (a) to be negotiated entirely in the borrowing country, (b) to be signed outside Washington, (c) to finance highway construction, (d) to finance a development bank, and (e) to be made to any country in Africa.

In November, 1950, the United Nations recommended a federal act establishing Eritrea as an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. A United Nations commissioner would help with the drafting of the Eritrean constitution, and the transfer of powers from the United Kingdom administration would take place as soon as the Eritrean constitution and the federal act entered into effect.

The above were, perhaps, the highlights for 1950, but other factors in the Ethiopian economy were making progress also. Throughout the year special attention and effort were being devoted to improvement in the quality of exports. After the importation of a good deal of cleaning and grading machinery, the Ethiopian Grain Board was established. The objective of the board, as a crown corporation, was to increase the export of grain, flour, pulses and oilseeds at economic prices and to ensure a higher standard of quality and purity. The board was empowered to regulate prices at which they might be traded, either for export or domestic consumption. In addition, it might designate the countries to which grains and oilseeds could be exported and set minimum standards of quality and cleanliness. The board was also empowered to license the operation of public facilities for the cleaning and grading of these products.

Communications also had been improved considerably during the year, even before the bank loan was announced. Due to competition from the Assab highway and from the Ethiopian or Aden Airways, by which it was more economical to ship hides and skins, the Franco-Ethiopian railway was at last forced to modernize its line and progressively cut rates. The first few diesel electric locomotives out of the twelve ordered from Switzerland arrived, and plans have been drawn up to build a new



feeder line to the main Addis Ababa-Djibouti trunk. This line will tap one of the richest coffee growing areas, and it has been estimated that the project will be economical if 30,000 tons of coffee are shipped a year.

#### **Airways Showed Reasonable Profit**

The Ethiopian Airways have been running well, showing a reasonable profit, and two new Convair aircraft were purchased in August through the co-operation of the Export-Import Bank in the United States. These are to be used for the international service of the Ethiopian Airways.

Recent trial tests have been made on the Assab road with a large British diesel truck for heavy duty hauls, in direct competition with diesel vehicles of Italian manufacture which had been used previously. The highway has first priority in the road construction program, and additional carriers are required.

Last July a large purchase of modern gold mining equipment from the United States was announced, and it is expected that local production will increase considerably.

In short, most of the projects outlined in the last speech from the throne have been realized, or are on the way to realization. A long term program for agriculture and livestock, including the immunization of cattle against pests, and the beginning of an elementary health service; the exploration of some mineral resources; the completion of a bridge across the Blue Nile opening up the provinces of Shoa and Gajjan; and a plan to harness part of the waters of the Blue Nile have been initiated. A United States oil company has been granted a concession to explore Ogaden. Its first well was dry, but drilling continues. Trade and industry are receiving government encouragement. Income tax and import tax have been lifted on incoming plant and machinery, and a large program is developing to attract tourists to the plateau of Ethiopia.

#### **Great Advances Made in Education**

Last, and perhaps most important, is the special attention given to education. Last year the first batch of students who have been studying abroad since the Second World War, at the expense of the Emperor and the government, returned. Some four hundred of them had been in Britain, Canada and America. In Ethiopia itself there are approximately 55,000 pupils, and the standard of education is regarded as very high. The foundations of a sound educational system are being laid with the help of a goodly number of Canadian teachers together with some from Great Britain and the United States. A training school is producing Ethiopian teachers for primary schools, the numbers of which are limited only by the number of instructors, and the first National University has recently been opened. In the secondary schools, of which Haile Selassie and General Wingate schools are outstanding examples, pupils are taught up to London matriculation standards. The medium of instruction is English, which is taught in primary schools. There are also technical, commercial and music schools. The eagerness of the boys is pathetic. Many come from distant provinces, among them Moslems, and the Emperor bears much of the cost from his private purse. For the first time girls are permitted to go to school, and entry to the higher institutes is competitive with no fees.

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#### **Yugoslavian International Fair of Zagreb Will be Held in September**

It has been announced that the International Fair of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, will be held September 15-30 of this year.



# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### Chile to Purchase Trolley Buses

Santiago, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—It is now announced that funds have been made available by the Foreign Trade Council for the immediate purchase of 200 trolley buses, instead of the 417 previously reported. It is stated that 21 tenders were received, when the matter was under discussion for the bigger number, and the decision will be in favour of the most advantageous offer both from an economical and technical point of view.

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### Chile to Consider Installation of Television Service

Santiago, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A special meeting is being held by the Foreign Trade Council to study the petition received from the Philco Company for the installation of a television transmission plant. The sum of US\$200,000 has been solicited for this purpose, but it is considered that in all US\$400,000 will be required. A later report advises that as exchange is not at present available for such a purpose, the application will be reconsidered at a later date.

## BELGIUM

### Belgian Government Assumes Responsibilities for Wheat Imports

The Hague, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Because Belgium had exhausted its International Wheat Agreement quota and prices of wheat outside the agreement remained so high, the government in April assumed responsibility for wheat imports contracted for by private traders. The grain concerned is largely United States and Argentine wheat, and amounts to about 54,000 metric tons at prices varying between 582.50 francs and 597.50 francs per 100 kilograms, (\$3.17 Can. per bush. and \$3.25 Can. per bush.), c.i.f. Antwerp.

The government is committed to prevent a rise in the price of bread, and to that end has been paying millers a subsidy of 115 francs per 100 kilograms of wheat (64c per bush.). Any additional cost resulting from the purchases of wheat will, therefore, be absorbed by the treasury.

The government has assured the nation that its needs for breadgrain are adequately covered by current arrangements until the 1951 crop is harvested.

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### Belgium Will Encourage Export of Pork and Products

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Belgian hog numbers are down from a year ago, and reflect the uncertainty which has been a feature of the market for hogs during the past year. In the first half of 1950, hog prices declined considerably but strengthened after the outbreak of war in Korea, to such an extent that the Minister of Economic Affairs prohibited exports of pork, lard and hams as a means of reducing pressure on the cost of living index. In addition, the government revived its purchasing and supply agency (Organisation Commerciale de Ravitaillement et d'Achats), to import hogs from Poland and Denmark as a means of further depressing the domestic prices for these products. A reversal of



the above policy was announced recently. Imports will be stopped and exports of pork and pork products will again be encouraged. In addition, agriculturists maintain that the present decline in hog numbers is merely a manifestation of the normal 18-month cycle which reflects price changes, and that the hog population has reached its minimum and is again on the increase.

#### Belgian Hog Population

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
Under 6 months .....	1,009,300	913,600
Boars .....	7,700	6,900
Breeding sows and gilts .....	171,700	160,700
Market hogs .....	172,100	153,100
Total .....	1,360,800	1,234,300

#### Number of Young Horses in Belgium Declines

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The decline in numbers of young horses in Belgium has been marked in the past year. Where a year ago there were 42,700 under 3 years of age, the January 1, 1951, census revealed only 28,700, a decline of 33 per cent. Broodmares and stallions over 3 years of age have decreased by 4,300 (6.5 per cent), and 900 (19.5 per cent), respectively. On the other hand, the number of geldings and draught mares over 3 years of age has increased from 121,900 to 133,700, a gain of 9.5 per cent.

#### Belgian Horse Population

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
Agricultural Horses—Total .....	234,400	227,000
Under 3 years .....	42,700	28,700
Stallions over 3 years .....	4,600	3,700
Broodmares over 3 years .....	65,200	60,900
Geldings and Draught mares over 3 years .....	121,900	133,700
Non-agricultural Horses .....	22,600	20,200
Total Horses .....	257,000	247,200

#### Belgian Cattle Population Almost Equals Prewar Number

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The only two classes of Belgian livestock to show advances in the past year were cattle and goats, the former increasing by 6 per cent and the latter by 7½ per cent. Sheep numbers continued to decline and fell by 4½ per cent.

All classes of cattle shared in the expansion, except dairy bulls and cattle used for draught purposes. The cattle population, in surpassing two million, has virtually regained its prewar position.

#### Belgian Cattle, Goat and Sheep Population

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
Cattle		
Under 1 year .....	554,600	586,900
Bulls 1-2 years .....	29,500	31,700
Heifers 1-2 years .....	266,800	294,600
Dairy bulls over 2 years .....	8,000	7,300
Dairy cattle .....	858,800	893,400
Others, including slaughter cattle, feeders, draught .....	184,700	206,400
Total .....	1,902,400	2,020,300
Goats .....	51,500	55,400
Sheep .....	121,200	115,900



## Belgian Winter Crops Have Declined

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Although all major Belgian winter crops, except rape, have declined in comparison with last year, there is no undue concern in agricultural circles. It is felt that most of the decline may be attributed to unfavourable weather conditions last fall, when abnormal rainfall and cold weather restricted planting. In addition, the protracted sugar beet harvest and an increased interest in such crops as flax and spring barley may have influenced planting slightly. It is expected that most of the deficit will be made up by increased spring sowings.

### Belgian Winter Crop Acreages

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
	(acres)	
Winter wheat .....	394,500	346,500
Spelt .....	17,200	15,700
Mixed wheat and rye .....	2,700	2,500
Rye .....	211,400	200,700
Winter barley .....	62,700	61,700
Winter rape .....	4,200	4,800
Total .....	692,700	631,900

## GREAT BRITAIN

### Value of United Kingdom Overseas Trade Higher in April

London, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of United Kingdom exports in April was estimated at £230·1 million, which exceeded the average for the first quarter by £36·7 million. Imports in April were valued provisionally at £311·5 million. This was £8·1 million higher than the figure for March, and £94·6 million (44 per cent) above the monthly average for 1950.

With re-exports in April valued at £11 million, the excess of imports over total exports was £71 million, as compared with £96 million in the previous month. The adverse balance for the first four months of the year was £304 million, compared with £125·6 million in the same period last year.

Exports to Canada between January and April, at £42·7 million, were 2 per cent above the rate for the year 1950, but 13 per cent below that in the fourth quarter. Exports to the United States in the same period were £47·4 million, 26 per cent above the rate for 1950 as a whole, although 7 per cent below the rate for the fourth quarter.

### Weights and Measures Committee Recommends Abolition of Imperial System

London, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The committee appointed by the government to report on Weights and Measures Legislation recommended that the government should take steps, in concert with the Commonwealth and the United States, to abolish the Imperial system of measurement in favour of the complete adoption of the metric system over a period of about twenty years.

Whether this long-term proposal is accepted or not, the committee recommended that the Imperial yard should be defined as 0·9144 of the international metre exactly, and the Imperial pound as either 0·45359237 or 0·4535923 of the international kilogram exactly, and that the United States Government should be informed of these proposals at an early date in the hope of securing identical values for the yard and the pound in both countries.



Since for some time the metric system has been fully legal in the United Kingdom and can be freely used as an alternative to the Imperial, the committee considered the real problem "is not whether to adhere either to the Imperial or to the metric system, but whether to maintain within their boundaries two legal systems of measurement or to establish world-wide uniformity by changing over completely to the metric system and abolishing the Imperial."

The government has already announced its attitude towards the committee's recommendations. It has decided it cannot be regarded as in any way committed to accepting the recommendations which raise important issues, which cannot be determined without serious consideration.

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#### **Number of Livestock in Great Britain Increased**

London, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The agricultural census of December, 1950, shows an increase of livestock in Great Britain varying from almost 2 per cent for cattle to over 12 per cent for pigs. The total number of cattle increased by 140,000 head to 9,262,000. Numbers of sheep increased by nearly 500,000 to 14,781,000, while the number of pigs rose by 356,000 to 3,017,000. The increase in sows for breeding was particularly striking, showing a rise from 287,000 to 392,000.

### **JAMAICA**

#### **Jamaican Per Capita Income Higher in 1949**

Kingston, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The estimated per capita income for Jamaica during 1949 was placed at £61·9, an increase of £2·6 over 1948. Population for 1949 was 1,374,000, as against 1,350,000 for 1948. National income was estimated at £80,000,000, an increase of £5,000,000 over the previous year.

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#### **Jamaican Coconut Oil Production Increasing**

Kingston, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Jamaica was self-sufficient in edible oils for domestic and industrial purposes until the hurricane of 1944 destroyed a large percentage of the coconut trees. Since then, the reduced production has been supplemented by imports from Trinidad and the substitution of tallow in the manufacture of soap. New trees planted in devastated areas have commenced to bear. By 1953, the copra production again will assure adequate oil for local needs. It is expected that the exportable surplus anticipated by 1955 will considerably increase Jamaica's dollar earnings.

### **MALAYA**

#### **Malayan Pineapple Industry Recovering from War Destruction**

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Pineapple production in Malaya is estimated at 40 million cans for 1951. This is far short of the 100 million cans produced in 1938, but it shows a marked improvement since the production in 1947 of four million cans and 25 million cans in 1950. It is indicative of the remarkable reconstruction of an industry which was virtually ruined during the Japanese occupation. Of 60,000 acres under cultivation and 18 canneries in existence before the war, only 3,000 acres remained in cultivation and one cannery in working order in 1945.



### **Malayan Consumption of Condensed Milk Increases**

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Consumption of condensed milk in Malaya during 1949 was a little less than 1,700,000 cases. During 1950, the total was just short of 2,000,000 of which 1,250,000 cases were imported during the second half of the year. Sweetened condensed milk may be imported freely from all sources.

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### **Rubber Exports from Singapore and Malaya Require Licence**

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Rubber exports from Malaya and Singapore now require a licence for all destinations other than the United Kingdom, Commonwealth countries and the United States. The announcement of a rubber export licensing scheme followed a similar announcement by the Board of Trade in London concerning exports of raw rubber from the United Kingdom. The licensing scheme is described as "destinational control."

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### **Singapore Government to Publish Fair Price Lists**

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—In its campaign to combat rising prices, the Government of Singapore, in collaboration with the Indian, Chinese and Singapore Chambers of Commerce, has undertaken to publish fair price lists in the press each week. The lists will contain prices on such staples as foods, soap, cigarettes and fish. The objects of the scheme are said to be to guide the public in their purchases, and to threaten unscrupulous profiteers with black-listing.

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### **Canadian Aircraft Purchased for New Malayan Air Service**

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A new jungle-hopping feeder airline service, using Canadian de Havilland Beaver aircraft, will be started in August in the Malay Peninsula. Five Beavers have been purchased by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and the service will be operated by Malayan Airways, a private company under contract with the Federation of Malaya Government. Beaver aircraft carry six passengers and 200 lbs. of freight. This service is expected to assist in the anti-bandit campaign in Malaya by linking up the smaller towns, which can now be reached only by convoyed road transport and reduced rail services.

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### **New Industries Established in Malaya**

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Several new industries have been, or are to be, established in Malaya. Malayan Cement Ltd., which is associated with Portland cement manufacturers, plans to build a cement works near Kuala Lumpur to produce 100,000 tons of cement a year, starting in 1953. Consumption of cement in Malaya is estimated to be about 250,000 tons per year, of which a large quantity has been obtained from Japan. The raw materials required for the manufacture of cement are all available near the site of the factory, with the exception of gypsum which will be obtained from Australia.

The Lever organization recently established a soap and oil factory, also in Kuala Lumpur. A modern can-making factory has been established in Singapore by the Metal Box Co. Ltd. This factory will be an important and essential addition to the needs of Malaya and, in particular, the country's rapidly increasing pineapple packing industry.



Australian capital has been invested in the Singapore Glass Manufacturers Ltd., makers of bottles and other glassware. This factory has reached the production stage and is said to have established a considerable export business. A factory to produce plywood will begin operations in Singapore soon. The new factory expects to produce enough to meet the demands of Malaya as well as developing an export market.

## NORWAY

### Lower Prices Fetched at Oslo Fur Auctions in April

Oslo, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—At the last fur auction held in Oslo this season, which lasted from April 16 to 20, some 30,000 pelts were offered for sale. As usual, this auction was attended by foreign buyers from Belgium, England, France and Italy, but there were no buyers this time from the United States. There was not the same keen interest displayed in the fox skins as earlier in the season, and to a certain extent this was also true in the case of the various types of mink skins. On the whole, the quality of the pelts was considerably poorer than was the case earlier in the season, and consequently prices were somewhat lower. The offerings and sales were as follows, a two per cent commission being included in the prices:

	Offered	Percentage Sold	Average Price (Kroner)	Maximum Price
Silver fox .....	15,094	43	146	296
Blue fox .....	9,618	27	109	163
Platinum fox .....	720	52	143	255
Mink, Standard .....	3,675	82	145	230
" Silver Blue .....	303	79	155	265
" Breath of Spring .....	29	97	170	286
" Pastel .....	267	60	202	316

Although most of the Norwegian production of fox and mink skins has now been sold, it is anticipated that another fur auction may be held in the beginning of September this year.

### Norway Has Deficit with European Payments Union

Oslo, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—During March, Norway received merchandise and other contributions direct from the United States, through ECA, to the sum of nearly \$5 million. Thus, the total direct deliveries of merchandise and other contributions from the United States, in respect of ECA, amount to \$187.5 million. Norway's net deficit, vis-a-vis EPU, was \$10.4 million for March. Since the EPU commenced operations in July 1950, the total net deficit is \$73.8 million. The "initial position" of Norway was \$60 million, and the quota of which Norway can avail herself without providing gold is \$40 million. It is expected that in the course of the summer Norway will have to deliver gold to the EPU.

### Norway Raises Budget for Defence Expenditures

Oslo, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Ministry of Defence has submitted a proposal in connection with the plan for national emergency preparedness, for 1951-52. The total expenditure is estimated at 280 million kroner, of which 50 million kroner are for the current budget year, expiring on June 30, and the remaining 230 million kroner for the budget year July, 1951-June, 1952. The total expenditure for the Norwegian



program of national defence will involve 611 million kroner for the budget year 1951-52, as against 411 million for the current budget year, and 322 million for the budget year 1949-50. A further sum of about 87 million kroner, representing previous grants, will be transferred to the 1951-52 budget, and it is expected that practically half of this sum will have been spent before the end of June 1952. Thus, the total budget for the defence forces will amount to about 650 million kroner for the budget year 1951-52. As from April 9, 1951, the Norwegian purchase tax has been raised from 6¼ per cent to 10 per cent. The increased rate is expected to produce an additional sum of about 300 million kroner during the next budget year, most of which will serve as part cover of the expenditure for national defence purposes.

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#### **Norwegian Cod Fisheries Have Successful Season**

Oslo, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The total catch of the Norwegian Lofoten cod fisheries this winter amounted to 115,500 tons, as compared with 71,800 tons during the winter of 1950. The first-hand value of this season's catch is estimated at about 85 million kroner, as against 41.3 million in 1950.

### **PHILIPPINES**

#### **Co-operatives Increasing in the Philippines**

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The determined efforts being exerted in the Philippines to increase interest generally in the value of co-operative associations seem to be bearing fruit. The Securities and Exchange Commission reported that, during the first four months of 1951, 21 co-operative associations, with an initial membership of 1,100 "family heads" and an authorized capital of 846,000 pesos (\$423,000), of which 182,400 pesos (\$91,200) was subscribed and 44,730 pesos (\$22,365) paid up, were registered. It is reported that the movement not only enjoys the support of small farmers in the rural districts, but also that teachers and other employees of the government were rallying behind the co-operative association.

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#### **Manila Railroad Company Losses Decline**

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The losses of the Manila Railroad Company, which in September, 1949, totalled 516,690 pesos (\$258,345), had declined by September, 1950, to 388,851 pesos (\$199,425). By December, 1950, the losses had fallen still further to only 94,257 pesos (\$47,128). The decline in losses is attributed to determined efforts to increase the revenues of the system, combined with economies which have been made in operation costs, including radical reductions in salaries and wages.

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#### **Second Philippine Trade Mission Visits Japan**

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A second trade mission left Manila, towards the end of April, to visit Japan. It was composed of about 60 Filipino industrialists and businessmen. It was reported that the mission will divide into seven groups to study heavy and light machinery, ceramics, textiles, paper, fishing, leather, drugs and small home industries. The



mission had instructions to "acquaint itself with the industrial processes and techniques in Japan, and to acquire pointers in the possible establishment of similar enterprises in the Philippines."

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#### **Philippines and United States Sign Economic Co-operation Agreement**

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Republic of the Philippines and the American Ambassador in Manila signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement on April 27. The signing of this agreement concludes an important phase in the economic history of the Philippines because of its pre-required legislative action concerning the mobilization of the "resources of the Philippines to bring about the social and economic well-being of the Philippine people".

The last legislative decision taken in the Philippines to permit the concluding of the Economic Co-operation Agreement, was the passage of the Counterpart Bill. This bill authorizes the executive branch of the government to appropriate 50 million pesos (\$25 million) "to constitute a counterpart fund for any assistance that may be received from the United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration of the United States".

The Counterpart Bill details the purposes for which expenses may be met from the Counterpart Fund. The fund shall be kept in a "Special Account" in the Central Bank and "no portion of the said Special Account in excess of five per cent shall be released except upon the certification of a duly authorized representative of the United States Economic Administration that assistance in the form of goods, things, commodities, articles, services or otherwise has been made available to the Philippines".

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#### **Home Industries Recommended for the Philippines**

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Early this year a delegation of industrialists and financiers of the Philippines visited Japan. On their return to Manila many stressed the importance of "home industries" in the economic life of Japan, particularly as subsidiaries to established factories. Considerable study has been made of the proposals subsequently put forward as being worthy of adoption in the Philippines, and progress has already been made. The idea has the close support of the government and of the Philippine Chamber of Industries.

Announcement has now been made of the decision to create a corporation, capitalized at one million pesos (\$500,000) to engage in home industries patterned after those in Japan. A committee has been formed which will fly to Japan to buy machinery for use in Philippine home industries. It has already been decided both to rent and sell machinery to potential users in home industries. The corporation will also supply stockholders with raw materials, and later market the semi- or completely-manufactured products.

Among the products it is hoped can be manufactured economically in home industries are chinks, crayons, socks, toothpicks, paper clips, fountain pens, toys, ropes, embroidery, tiles, electric fans, paints and plastics.

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#### **Philippines Bill Seeks to Designate Port of Manila as "Free Zone"**

Manila, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A bill has been introduced into the Philippine House of Representatives seeking to designate a portion of the Port of Manila as a "free zone".



## **Philippine Cigarette Factories Reported Short of Supplies**

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—There has been some comment that many cigarette factories of the Philippines are concerned as to the extent of their future operations, because of a possible shortage of raw materials which is attributed to difficulty in securing import licences. It is pointed out that about 25 per cent of the anticipated revenues of the Philippines Government is collected through the cigarette industry. There are reported to be 10,000 persons employed in this industry, and it is believed, if no import licences can be obtained, that the revenue of the government will decline, that many employees will have to be laid off and that further development of the industry will suffer with losses to manufacturers and investors.

## **SPAIN**

### **Spanish Codfishing Fleet Has Supply Ship**

Madrid, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A supply ship is to be added to the national codfishing fleet, according to a press report. The ship, which is now waiting for official tests, will have a loading capacity of 6 to 700 tons, 500 h.p. motors, and a speed of 16 to 18 knots.

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### **Codfish Drying Plants Assembled in Spain**

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Several drying plants for codfish are being assembled in La Coruña, among which there is one capable of drying two tons daily, another with a daily capacity of five tons and a third with a capacity of 34 tons per annum.

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### **Spain Increases Domestic Production of Paper Pulp**

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the difficulties encountered in importing pulp for paper manufacture, it has been necessary to stimulate domestic production of pulp during the last few years, as shown by the following figures: 1935, 39,000 tons; 1940, 79,000 tons; 1941, 91,000 tons; 1947, 121,900 tons; 1950, 119,000 tons.

Last year, 74 per cent of the paper produced in Spain was made of locally manufactured pulp, and it is expected that this percentage will be even larger in the future. A great part of the country's pulp production (29 per cent) is based on paper scrap, but an even larger proportion (40·5 per cent) is made of vegetable materials such as straw, esparto grass, matweed and palm leaf.

## **TURKEY**

### **Turkey Makes Changes in Foreign Trade Regime**

Istanbul, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A decree published in the Turkish Official Gazette of April 25 authorizes certain additions to the various lists associated with the regulations on Turkey's foreign trade regime. Of principal interest to Canadian importers is the addition of filberts, shelled and unshelled, to Schedule III. The fact that foreign exchange resulting from the export of Schedule III goods can be used for importing any commodity, means that Turkish exporters can again give competitive quotations on filberts for the Canadian market.



Large scale additions were made to Schedule IV, the first section of which includes those goods not requiring import licence for import from EPU countries. It is understood that, taking into account the revised lists, Turkey's trade with other EPU countries will be 75 per cent liberalized.

#### **Turkish Salt Production to be Increased**

Istanbul, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Monopolies plans to raise the annual salt production to 440,000 tons, an increase of 50 per cent. Part of the machinery required will be financed by ECA. Some equipment has already been installed at the Camalti and Yavsan deposits, which currently account for nearly 80 per cent of the country's production. Twenty thousand tons of salt have been exported to Japan, and negotiations for a further 50,000 tons are reported.

#### **Turkey Increases Number of Agricultural Tractors in Service**

Istanbul, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that in 1948 there were only 2,368 agricultural tractors in service in Turkey. By the beginning of 1951 the figure had reached 10,696, of which 5,748 were imported under the Marshall Plan. Importers of agricultural machinery, who rely on ECA allocations, are still facing difficulties as no allocations have been made for 1950-51. At this time last year orders had already been placed and some shipments had been effected. Anxiety is felt that because of the increasing shortages of steel, deliveries this year will be excessively delayed, even if allocations are made in the next few weeks.

#### **Turkey Has Favourable Balance of Trade**

Istanbul, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of Turkish exports for the first three months of 1951 exceeded imports by over 67 million liras, according to figures released by the Office of Statistics. This represents a marked improvement over 1950, when the corresponding figure was 14 million liras. Among the reasons accounting for this improvement are the high prices obtained for food and other primary products, particularly cotton and chrome ore.

#### **Turkish Imports and Exports**

	January-March	
	1951	1950
	('000's of Turkish Lira)	
Imports .....	220,897	154,180
Exports .....	288,537	169,155
Difference .....	+ 67,640	+ 14,975

#### **Turkey Imports Wheat from Canada**

Istanbul, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Wheat purchases made by Turkey are, 58,850 tons from the United States, 26,000 tons from Italy, 10,000 tons from Canada, and 6,000 tons from Hungary, according to a statement by the Minister of Commerce. In addition, 10,000 tons of flour have been imported from Italy. The wheat purchased from Italy is understood to originate in Argentina. The cargo of wheat from Canada has already arrived in the port of Izmir. The last previous shipments from Canada were made in late 1949, when about 120,000 tons of Canadian wheat were imported.





Model of a hydro-electric transmission tower, backed by a photograph of the surging waters below a power dam, captures the attention of visitors. Flashing lights then direct their eyes to the wall on which symbols represent the Canadian industries that depend on electricity for their high level of production.

## Canadian Exhibit at Milan International Trade Fair

Beyond the symbols of Canadian industry rises a burnished copper wall, on which is reproduced a panoramic scene. The attention of visitors is attracted by a model train, wending its way from the Rocky Mountains, through wheat fields of the Prairies to the rolling hills of Eastern Canada, with their forests, fields and factories. Twelve colour transparencies complete the display.





# Development of Local Industries Is Encouraged in Venezuela

*Tomato products, asbestos cement products, and manufactured leather goods industries received federal protection last year—Canadian engineering firm commissioned to prepare report on development of steel industry—Cement, beer, and electrical power production increased.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Following World War II, one after another of Venezuela's industries began to feel the effects of foreign competition as traditional suppliers again offered their products in this market. The worldwide shortage of convertible exchange made Venezuela an attractive outlet for foreign exporters, who proceeded to compete strongly for a share of the dollars which were readily available. Due to the protests of local manufacturers, some of whom had commenced operations during the war at the request of the government, Venezuelan industrial policy has been to give complete protection to any industry that shows signs of being able to supply the country's requirements of the product concerned.

During 1950, the tomato products, the asbestos cement products, and the manufactured leather goods industries all received federal protection. At the end of the year the canned fish industry was lobbying strongly to obtain government aid, and the soap industry was complaining about the competition of imported detergents. Bright features on the Venezuelan scene in 1950 were the substantial increases in cement and beer production as well as in the amount of electrical power available.

The present deteriorating supply position abroad will, in all probability, have the effect of stimulating local industries in the coming year. With the possibility of the establishment of a national steel plant within the near future, plus increased branch plant construction, Venezuelans are hoping to take a strong step forward along the road to industrialization during 1951.

## Industrialization Handicapped by Lack of Steel

Venezuela's industrialization efforts have been greatly handicapped by the lack of locally-produced steel. The vast resources of iron ore, manganese and natural gas, which are now available in Eastern Venezuela, have encouraged the government to spend a substantial amount of money in research programs aimed at finding a suitable method of producing steel close to the source of these raw materials. After several years of experimentation, it has been decided that the Swedish Wiberg-Soderfors process for the reduction of iron ore by petroleum gases offers a reasonable chance of success, and a Canadian firm of engineers has been commissioned to prepare a detailed report, including a plan for a factory having an annual capacity of 70,000 tons. When the report of this firm is presented to the Venezuelan Government the decision regarding the construction of the plant (at an expected cost of \$10,000,000) will be made by the Federal Executive.



A small fabricating plant on the outskirts of Caracas, which uses imported and local scrap iron for raw material, reopened in December after being forced to close for some months by foreign competition. The plant hopes to take advantage of the increasing steel shortage abroad and to dispose of its production in the Federal District.

### Interest Shown in Establishment of Assembly Plants

Two German industrialists visited Venezuela in November, 1950, to study the possibilities for the establishment of a plant in Caracas to assemble Mercedes automobiles. Work on the new plant on the outskirts of Caracas to assemble Plymouth, Dodge, Chrysler, Fargo and DeSoto cars and trucks is nearing completion. The Fairbanks Morse Co. of Chicago is reported to be interested in the establishment locally of a plant to assemble diesel engines, pumps and electric lighting plants.

Local production of tires and tubes has increased considerably in 1950, but still covers only approximately 50 per cent of the demand. Some panic buying in this field took place in the early fall, and the government temporarily suspended the import quotas for tires and tubes in order to permit importers to stockpile.

### Venezuelan Production of Tires and Tubes

	Tires (Units)	Tubes
1941 .....	13,601	6,985
1943 .....	23,294	26,250
1945 .....	33,508	25,014
1947 .....	38,587	23,804
1949 .....	27,144	39,570
1950 (9 months) .....	71,451	77,808

Venezuela's first match factory is presently under construction at Carapa on the outskirts of Caracas. It is expected that this factory, which will have a capital of three million bolivars, will eventually supply the total national requirements of this product. The lumber zones of Venezuela are being studied with the object of supplying locally the match splints needed, but it is likely that the factory will be dependent upon imported splints for some time. Production is slated to begin in June, 1951, at an initial rate of 4,000 gross of consumer size boxes daily. The government is to receive the same tax from this factory as it is presently receiving from imported matches.

The rapidly increasing production of cement, refined sugar, and animal feeds in this country has created the need for local production of paper bags. A factory at Petare (near Caracas) with a capital of 3 million bolivars has recently commenced manufacture of kraft bags to supply these industries. The government has promised tariff protection to the factory, as well as exemption from duty on their imports of raw materials and machinery.

The chemical industry in Venezuela up to the present time has consisted chiefly of the mixing and packaging of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, paints and insecticides. Some general consumption articles, such as candles and soaps, are also being manufactured. However, practically all basic chemicals have had to be imported. The Venezuelan Development Corporation has been studying closely the possibilities of fostering a local chemical industry to take advantage of some of the natural resources of the country, and thus reduce the dependence on foreign sources of supply which, in time of war, has proved embarrassing. A project for the establishment of a plant to manufacture chlorine and



caustic soda from native salt is at an advanced stage at the present time. Bids for the construction of this plant, which is expected to have a capacity of 5,000 tons daily, are now being received by the Development Corporation.

A new factory for the manufacture of nails of all sizes has just been established in Barquisimeto, State of Lara. Production at the outset is to be 5,000 lbs. daily. This factory hopes eventually to supply the requirements of the western part of Venezuela. The capital of 600,000 bolivars has been subscribed locally.

### **Tremendous Increase in Cement Production**

Although there has been a tremendous increase in Venezuelan production of cement in the last twelve years, the postwar construction boom has continued to require increasing quantities of this product. Brick with cement facing is the common method of construction used in this country, and cement has also been largely used in road construction. Local cement factories have been expanding their production facilities and hope to satisfy completely the Venezuelan demand by 1953.

#### **Venezuelan Cement Production, Importation, Consumption**

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Consumption
1938 .....	39,863	137,124	176,987
1942 .....	121,834	24,632	146,466
1946 .....	128,332	267,948	396,280
1947 .....	145,881	372,208	518,089
1948 .....	214,513	421,884	636,397
1949 .....	299,723	590,905	890,628
1950 (9 months) .....	362,159	....	....
1950 (estimated) .....	500,000	400,000	900,000

The Venezuelan import quota for cotton textiles from all countries for 1951 has been set at 5,000,000 kilograms, according to an official announcement just released. This represents an increase of 2,400,000 kilograms over the 1950 quota, and is the result of strong representations to the government by local textile importers who pointed out that this year's quota did not meet national requirements. The fact that foreign cotton textile prices have been steadily rising in recent months has caused local importers to want to take advantage of current prices abroad.

#### **Venezuelan Cotton Textile Production, Importation, Consumption**

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Apparent Consumption
1938 .....	415	3,760	4,175
1942 .....	2,822	2,496	5,318
1946 .....	3,555	4,622	8,177
1948 .....	2,937	6,737*	9,674
1949 .....	2,053	3,795*	5,848
1950 (4 months) .....	342	669	1,011

\*Provisional data.

#### **Venezuelan Artificial Silk Production, Importation, Consumption**

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Apparent Consumption
1938 .....	27	99	126
1942 .....	144	199	272
1946 .....	189	1,520	1,356
1948 .....	596	3,379*	3,975
1949 .....	1,039	883*	1,922
1950 (4 months) .....	602	608*	1,210

\*Provisional data.



## Venezuelan Woollen Textile Production, Importation, Consumption

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Apparent Consumption
1938 .....	0	267	267
1942 .....	14	127	141
1946 .....	103	371	474
1948 .....	102	568*	670
1949 .....	110	290*	400
1950 (4 months) .....	29	142*	171

\*Provisional data.

Venezuelan laundry soap factories have had to reduce their production in recent months, due to the competition of imported detergents. The government has been receiving complaints from local manufacturers who wish to have the tariff on imported soap raised, claiming that they will be forced to close down or reduce their personnel considerably unless this assistance is forthcoming. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a detergent factory in Venezuela by a United States firm.

## Venezuelan Soap Production and Importation

	Production		Imports
	Laundry Soap	Toilet Soap	All kinds
	(metric tons)		
1946 .....	16,024	705.9	270
1947 .....	17,537	675.2	520
1948 .....	18,652	546.8	1,220
1949 .....	17,379	624.5	1,436
1950 (6 months) .....	6,770	273.0	490

A United States company is reported to be contemplating the establishment in Caracas of a factory to manufacture nylon hosiery to supply not only Venezuela but also other South American markets.

## Electric Power Production Expanding Steadily

Electric power production in Venezuela continues to expand steadily as a result of the intensive program sponsored by the Venezuelan Development Corporation. This trend is likely to continue in 1951 as new power facilities presently planned are carried to completion. The contract for the construction of a 228-mile high tension line in the Andean region to connect with the projected thermo-electric plant at San Lorenzo, on the east side of Lake Maracaibo, was expected to be let during 1951. The development of the Caroni Falls in the State of Bolivar as a source of hydro-electric power continues to receive the close attention of Venezuelan government officials. Three foreign companies are understood to be interested in this project which, if carried through, would aid materially the industrialization of that area.

## Venezuelan Power Production

	Federal District	Country (1,000 kwh)	Total
1938 .....	66,997	39,534	106,531
1942 .....	100,349	69,588	169,937
1946 .....	143,622	95,197	238,819
1947 .....	168,930	112,997	281,927
1948 .....	194,746	149,288	344,034
1949 .....	230,633	177,980	408,613
1950 (9 months) .....	205,072	172,893	377,965

A new salt refinery "Industria Nacional de Sal" commenced operations in October, 1950. Production is expected to be from eight to twelve tons daily. The refinery is to have a capital of 150,000 bolivars, and will use the latest machinery for packaging household salt as well as for producing salt blocks for cattle.



### Venezuelan Marine Salt Production

	Metric Tons
1938 .....	26,947
1942 .....	21,010
1946 .....	90,555
1947 .....	35,794
1948 .....	35,533
1949 .....	71,926
1950 (9 months) .....	42,593

### Venezuelan Beer Production

	(1,000 litres)
1938 .....	14,139
1942 .....	21,689
1945 .....	40,104
1947 .....	50,237
1949 .....	68,261
1950 (estimated) .....	76,582

Venezuelan beer production has been increasing rapidly in the post World War II period. It is now difficult for imported beer, bottled or in tins, to compete with the present selling prices of the local product. Some consternation has been caused in brewery circles by the announcement that a powerful Dutch concern is planning to establish a large brewery in this country costing 11 million bolivars, with an annual production capacity of 78 million litres. The Venezuelan firms are opposing the entry of this company on the basis that, under present government regulations, it will be able to bring in its machinery and equipment free of duty, whereas many of the long-established breweries had to meet these expenses. What is probably closer to the actual situation is that the Venezuelan breweries fear that the Dutch firm, which controls 76 breweries in Europe and has established sources of supply, will be able to procure its raw materials more cheaply, and through greater efficiency put out a better product at a lower price. The problem is important to the Venezuelan Government also from a policy point of view, as it has been repeatedly stated abroad that there are no restrictions on foreign capital entering this country.

The Venezuelan Development Corporation is studying the possibility of erecting a new 100-ton glass factory and also of rehabilitating the old 30-ton plant at Maiquetia. Due mainly to the expansion of the brewing and soft drink industries, Venezuela is now importing ten million dollars worth of glass products annually. American experts in the glass field have been called in and are preparing a detailed report on Venezuelan potential production capacity.

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### Argentina Establishes Export Quotas for Seed Potatoes

Buenos Aires, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Government has established an export quota of 6,000 metric tons of seed potatoes, which must be of second or subsequent multiplication. No export licences are being granted for the first generation crop resulting from imported stock.

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### Iraqi Oil Production Increases

Cairo, April 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Using a 16-inch pipeline to Tripoli, the Iraq Petroleum Company's output in 1950 reached a level of 6 million tons, as compared with 3.7 tons in 1949. It is expected that, by using a 90-kilometre long pipeline, 30 inches in diameter, running parallel to the small-gauge pipelines, the flow will reach 18 million tons annually by 1953. Twenty of the new wells required for this increased production have already been completed.



# Prosperity of Pakistan Depends Largely on Jute and Cotton

*East Pakistan grows about 70 per cent of the world's jute—Cotton is West Pakistan's most important cash crop—Although acreage decreased, total yield of 1950-51 jute crop is estimated to be 6·5 million bales of 400 lbs. each, a notable increase—Cotton market created history this year.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Pakistan rupee equals \$0·3173 Canadian.)

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave, and will commence his tour of Canada in Southwestern Ontario early next month, discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen.)

**K**ARACHI.—Pakistan's economy is almost entirely agricultural. This is emphasized by the fact that 92 per cent of the nation's population of over 80 millions live on the land and obtain their livelihood by working it. The importance of agriculture's contribution to the national economy is further emphasized by the fact that more than three-quarters of Pakistan's exports are, or are derived from, agricultural products.

Pakistan has two cash crops which at present command excellent prices and on which, together with her self-sufficiency in food, her prosperity largely depends. East Pakistan grows about 70 per cent of the world's jute. West Pakistan's most important cash crop is cotton.

## **Jute Yield Increases Although Acreage Decreased**

The jute-crop year ends on June 30. For the season 1949-50 the total area under jute was 1·6 million acres, as compared with 1·9 million acres for the previous year. The total yield during the same season was estimated to be 3·3 million bales of 400 lbs. each, against 5·5 million bales for the preceding year. Jute is a regulated crop and its acreage is, therefore, controlled. The area under cultivation during the year 1949-50 was about 32·6 per cent of the acreage sanctioned for the year 1939-40. For the present season, 1950-51, the acreage for jute has been further reduced by about 33 per cent. This step was motivated by the demand for jute in the world market, and the need to grow more rice in East Pakistan to make the province self-sufficient in that commodity.

The total yield of the crop this year, 1950-51, is estimated by the trade to be 6·5 million bales of 400 lbs. each, a notable increase over last year. This increase in yield, despite a decrease in acreage, is attributed to timely rains and favourable weather conditions.

Prior to the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949, most of the raw jute produced in East Pakistan was customarily sold to India for processing in the Calcutta mills. With the devaluation of the Indian rupee and the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee, India refused to accept the new exchange rate and remained out of the market for Pakistan jute. As a result, the jute situation in Pakistan became very serious, a situation which reflected on the whole economy of the country. The first three



months of 1950 saw some improvement in the situation as new customers were found, and in April a short term (three months, later extended to five months) trade agreement with India was signed which provided for the supply of about 800,000 bales of jute, mainly of the inferior varieties for which India is the only customer. Delivery of this was completed by the end of September. The agreement with India, even though it was temporary, together with world events in June, saved the jute situation for Pakistan.

### Jute Exports to Hard Currency Countries Increased

From July onwards jute sales to countries other than India increased steadily. From July to November, 796,706 bales were sold to hard currency countries, notably the United States, Belgium and Germany. This compared with 73,289 bales to hard currency countries during the same period in the previous year. Likewise, exports to soft currency countries were up to 892,839 bales, as compared with 280,125 bales for the previous year. Exports to India totalled 1.3 million bales for the July-November period, as compared with 1.2 million bales for the same period in 1949. This was accompanied by increased prices and a commensurate increase in Pakistan's dollar and sterling earnings. It is expected that Pakistan will have little trouble in selling this year's crop to countries other than India, as well as a considerable amount, by various means, to India itself.

The following table indicates how Pakistan has found a ready market outside of India for its raw jute. The fact that shipments to India are almost entirely by land accounts for the obviously low figures for exports to that country.

Exports of Jute From Pakistan

	India	United Kingdom	United States	France (Long Tons)	Italy	Germany	Others
July, 1948 to June, 1949 ..	826,500	78,870	71,032	37,691	13,837	46,630	128,147
July-September, 1949 ....	155	8,441	1,047	4,649	447	988	6,699
October-December, 1949 ..	77	17,560	1,821	6,513	10,035	2,375	64,289
January-March, 1950 ....	....	28,696	20,094	22,655	3,386	8,080	102,373
April-June, 1950 .....	....	21,454	13,122	14,808	6,356	6,714	24,359
July-September, 1950 ....	....	22,546	20,157	20,926	10,220	26,095	39,417
October-December, 1950 ..	147	39,514	38,540	20,652	30,692	23,415	75,586

### Price of Cotton Highest in Twelve Years

The cotton situation in Pakistan in 1950 was not dissimilar to that of jute. After devaluation in September, 1949, India, which generally takes between 40 to 50 per cent of Pakistan's cotton crop, stayed out of the market. At the same time, the United Kingdom, the second largest customer, was not purchasing, owing to a dispute between the Liverpool Raw Cotton Commission and the Pakistan Cotton Association. This dispute was not settled until late in the season and, in the meantime, the United Kingdom obtained cotton from other sources. By the end of March, stocks of cotton in Karachi were abnormally high. However, ready and willing customers were found in China, France, U.S.S.R. and Japan. With the changing world cotton supply situation, particularly in the United States, and the advent of the Korean war, by the end of the crop year on August 31, 1950, the demand for cotton had risen to such an extent that the new crop was being contracted for. The price of cotton had risen to as high as Rs.102/8/- per bale, the highest in twelve years.

In view of the fact that the world availability of cotton was diminishing, the commencement of the new crop year in September saw great speculation in the Karachi cotton market, and the advance sale of cotton became greater than the crop. This resulted in an agreement between



the Karachi exporters to suspend all purchases and sales, as from October 12, and it was decided to close the market until further notice. The market was reopened on November 16. On November 24, the government raised the export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 180/- to Rs. 300/- per bale. The effect of this greatly increased duty was an immediate fall in price to about Rs. 95/- per bale.

### Cotton Market Created History This Year

Since then the price of cotton has steadily increased, and on February 17, 1951, the price was Rs.155 per bale. The trade anticipates that in the next few months it may go up to the unprecedented price of Rs.200/- per bale. During January and February, 1951, China, Hong Kong and Japan bought heavily. Jointly, these three countries are reported to have secured nearly 70 per cent of the current crop. Sweden, France and Italy have also been large purchasers. It is expected that in a month's time, six months before the current crop comes into the market, all of the 1949-50 crop of cotton will have been sold.

This crop year, 1950-51, 2,808,000 million acres are under cotton, as compared with 2,787,000 million acres in 1949-50. Climatic conditions were favourable for the sowing and the harvest is expected to be normal. The current estimated yield is 1.4 million bales. Of this it is expected that 200,000 bales will be kept for local use, which leaves 1.2 million for export. One million bales of this cotton have already been sold. It can now be said that the cotton market this year has created history—both in high price levels and the quantity exported.

### Exports of Raw Cotton From Pakistan

	India	United Kingdom	Japan	China (400-pound bales)	Hong Kong	France	Italy	Others
September, 1948 to August, 1949	342,102	102,982	74,849	32,221	47,828	17,784	7,794	166,264
September-December, 1949 .....	....	7,774	18,251	8,147	17,170	36,591	2,459	65,262
January-March, 1950	....	12,561	111	20,072	63,366	10,124	13,160	123,731
April-August, 1950	....	49,832	158,309	29,620	156,787	77,067	36,793	166,314
September-December, 1950 .....	....	8,206	66,286	5,378	39,492	10,200	25,459	67,940

### Italian Production of Azote Close to Record Figure

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950 the total production of azote reached 170,000 metric tons, an increase of 37 per cent over the 124,000 tons produced in 1949. The record figure of 172,000 tons attained in 1941 has thus been almost equalled.

### Output of Canadian Machine Shops Higher

Gross value of products manufactured by the machine shops industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$28,162,000 as compared with \$25,345,000 in the preceding year. Five hundred and forty-six plants were in operation during the year giving employment to 6,027 persons who were paid \$12,840,000 in salaries and wages as against 514 establishments employing 5,739 workers earning \$11,784,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used was \$8,465,000 compared with \$7,409,000.



# Increased Industrial Activity Revealed By Census of Northern Ireland Production

*Exports of linen valued at £17 million in 1950, as compared with £13.5 million in 1949—New harbour power station with two generators to be built—Major road reconstruction expenditures will total £150,000 in 1952.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**B**ELFAST.—Presenting his departmental estimates for the coming financial year in the Northern Ireland House of Commons this week, the Minister of Commerce gave a brief review of the present industrial and commercial position of the province. Results of the Northern Ireland Census of Production, taken in 1949, will be available this year. A preliminary survey of the returns reveals that there has been a considerable increase in industrial activity since the taking of the last census in 1935, even allowing for the change in the value of money. Total industrial output of undertakings employing more than ten persons was £253 million in 1949 as compared with £59 million in 1935, and net output, the value added to materials during manufacture, was £82 million as compared with £21 million in 1935. The number of persons employed by all firms engaged in industrial production was 219,289, as against 154,696 in 1935.

Adequate supplies of raw materials are essential for the maintenance of production in the linen and rayon industries. A serious shortage of sulphur would have a grave effect on the textile industry, and close touch is being maintained with the British Board of Trade in connection with the Sulphur Allocation Scheme.

Exports of linen in 1950 were valued at approximately £17 million, as compared with £13.5 million in 1949. The improved trend in production and exports continues this year.

It is apparent from the number of applications and inquiries received that many industrial undertakings intend to take advantage of the facilities for modernization and re-equipment offered by the Re-Equipment and Industry Scheme, which was introduced by the government towards the end of 1950.

## **New Harbour Power Station to be Built**

The Ministry of Commerce has prepared a scheme for the building, by Belfast Corporation, of a new harbour power station with two generators, sufficient to cope with the anticipated load up to the winter of 1954-55. During the past year 825 farms were connected to the Electricity Board's system, bringing the total to 3,670, and 3,674 other rural premises were also given supplies.

Expenditure on major road reconstruction schemes in 1952 will reach £150,000. Twenty-seven major schemes are in various stages of preparation.

The present scarcity of meat has stimulated the demand for fish, but the high cost of gear and maintenance does not allow a sufficient margin of profit to the producer. The Sea Fish Industry Bill at Westminster contains a provision whereby Parliament may bring Northern Ireland within the scope of the new authority, and a resolution on this subject will shortly be presented.

Operations are expected to begin in the near future for obtaining perlite from the Tardree area of County Antrim.



# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	809.2

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	943.9

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 51.0	+ 36.7	+ 33.0	+ 15.2	+ 11.8	- 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 37.7	+ 4.7	+ 28.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	- 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 40.0	+ 3.0	+ 33.9	- 16.9	- 5.7	- 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 19.5	- 32.2	- 11.6	- 2.4	- 21.2	
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 34.6	+ 30.9	+ 62.4	+ 25.1	- 0.6	
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 11.1	+ 45.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9	+ 9.3	
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8	+ 28.4	+ 12.8	- 2.7	
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 82.8	+ 20.3	+ 20.0	+ 41.9	- 6.6	
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4	+ 64.4	+ 9.4	+ 3.1	
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 20.2	- 0.8	+ 66.0	+ 37.4	- 1.7	
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 37.0	+ 26.9	+ 58.2	+ 55.9	- 31.5	
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 32.4	+ 76.7	+ 87.3	+ 74.9	+ 27.2	
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 411.9	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 124.2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.



# **Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	113.3

# **Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	92.1

# **Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	- 3.6	
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3	+ 21.4



### Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	529.6

### Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	678.1

### Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9	
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2	
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4	
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	+ 0.1	
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5	
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6	
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9	
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7	
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	+ 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0	
	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0	- 139.5



# Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

## Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brampton—Chamber of Commerce

Branford—Board of Trade

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Guelph—Board of Trade

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.

Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.

St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.

Welland—Board of Trade.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

## M. B. Palmer Returns on Tour



M. B. Palmer

Max Bayard Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, has returned home and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11. Born at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, he subsequently made his home in Calgary. He served in the Canadian Machine Gun Corps during the First World War, and graduated in 1923 from the University of Alberta with a B. Comm. degree. Mr. Palmer joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1927, and was posted in succession to Hamburg, Mexico City, Port of Spain, Chicago, and to Kingston in May, 1945.

Montreal—June 11-20  
St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23  
Moncton, (N.B.)—June 25  
St. John, (N.B.)—June 26-27  
Halifax—June 28-29  
Ottawa—July 3-9  
Toronto—July 11-20  
Brampton (Ont.)—July 23  
Guelph—July 24

Kitchener—July 25  
Hamilton—July 26-27  
Brantford—July 28  
London—July 30  
Windsor—August 1-2  
Winnipeg—August 9  
Calgary—August 14-17  
Vancouver—August 21-24  
Victoria—August 27

T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

Toronto—May 30-June 6  
Montreal—June 8-16  
Fredericton—June 18

Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20  
Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22  
St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26



JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Quebec City—June 5-9.

Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.

Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—  
June 12.

Fredericton: Millville—June 13

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.

Halifax—June 18-23.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

## Trade and Tariff Regulations

### Brazil Permits Imports of Agricultural Materials

Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Brazil has announced that with a view to increasing local supplies of fertilizers and insecticides—including the raw materials for their manufacture—as well as of agricultural machinery, it will receive for consideration requests for import licences presented by manufacturers and importers of these lines, without restrictions as to quantity and for payment in any currency, respecting, however, the dispositions in effect with regard to Belgian francs.

Equal treatment will be afforded requests for exchange quotas for the above mentioned items which are excluded from the previous licence system, in virtue of figuring on the lists prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture.

As this is an exceptional measure, taken in view of the international situation, requests will not be limited to traditional importers but may be presented by agriculturalists for their own use.

### Uruguay Announces Exchange Allocations for Imports from Canada

Buenos Aires, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan authorities have announced the amount of dollar exchange made available to importers of "first category" (essential) goods from Canada under the "sworn declaration" system. The following are the main groups of import commodities, and the corresponding amounts of exchange allocated during the January 1-April 30 period:

	Amounts authorized for Imports from Canada
Vehicles .....	U.S.\$ 188,070
Building materials .....	102,872
Electricity .....	4,234
Hardware .....	10,739
Machinery .....	1,366,368
Raw materials .....	1,980,210
Orthopaedic and optical goods .....	5,622
Drugs .....	2,297
Books, stationery and office equipment .....	42,158
Musical instruments, cine films, etc. ....	15,750
Departmental store goods .....	63,025
Total .....	U.S.\$3,781,345

### Preserved and Canned Foods Exhibition to be Held at Parma

The Sixth International Exhibition of Preserved and Canned Foods will take place in Parma, Italy, September 12-15, 1951.





## Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information regarding the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

**Dried Egg Powder**—A German inventor has produced what is claimed to be a new and secret process for the production of egg powder. Special claims made as to the advantages of this egg powder are: fat content is extracted and skimmed milk added resulting in a product which does not go rancid; it may be packed in non-airtight packages; in use it is equivalent to the natural egg and superior to frozen egg melange. The inventor and his sponsor are prepared to visit Canada to negotiate for the use of this formula and give instructions regarding production methods. File: 5-1869.

**Safety Razor**—A South African resident has developed what is claimed to be a new type of safety razor on which provisional patent applications have been filed, and which the inventor is now offering to Canadian manufacturers for further development, production and possibly world wide sales rights. File: 5-2391.

**Crumpet Machine**—An Australian firm offers for production and distribution in Canada, a newly developed machine for the mass production of crumpets. File: 5-2477.

**Caterpillar Tractor Tread**—A resident of the United States has invented and patented a new type of tractor tread which he wishes to bring to the attention of Canadian manufacturers, with a view to having it produced and sold in the Canadian market. File: 5-2502.

**Swedish Inventions**—A Swedish inventor has obtained patents abroad and in Canada covering various processes for use in the metal industry. He desires to interest Canadian firms in the use of these inventions under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 7-1028.

**Hydraulic Brakes**—A French inventor has patented, and is now offering to Canadian industry, a hydraulic braking system for use on cranes and other hoisting equipment, automobiles, trucks, etc. File: 5-2486.

**Small Heating Stove**—Two British inventors have designed, patented and are now producing a small compact heating stove which they are offering to Canadian manufacturers on a license or royalty basis. File: 5-2504.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasiliassis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

*The Hague*—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropolitan, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul-General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

**Caracas**—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations May 21	Nominal Quotations May 28
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2133	·2133
		Free	·2035	·0768	·0768
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	·0499	·0499
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3890	2·3890
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0212	·0212
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0178	·0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6220	·6220
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0576	·0576
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2239	·2239
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0135	·0136
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4292	·4292
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1500	·1903	·1903
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0662
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0·200	·0213	·0213
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1544	·1544
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·00000	1·0662	1·0662
Ecuador.....	Sucra.....		·0740	·0646	·0646
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0618	3·0618
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4265	·4265
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6896	2·6896
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0061	·0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0168	·0168
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2539	·2539
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0662
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2130	·2133
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5331	·5331
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1842	·1842
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0654	·0654
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2239	·2239
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9862	2·9856
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9862	2·9856
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9862	2·9856
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9862	2·9856
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1235	·1235
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2806	·2806
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5654	·5654
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9862	2·9856
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2130	·2133
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1494	·1493
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3223	·3223
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0662
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0720	·0720
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5331	·5331
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0370	·0370
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		·4702	·3483	·3483
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0979	·0979
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2061	·2061
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2465	·2459
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3791	·3808
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9862	2·9856
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9862	2·9856
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0662
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·7091	·7019
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3183	·3183
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	.....	.....

\* September 17, 1949.



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# FOREIGN TRADE

I. IX

OTTAWA, JUNE 9, 1951

No. 232





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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 9, 1951.

Published weekly by  
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Department of Trade and Commerce

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Experimental laboratory of Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, Shawinigan Falls, Que., one of the twenty-eight Canadian establishments engaged in the production during 1950 of heavy, or industrial, chemicals, valued at \$85.2 millions, and employing over 6,000 workers. It is estimated that the gross selling value of chemicals and allied products manufactured in Canada last year was \$636 millions, compared with the former peacetime peak figure of \$587.4 million in 1949. A total of 1,019 plants, employing over 42,000 workers, were engaged in this industry, the largest number (208) producing medicinals and pharmaceuticals, followed by those producing soaps and washing compounds (141), and paints and varnishes (111). A report on the chemical industry appears on page 1002 of this issue of "Foreign Trade". The Right Hon. C. D. Howe declared this week, in Quebec, that Canada's heavy chemical industry was currently undergoing an expansion, which had tremendous portents for the country's economic future.

*National Film Board Photo.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Canadian Production of Chemicals Has Increased in Past Decade

*Output last year was four times corresponding figure for 1939—Exports in 1950 were valued at \$100.5 million, with about 58 per cent going to the United States and 6 per cent to the United Kingdom—Imports last year were valued at \$158.2 million, a rise of 21 per cent.*

By H. McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CANADA'S chemical industries have contributed substantially to the industrial expansion of this country during the last decade. A preliminary compilation indicates that the Canadian production of chemicals and allied products was valued at \$636 millions in 1950, or 8.3 per cent more than the former peacetime peak of \$587.4 millions in 1949. Last year's output was four times the corresponding figure for 1939, as compared with a threefold gain by all industry. Since the index of wholesale prices for chemicals and allied products has advanced about 57 per cent over the last eleven years, from 100.3 in 1939 to 157.7 in 1950, it appears that the actual gain in physical volume of output was considerably more than the 85 per cent gain for industry as a whole.

## Majority of Industries Showed Substantial Gains

All but one of the industries in the chemicals and allied group showed substantial gains in output in 1950, compared with the previous year. The percentage increases were as follows: coal tar distillation, 1.1; heavy chemicals, 14.5; compressed gases, 2.2; fertilizers, 2.7; medicinals, 5.6; paints, 9.5; soaps, 3.0; toilet preparations, 12.8; inks, 13.1; adhesives, 13.4; polishes, 10.2; primary plastics, 46.7; miscellaneous, 13.5. Output from the vegetable oils industry declined 11 per cent.

In the entire group there were 1,019 plants in 1950, with 42,173 employees and an aggregate pay roll amounting to \$106 million. The 511 establishments in Ontario accounted for 58 per cent of the production and 52 per cent of the employees, and the 332 works in Quebec accounted for 29 per cent of the total output and 37 per cent of the workmen.

## Canadian Production of Chemicals and Products

	Millions of dollars		Millions of dollars
1919 .....	98.6	1940 .....	193.9
1921 .....	84.9	1941 .....	304.4
1923 .....	99.7	1942 .....	501.6
1925 .....	99.4	1943 .....	653.5
1927 .....	111.5	1944 .....	730.9
1929 .....	138.5	1945 .....	462.2
1931 .....	105.5	1946 .....	376.2
1933 .....	92.8	1947 .....	450.0
1935 .....	118.6	1948 .....	579.8
1937 .....	149.0	1949 .....	587.4
1939 .....	159.5	1950 .....	636.0

NOTE: If shell-filling were excluded the figures for 1941 to 1946 would be as follows:  
1941—\$273 millions; 1942—\$348 millions; 1943—\$359 millions; 1944—\$371 millions;  
1945—\$362 millions; 1946—\$356 millions.



## Volume of Canadian Production of Chemicals and Products

	Index of industrial production	Index of manufac- tures (1935-39=100)	Index of chemicals and allied products
1938 .....	102.1	100.8	104.6
1939 .....	109.3	107.8	112.7
1940 .....	130.2	132.4	120.1
1941 .....	157.2	164.2	168.7
1942 .....	185.3	199.5	266.0
1943 .....	198.6	217.3	410.2
1944 .....	198.8	220.3	398.0
1945 .....	176.3	191.7	291.2
1946 .....	159.2	169.0	165.3
1947 .....	175.5	186.8	175.7
1948 .....	181.5	192.1	182.2
1949 .....	184.3	193.8	182.2
1950 .....	198.3	207.6	190.3

### Exports Increased Substantially Last Year

Exports of chemicals and allied products increased substantially in 1950, the value amounting to \$100.5 million, which was greater than in any other year except 1945. Gains were recorded for acids, pharmaceuticals, paints, explosives, inorganic chemicals, and for miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products, but declines were shown for fertilizers, soaps and toilet preparations. Fertilizers at \$38.9 million accounted for 38 per cent of the total exports, with sodium compounds, synthetic resins, acetic acid, streptomycin, acetylene black, calcium compounds, penicillin, polystyrene, medicinals and paints as the other more important items. About 58 per cent of the export shipments went to the United States and only 6 per cent to the United Kingdom.

### Canadian Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products

	Quantity	
Acids—sulphuric .....	44,417 tons	\$ 618,340
other .....	22,935 tons	2,905,295
Wood alcohol .....	4,000 gal.	3,006
Non-potable spirits, other .....	199,052 proof gal.	116,120
Cellulose products .....	.....	183,232
Penicillin and its products .....	.....	754,398
Streptomycin and its products .....	.....	1,247,867
Medicinal preparations, other .....	.....	2,218,764
Explosives—dynamite .....	.....	175,574
other .....	.....	593,551
Fertilizers—ammonium sulphate .....	209,106 tons	8,972,503
nitrogen fertilizers, other .....	379,216 tons	21,335,521
phosphate fertilizers .....	121,211 tons	7,021,457
other .....	32,061 tons	1,546,353
Acetylene carbon black .....	6,811 tons	1,777,267
Pigments and colours—		
iron oxide .....	3,934 tons	411,895
white lead .....	1,037 tons	309,110
other .....	4,429 tons	1,147,616
Paints—enamels and lacquers .....	.....	20,549
varnish .....	3,893 gal.	13,038
other .....	.....	341,660
Putty .....	36 tons	4,006
Creams, lotions and other cosmetics .....	.....	41,583
Dentrifrices .....	.....	538
Shaving creams, cakes and sticks .....	.....	1,245
Perfumery and toilet preparations, other .....	.....	33,133
Soap—toilet .....	9,485 lb.	3,235
flakes and powders .....	55,055 lb.	6,615
other .....	104,026 lb.	9,708
Ammonium compounds, other .....	13,221 lb.	40,079
Arsenic .....	1,784 tons	147,074
Acetate of lime .....	179 tons	7,949
Calcium compounds .....	21,381 tons	1,445,421



## Canadian Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products (Con't.)

	Quantity	
Lye .....	577	
Baking powder .....	324 lb.	4,150
Sodium compounds .....	89,205 tons	5,496,849
Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts .....	388,203 lb.	583,939
Glycerine .....	1,033,900 lb.	401,440
Synthetic resins .....	8,656 tons	4,818,634
Synthetic resin manufactures .....		218,017
Polishes—boots and shoe .....		3,023
other .....		16,195
Dips, sprays and insecticides .....		76,625
Dyes and dyestuffs .....		34,653
Polystyrene .....	8,649,500 lb.	2,128,780
Ink—printing .....	193,894 lb.	74,170
other .....		25,882
Other chemicals and chemical products .....		33,190,931
Total Chemicals and Allied Products .....		100,525,572

### Value of Imports Doubled In Five Years

Imports rose about 21 per cent in 1950 to \$158.2 million, of which nearly 85 per cent came from the United States and 9 per cent from the United Kingdom. Germany, Switzerland, France, Argentina and the Netherlands accounted for a large part of the remainder. The value of imports has doubled since 1945 when the value was \$79.8 million.

### Canadian Imports of Chemicals and Allied Products, by Countries

	1949	1950
United Kingdom .....	\$ 8,447,820	\$ 14,047,043
Africa: British East .....	3,542	7,948
Union of South Africa .....	209,878	191,599
India .....	25,660	83,021
Ceylon .....	124	.....
British Guiana .....	2,803	2,642
Jamaica .....	10,452	7,616
Hong Kong .....	438,332	210,406
Bolivia .....	.....	4,256
Austria .....	17,134	.....
Australia .....	65,658	174,826
New Zealand .....	15,104	24,036
Argentina .....	581,336	795,728
Belgium .....	494,298	564,059
Belgian Congo .....	148,670	40,890
Brazil .....	221,797	153,936
Burma .....	4,420	.....
Chile .....	69,653	66,128
China .....	19,334	67,323
Cuba .....	57	.....
Czechoslovakia .....	417	278
Denmark .....	295	3,322
France .....	1,838,927	1,230,733
Germany .....	1,083,648	2,686,466
Greece .....	6,150	27,902
French Africa .....	.....	2,650
Italy .....	102,187	183,360
Japan .....	84,799	304,486
Mexico .....	20,752	14,077
Netherlands .....	310,515	694,026
Norway .....	4,685	7,489
Paraguay .....	269,675	168,662
Peru .....	.....	15,811
Portugal .....	6,988	6,299
Spain .....	5,788	2,540
Sweden .....	6,340	20,763
Switzerland .....	1,101,628	1,756,497
Turkey .....	1,710	9,797
United States .....	115,033,025	134,603,008
Alaska .....	430	49
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	.....	2,231
Uruguay .....	.....	3,069
Trinidad .....	6,039	36,083
Total .....	\$130,660,078	\$158,221,055



Forecasts on capital expenditures by firms in the chemical field indicate that \$50 million will be spent on new buildings and equipment in 1951. This compares with actual outlays for similar purposes of \$33 million in 1950, and \$38 million in 1949. It is estimated that an additional \$26 million will be spent by chemical firms for plant repairs and maintenance in 1951.

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## International Materials Conference Seeks Solution to World Commodity Shortages

*Eight countries represented on Central Group—Commodity committees consider and recommend specific action to expand production, increase availability, conserve supplies, and assure most effective distribution and utilization of supplies.*

**W**ASHINGTON.—The solution of commodity shortages is one of the most important and critical problems facing the world today. It has been recognized that there is a need to provide ways and means to bring about co-operation among the countries of the free world, to increase the production and availability of materials in short supply and to assure their most effective use. Recent events have made these problems of even greater urgency. They also have made it clear that commodity problems could not be dealt with on a regional basis, but have to take into account the needs and interests of the free world.

Work in the field of materials has been going forward for several months in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and, more recently, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and in the Organization of American States (OAS). The OEEC in particular has made valuable studies of the growing problems of scarce materials. Nevertheless, a continuing international machinery is needed through which all of the interested governments of the free world, whether or not they are members of the OEEC, NATO or OAS organizations, can co-operate in the solution of these materials shortages which are world-wide in scope and effect.

Accordingly, the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France announced on January 12, 1951 that they had agreed that proposals should be made to other interested governments for the creation of a number of standing international commodity groups, representing the governments of producing and consuming countries throughout the free world which have a substantial interest in the commodity concerned.

### International Materials Conference Formed

Invitations were sent by the Government of the United States to other friendly, interested governments for the establishment of these commodity groups, or committees.

In issuing these invitations, the sponsoring governments were concerned to secure the maximum possible representation of producing and consuming interests, while ensuring that the countries would not become too unwieldy in size for effective and rapid operation. In respect to most commodities, the countries which had agreed to participate account for between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the producing and consuming interests.

Also, the three governments established in Washington a temporary Central Group to provide a servicing mechanism for these committees. Mr. Raoul de Vitry of France, Viscount Knollys of the United Kingdom



and Mr. Edwin T. Gibson of the United States were appointed as members of this group. They in turn appointed Mr. Charles W. Jeffers, Director of the Industry Division of the Economic Co-operation Administration, as executive secretary in charge of a central secretariat for the commodity committees. Initially, six commodity committees were created. They are: (1) Copper, Zinc and Lead; (2) Sulphur; (3) Cotton-Cotton Linters; (4) Tungsten and Molybdenum; (5) Manganese, Nickel and Cobalt; (6) Wool. A seventh commodity committee for Pulp and Paper was established on March 22. Allowance has been made for the establishment of additional commodity committees as situations and circumstances warrant.

The purpose of these commodity committees is to consider and recommend to governments the specific action which should be taken, in the case of each commodity, in order to expand production, increase availability, conserve supplies, and assure the most effective distribution and utilization of supplies among the consuming countries. Each committee functions independently, making recommendations direct to governments and not through the Central Group.

On March 17, the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France announced the expansion of the Central Group to include the Governments of Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, and Italy, and representatives from the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), and the Organization of American States (OAS). Previous announcements had pointed out that the Central Group formed originally was temporary, and that consultations would be held with governments and appropriate organizations concerning the future composition of a permanent Central Group. Canada is represented by Mr. John H. English, Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

#### **Conference Still in Process of Organization**

The conference as a whole is still in the process of organizing itself into a new international body. The agenda adopted by the Central Group and the committees for their first meetings concerned credentials, arrangements for permanent rules of procedure, temporary rules of procedure and determination of order of business.

Generally, the committees have followed a similar pattern in organizing their work. Until the election of permanent chairmen, the United States representatives have been appointed temporary chairmen. Representation at meetings is held to three persons per government at any one time, with no limitation on accreditation. Temporary rule of voting on procedural matters is by simple majority. Subcommittees have been set up to prepare programs of work, collect statistics and draft permanent rules of procedure.

Five of the commodity committees, Copper-Zinc-Lead, Sulphur, Cotton-Cotton Linters, Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt and Wool, have concluded their preliminary, organizational work and have adopted their permanent rules of procedure and terms of reference. They have prepared and issued questionnaires to be filled out by member and non-member countries. Some of the committees have examined the available statistics in order to obtain a first estimate of the size of the anticipated deficit, and, at least for certain materials, preliminary discussions have been initiated on measures to be taken to meet the present situation.

The Central Group has held ten meetings thus far (seven by the temporary group and three by the enlarged, permanent group) and has adopted its rules of procedure. The group elected for its permanent chairman, Mr. Edwin T. Gibson of the United States. Two vice-chairmen also have been provided for, but they have not yet been selected. The



chairman and vice-chairman will be allowed, when in the chair, to continue to represent their respective governments. Their terms of office will be for a period of six months. The executive secretary of the IMC, Mr. Charles W. Jeffers, was appointed Secretary of the Central Group. Although the seven commodity committees thus far established by the Central Group have complete autonomy in conducting their work, the Central Group will work out with the chairman of individual committees any procedures which will facilitate the co-ordination of those committees in their approach toward common problems.

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## Venezuelan Development Corporation Aids Expansion of Fishing Industry

*Corporation financed purchase of 350 outboard motors on behalf of fishermen—Construction of modern fishing boats in modern shipyards encouraged—Canning industry production falling off as a result of lack of demand.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities. One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Since 1947, the Venezuelan Development Corporation has been sponsoring the expansion of the Venezuelan fishing industry. The first major project of the fisheries department of the Development Corporation was the financing of the purchase, on behalf of local fishermen, of some 350 outboard motors of 10 h.p. These were received and distributed in 1948, and a system of credits was established covering periods of 12 to 18 months, according to the value of the motors. The increased fish production of the past few years is attributable, in part at least, to this motorization plan, and the Development Corporation is now taking steps to procure additional motors. Fire extinguishers are also being purchased for each boat as protection against the danger of fire when inboard gasoline motors are used. Firms supplying motors are under obligation to ensure that spare parts are located in areas near the fishing ports.

The Venezuelan Development Corporation has also been encouraging the construction of modern fishing boats in local shipyards. At present, some thirty fishing launches have been ordered by the Corporation and are under construction at Puerto Cabello. The plan is to turn these over to local fishermen, upon payment of one-fifth of the cost, with the balance to be amortized over a period of five years.

### Construction of Modern Fishing Ports Planned

A project for the construction of modern fishing ports equipped with laboratories, shipyards, fish canning firms, refrigeration plants, etc. is being studied. Cumaná, in the State of Sucre, has been proposed as the first port to receive these installations, as it is the centre of the Venezuelan fishing industry. La Guaira is also scheduled to receive improved fish-receiving facilities. Negotiations with the Ministry of Public Works are now being carried on in this connection, with the probable cost of construction being in the neighbourhood of four million bolivars.



The Venezuelan fish canning industry got its start during World War II when traditional exporters of canned fish were unable to ship to this market or were more interested in supplying war-devastated countries. Although it has received considerable financial support from the government, competition from foreign sources since the war has seriously affected the local industry which is still unable to produce canned fish at competitive prices, principally due to high labour and transportation costs. The *modus vivendi* with the United States and Canada binding the present duty rate, makes it difficult for the government to protect the industry by means of a tariff increase. With production falling off as a result of lack of demand in recent years, the protests of the local industry have become more vociferous. The problems of this industry are being studied at the moment by an inter-ministerial commission whose report is being anxiously awaited by local sardine manufacturers. Towards the end of 1950, an arrangement was made for Venezuela to sell canned fish to the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in exchange for sugar.

Total number of workers in the Venezuelan fishing industry is currently estimated at 23,936.

The government announced, early in November of this year, that pearl fishing in the oyster beds around the Venezuelan island of Margarita would be permitted during the period January 1 to April 30, 1951. Pearl fishing was last carried on in 1948, when pearls valued at 4.5 million bolivars were gathered.

#### Venezuelan Fish Production

(Metric Tons)

	Fresh	Salted	Canned
1939 .....	6,081	3,896	....
1941 .....	8,136	8,635	....
1943 .....	8,179	12,774	....
1945 .....	15,353	13,089	6,023
1947 .....	29,080	11,777	7,479
1948 .....	39,381	13,440	9,280
1949 .....	34,058	10,348	6,552
1950 (9 months) .....	23,039	8,237	4,095

#### Egypt Has Acute Shortage of Newsprint

Cairo, April 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Supreme Supply Council has decided to limit the size of all newspapers and periodicals until further notice, in view of the acute shortage of newsprint.

#### Shearlings and Sulphur Under Import Control

Due to the world shortage of certain raw materials, and in accordance with Canada's international obligations, the following items have been placed under import control, effective May 30, 1951, under Order in Council P.C. 2757: Shearlings (untanned sheepskins or lambskins with up to one inch of wool), and sulphur and brimstone (crude or in roll or flour).

An import permit is required for all purchases of shearlings in the United States, but purchases from other countries are unaffected. This control was imposed at the request of the United States, in order that Canadian purchases in that country may be kept within agreed limits.

Sulphur and brimstone may be imported under General Permit until June 30, 1951, after which date individual import permits will be required. The purpose of maintaining this commodity under General Licence for one month is to allow current business to be completed and to permit industry to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining import licences.



# Canada to Spend Over One Billion Annually for Defence Program

*Right Hon. C. D. Howe outlined overall defence program, involving expenditure of \$5 billion over next three years, at annual meeting of Canadian Manufacturers Association—Development of strategic resources, with all speed, essential to defence effort—Total defence contracts awarded in Canada during fiscal year 1950-51 amounted to \$622 million.*

CANADA'S productive effort for defence was outlined by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, in his capacity as Minister of Defence Production, at the 18th annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Quebec City on June 5, 1951. The overall defence program calls for the expenditure of \$5 billion over the next three years, or approximately \$1.7 billion per year, the Minister said. "The amount we expect to spend on direct defence production in this country will be something like \$1 billion annually. This includes production for other NATO countries, but will not include the several hundred million dollars which Canadians will have to find to pay for new United States-type equipment and for components required in our production program.

"The development of our basic and industrial resources is, perhaps, even more important, from a long term point of view. Only by developing our strategic resources with all speed will Canada be able to bring its full potential to bear in the interests of our defence and that of other democratic countries. The present three-year expansion program, the cost of which will probably exceed \$1½ billion, depends primarily upon private initiative. It is the responsibility of the government to encourage and stimulate this growth by every means in its power.

"When we consider these two sides of our defence production picture, it becomes apparent that all regions of this country have their own unique contributions to make. We shall need their food, fuel, raw materials, electricity, manufacturing know-how and manpower, if the Canadian economy is to bear the combined burdens of defence, civilian consumption, and exports, and to do this without creating conditions of intolerable hardship.

## Distribution of Orders Related to Economic Structure

"The actual geographical distribution of the defence orders must clearly be related in the first instance to the economic structure of the various regions of the country. A fundamental fact, which cannot be ignored, is that the facilities suited to meeting immediate defence production demands are not located evenly across this land.

"Total defence contracts awarded in Canada during the fiscal year 1950-51 amounted to \$622 million. These exclude stock-piling and capital assistance. Ontario accounted for 48 per cent and Quebec for 34 per cent. Together, they have received 82 per cent of the total. The Maritime Provinces have received 6 per cent, the Prairies 5 per cent, and British Columbia 6 per cent.

"On the face of it, this would look like an unwarranted concentration of orders in the central provinces. But as a matter of fact this distribution could hardly have been otherwise in view of the economic structure of the various regions.



"On the basis of the latest available statistics on manufacturing industries (1948), 50 per cent of value added by manufacture was in Ontario, 31 per cent in Quebec—or 81 per cent of the total for the country. Of the other regions, British Columbia accounted for 9 per cent, the Prairies for 6 per cent and the Maritimes for 4 per cent. You will note that there is a remarkably close relationship between the manufacturing capacities of the different principal regions and the contracts placed there.

#### **Facilities of Smaller Manufacturers Utilized**

"Some further comments on sub-contracting may be called for at this point. The government feels strongly that every possible use should be made of the facilities in the hands of smaller manufacturers throughout the country. A special unit—the Small Industries Division—has been set up in the Department of Defence Production to make sure that this is the case. This Division is assisting prime and sub-contractors by keeping each informed concerning the other's requirements and capacities. When a prime contractor applies to the department for assistance in obtaining the names of sub-contractors, the Small Industries Division is in a position to provide all the information, drawn together from both the sub-contractors themselves, and industrial development departments of Provincial Governments. Furthermore, the Small Industries Division will endeavour to ensure that sub-contractors are made aware promptly of prime contracts presently being placed. I must emphasize that the success of this procedure depends upon the whole-hearted co-operation of all groups concerned.

"We expect to be spending more money on building of aircraft than any other single military end item. So far, contracts have been concentrated largely in plants close to Montreal and Toronto. These plants have been able to undertake the construction of modern jet aircraft because they have ready access to the many facilities and skills available in these highly industrialized centres. However, this program is becoming less localized as time goes by. Through sub-contracts, more and more of this work is being placed in other parts of the country. In the case of the "Orenda" jet engine, for instance, component parts are now being made in such widely separated places as Halifax and Winnipeg.

"After aircraft, our next largest program is radar and electronics. In this case, too, it has been inevitable that we should rely on specialized facilities and highly skilled labour under the direction of experienced management. This has meant almost complete reliance on plants in Belleville, Toronto and Montreal. The bulk of the sub-contracts in this field have been let in Ontario and Quebec, where the prime contractors may exercise close supervision over the development of certain new skills that are essential to this highly complex branch of production.

#### **Adoption of United States Equipment Involves Problem**

"One of the major problems in the production of guns and ammunition has also been encountered, to a lesser extent, in our other programs. It stems from the adoption of standard United States type equipment by the Canadian Armed Forces. Businessmen like yourselves will readily grasp what is involved. For example, instead of 5.5 inch howitzer guns we are now going to make the 155 mm. howitzer; instead of 4.5 inch gun equipment, we are turning to 105 mm. howitzer. In each case, manufacturing rights, detailed drawings and specifications must be secured. And after these have been obtained, there is still the task of getting together the necessary machine tools, some of which cannot be obtained from domestic sources. Open capacity for the production of ordnance, 1010



small arms, and ammunition exists in Ontario and Quebec. Later on, it is likely that other parts of the country will be called upon to produce guns and ammunition as our defence effort progresses.

"As far as the construction of naval vessels is concerned, it has been the government's policy to maintain key personnel and essential equipment in all major Canadian yards. Contracts presently in effect have been negotiated with the aim of spreading the work on naval vessels over firms located in the Maritimes, the St. Lawrence Valley, the Great Lakes and the West Coast. The need for dispersal has been kept in mind. This is reflected by the fact that 25 per cent of all contracts let in the shipbuilding industry have been placed in the Maritimes; 40 per cent have been placed in Quebec, 6 per cent in Ontario and 29 per cent in British Columbia. In addition to this, important private contracts have been placed with yards in the Great Lakes for the construction of oil tankers and bulk ore carriers.

### **Department Purchases Wide Variety of Supplies**

"The Department of Defence Production is also responsible for purchasing general supplies for the Armed Services, such as food, fuel, clothing, and building supplies. In most of these cases, it has been possible to place orders on the basis of competitive tender, rather than by negotiation. However, where the demands from the Department of National Defence have tended to place a particularly heavy burden on certain plants, we have attempted to allocate these orders across the country. For instance, an order for a million pairs of army boots was placed with firms scattered from coast to coast in order to utilize open capacity. Recently, purchases of blankets were also made from a large number of firms in order to get rapid deliveries. Food, fuel, and building supplies are usually bought in areas where the armed forces are located. This has meant a regional distribution of purchases somewhat different from that for most other manufactured products. Of all the food purchased during the past year, 56 per cent came from Ontario and Quebec, 20 per cent from the Prairies, 14 per cent from the Maritimes, and 10 per cent from British Columbia.

"The Government is taking a number of steps designed to encourage and stimulate a program of capital investment, which is being undertaken and financed largely by private concerns. Scarce materials have been allocated to these projects, and capital assistance and accelerated depreciation are being used to expedite private initiative in this direction.

"Major developments, which have already been approved by this department and which will take several years for their completion, involve an outlay of well over \$1 billion. Time permits me to mention only a few. An expansion of significant proportions is occurring in the non-ferrous metals field. I am advised that over \$300 million will be spent on base metal smelters and refineries between now and 1954. Almost half of this is to be spent in British Columbia, largely in connection with the aluminum industry. Some \$100 million will be spent in Quebec, mostly for power and plant expansion programs, again largely associated with aluminum production. In Ontario, copper mining, smelting, and fabrication are the most important. In Manitoba, the construction of a rail line will open up the Lynn Lake mining area, while a smelter in Edmonton will process nickel-copper ores from that area.

"I need hardly remind you of what is happening in iron ore and titanium. The enormous growth during recent years of North American heavy industry and the imminent exhaustion of the accessible high grade iron ores in the United States, lends urgency to the opening up of our newly discovered resources in Northern Quebec, in Labrador, and in Ontario.



In the case of titanium, we have, in addition, the possibilities of a completely new industry in which Canada may well become the foremost producer of the refined metal and its compounds. Both of these developments have strategic aspects for North America, in that they reduce the dependence of this continent upon exposed sea lines of communication.

"Canada's heavy chemical industry is currently undergoing an expansion which has tremendous portents for the country's economic future. Its products are already entering into every phase of our daily life. In Alberta, in the Edmonton area alone, private investments totalling over \$50 million have been approved for priority. Another \$9 million is to be spent on the construction of an acid and fertilizer plant in Kimberley, British Columbia. A dozen chemical processes, mostly new to Canada, will be undertaken in Ontario and Quebec, including the manufacture of industrial chemicals such as nylon intermediates, liquid sulphur dioxide, cyanamide, phthalic anhydride for paints and plastics, and hydrogen peroxide. More than \$46 million is involved in these undertakings in Ontario and Quebec. The overall chemical expansion presently approved for priority assistance runs to more than \$150 million.

### **Domestic Petroleum of Increasing Importance**

"In petroleum, the bright promise of the Leduc discovery in 1947 is being amply fulfilled, in that and other areas. The opening of the international pipeline across the prairies last year was the first and most difficult stage in making the large markets of Eastern Canada accessible to western oil. And if reserves continue to be proved up at the present rate, there will soon be sufficient crude to warrant the construction of another pipeline westward to serve the strategic area of the Pacific. Meantime, the widespread availability of Alberta crude has stimulated modernization and expansion of refineries in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and in Alberta itself. All indications are that domestic petroleum will play a more and more important role in our economy. The industry's current oil exploration and drilling program is bigger than ever, and is spreading right across the Prairies through Saskatchewan to Manitoba.

"An expansion of comparable importance is taking place in our primary iron and steel industry. Faced with unprecedented demand arising out of the international situation and the steady broadening of our industrial base, primary producers have embarked upon an ambitious program of modernization and expansion costing over \$100 million which will increase our steel capacity by about a third within the next couple of years. Ultimately, this should make it possible to produce on an economic basis many items now being imported.

"In closing, let me remind you again that the job of preparing for large scale defence production, in the absence of all-out war, is a delicate one. We have to think of the long pull, and of making our civilian economy stand up to continuous stress. We have to think also of the growth of this country's capacity to produce raw materials and of the growth of Canadian industry. The expansion of defence-supporting industries, the development of Canada's resources and the maintenance of a strong and resilient economy, with the highest possible standard of living and the maximum freedom from controls—these must be our basic aims."

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### **Radio Exhibition to be Held in London**

The Eighteenth National Radio and Television Exhibition will be held at Earls Court, London, from August 28 to September 8, 1951.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### Local Production Cannot Meet Australian Timber Requirements

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian consumption of sawn timber, during the past fifteen years, increased by nearly 56 per cent. Apparent consumption in 1935-36 was 906 million super feet, while in 1949-50 it had jumped to 1,410 million super feet. During the same period, local production rose from 647 million super feet to 1,206 million super feet. Imports dropped from 336 million super feet to 248·4 million super feet, and exports from 77 million super feet to 44·6 million super feet.

According to estimates submitted to the Tariff Board, the demand will continue to increase from the present apparent consumption of 1,410 million super feet, reaching about 1,700 million super feet in five years time, and 2,000 million super feet in ten years time. In spite of the rapid increase in production over the past fifteen years, there would appear to be no possibility of local saw mills being able to meet the accumulated shortage for housing and industrial needs, and it is evident that imports in substantial volume must be continued.

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### Geelong Harbour to be Deepened

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian Dredging and General Works Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of two well-known British and Dutch dredging companies, have recently secured a contract for deepening Geelong harbour and entrance channels by up to 32 feet. The work will take three years to complete and will cost £A1,000,000. Dredging equipment will be brought out from Holland.

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### Australia Invites Tenders for Development of Portland Harbour

Melbourne, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Extensive harbour developments are being planned for Portland, Victoria, which when completed will make this the second largest port in the state. The works involved will include quarrying, breakwater construction, dredging and reclamation, and the construction of wharves, railways, roads, sheds, stores, etc. The total cost is estimated at £A5,000,000. Tenders for the work are being invited from overseas contractors.

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### Factory Employment Higher in Australia

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Excluding wage earners in rural industry, the defence forces and household domestics, the total number of persons employed in Australia, in December, 1950, was 2,595,700, of which 1,884,200 were males and 711,500 females. The number of persons employed in factories was 891,100, as compared with 539,700 in 1939.

Outside manufacturing, employment was distributed amongst the main industrial groups as follows, with corresponding figures for 1939 shown in brackets: professional and personal services 386,200 (262,600), transportation and communications 332,800 (198,500), retail trade 258,900 (170,200 for 1943), other commerce and finance 251,600 (141,900 for 1943), building and construction 206,300 (150,900) and mining and quarrying 54,900 (52,500).



About one in four of those in employment were in government or semi-government service, including railways, tramways, post offices, air transport, education, police, public works, etc. Employees in this category totalled 670,100, of which 204,000 were employed by the Commonwealth Government.

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#### **Australian Savings Bank Did Record Business**

Sydney, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian savings banks did a record business in March. An unprecedented rise of £37,672,000, to the record level of £817,489,000, was largely the result of the distribution of £56,000,000 in war gratuities during the month. During the year ended March 31, 1951 there was an increase of £76,019,000 or 10·3 per cent.

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#### **Value of Australian Pearl and Trochus Shell Production Higher**

Sydney, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Pearl and trochus shell, valued at £622,850, was produced in Australia in 1950, as compared with £601,375 in 1949. Approximately 70 per cent of the 1950 production was exported to the United States and earned over one million dollars for Australia. Less pearl shell was produced in 1950, due to the transfer by some producers to trochus fishing, and bad weather conditions in certain areas. Total production amounted to only 1,098 tons, valued at £555,850, as compared with 1,590 tons, valued at £593,185, in 1949. However, trochus shell production showed a remarkable increase to 670 tons, valued at £67,000, from 117 tons, valued at £8,190, in 1949.

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#### **New South Wales Coal Production Does Not Meet Requirements**

Sydney, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1949-50 report of the Joint Coal Board estimated that the Australian economy would need 16·5 million tons of New South Wales coal this year, 17·3 million tons in 1952 and 18 million in 1953. Production in 1949 was 10·7 million tons, 900,000 tons less than in 1948, and much less than requirements. Coal shortages were accentuated by strikes, but production in 1949 would have fallen one million tons short of requirements in any case because the industry was not equipped to meet the demand.

The board considers that coal output could be increased by improving the layout and equipment of existing mines and by developing new workings. Modernization and mechanization of collieries were major tasks and involved much detailed planning, constructional and development work, heavy capital expenditure and, sometimes, a temporary reduction in output. Under postwar conditions, the shortage of manpower, materials, equipment and trained technical staff added to these difficulties.

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#### **Drilling for Oil Begins in Western Australia**

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Drilling for oil in Western Australia will begin almost immediately and operations will be carried out jointly by Ampol Petroleum Ltd. and California Texas Oil Company. This is the first stage in a £1,500,000 project to find oil in Australia. Geological surveys carried out over a period of four and a half years indicated that the rock formation in the area was favourable to the accumulation of oil. The area where drilling is to begin is part of 386,430 square miles held by Ampol Petroleum Ltd. in the north of Western Australia.



## **BRAZIL**

### **Brazil Suspends Potato Imports**

Rio de Janeiro, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian production of Irish potatoes in 1950, according to statistics furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, was about 739,724 tons. As the market is well supplied by the national product, the importation of potatoes has been suspended.

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### **Value of Brazilian Shoe Production Higher**

Rio de Janeiro, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The output of Brazil's shoe industry reached a value of Cr.\$3,400 million last year, as compared with Cr.\$3,200 million in 1949. Although the Brazilian shoe industry occupies first place, quantitatively, in Latin America, its growth has been very irregular, and even slow, compared with other industries. This may be explained by the fact that a great part of the rural population does not wear shoes.

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### **United States Buys More Brazilian High Grade Iron Ore**

Rio de Janeiro, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Purchases of Brazilian high grade iron ore by the United States, during 1950, have been stimulated by that country's war effort. Thus, Brazilian exports of this product to the United States totalled last year more than 900,000 tons, an increase of 53 per cent compared with 1949.

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### **Brazil Institutes Inspection of Electrical Materials**

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The sale of materials employed in electrical installations and electric appliances for domestic use, will only be permitted, beginning July 1, after examination and approval by the National Illuminating and Gas Department, and the affixing of an approval stamp.

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### **Brazil to Grant Greater Importation Facilities**

São Paulo, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Steps are to be taken to encourage importation in order to combat high prices, an official press release by the Ministry of Finance states. Among the measures contemplated are the revision by the Export and Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil of its licensing criteria in respect of imported articles, even when these are manufactured locally, and the granting of immediate exchange for imports, whether in hard or soft currencies. Importers benefiting by these advantages are to undertake the sale of their products with a reasonable margin of profit under the supervision of the Export and Import Bureau, while the latter will endeavour to extend the number of essential imports to which facilities are now given, as well as reduce the formalities for obtaining licences.

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### **Brazilian Imports of Fertilizers Increase**

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of fertilizers totalled 272,955 tons last year, as compared with 126,781 in 1949. Notwithstanding this considerable increase, the amounts available are still insufficient for the real need of the country.



### **Paranagua Is Important Brazilian Coffee Port**

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The City of Paranagua, in the State of Parana, is growing in importance as a coffee port. Paranagua handled 24 per cent of all Brazilian coffee exports in the first two months of this year, as compared with 14 per cent last year. The absolute increase is even more remarkable, from 262,000 bags in January and February, 1950, to 722,000 in the same months of 1951.

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### **New Celotex Plant to be Built in Brazil**

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Jundiai in the State of São Paulo, will be the site of a large celotex plant. Plans include the building of prefabricated houses with celotex.

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### **Brazilian Imports of Cellulose Reach All-Time High**

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of cellulose reached, last year, an all-time high of 131,769 tons. This represents an increase of 35,727 tons over 1949, and of 86,387 over 1948.

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### **New Piston Ring Factory Planned for Brazil**

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A factory for the production of piston rings for automobiles, trucks, buses and tractors is presently being organized in São Paulo, it has been reported. The company, "Cia. Fabricadora de Peças" (COFAP), has obtained authorization from United States plants to produce types of piston rings previously imported, and intends to utilize national raw materials.

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### **Brazil Permits Imports of Tires to Meet Needs**

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Official studies concerning Brazil's tire requirements during the current year show that they surpass the country's expected production. The deficit is calculated at more than 100,000 units. In view of this fact, it is reported that the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber will license the importation, in 1951, of a minimum quota of about 120,000 tires, 80,000 units in the period April to September, and 40,000 from October to December, 1951.

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### **Brazil Will Import Agricultural Machinery**

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture, according to recent press reports, will acquire and import tractors and other agricultural machinery, to be resold at cost and on easy terms. For the current year, the purchase of 1,000 tractors is planned. They will be resold through the Bank of Brazil's agricultural and industrial credit department.

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### **Brazil Imports More Petroleum By-Products**

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of petroleum by-products, such as gasoline, combustible oils and lubricants, increased considerably in 1950. Last year's imports totalled 4 million tons, valued at Cr.\$2,282 million, as compared with 3.3 million tons, valued at Cr.\$1,963 million, in 1949.



## INDIA

### First Indian Linoleum Factory Starts Production

Bombay, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—India Linoleums Ltd. of Calcutta has commenced production of linoleum floor coverings. Equipped with the latest type of machinery, it is estimated production will provide for the total requirements of the country.

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### Textile Machinery Factory Nears Completion in Bombay

New Delhi, April 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A textile machinery manufacturing factory in Bombay is nearing completion and will go into production shortly. It is a joint enterprise of India millowners and the textile machinery makers of the United Kingdom. The issued share capital is 150 million rupees, and the actual subscribed capital amounts to almost 12 million rupees. Of this, 1.3 million rupees has been subscribed by the British firm, which has also been given a free issue of 26,000 shares valued at 2.6 million rupees, in consideration of the technical advice and assistance rendered by it.

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### New Factories Established in India

New Delhi, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Twenty-four cotton textile mills, 10 cement factories, 40 plastic manufacturing and moulding factories and one paper mill, involving a total capital investment of about Rs.160 million, were set up and went into actual production in India during the past three years.

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### Substitute for Jute Found in India

New Delhi, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Investigations carried out by the Forest Department of Uttar Pradesh have resulted in the discovery of a new substitute for jute. Large quantities of marorphal, which grows wild in the forests of the state, were recently sent to factories in Calcutta for trial as a substitute for jute. Marorphal, mixed with jute, has proved a good substitute in making gunny bags.

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### Erection of Paper Mill in Himalayas

New Delhi, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of India has requested the Food and Agriculture Organization to lend three experts to advise it on setting up a paper mill in the Himalayas. The site for the mill will be selected by one expert, while the other two will give advice on cheap transport and equipment for production of newsprint from wood.

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### India Sanctions Loans to State Governments

New Delhi, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of India, during 1950-51, sanctioned loans of 145.2 million rupees to the state governments for financing their development projects. A grant of just over 5 million rupees was also made to the state governments for the same purpose. Of the total loan, West Bengal received 31.7 million rupees; Orissa, 31 million; Punjab, 20 million; Hyderabad, 15 million; Mysore, 15 million; Bihar, 14 million; Bombay, 7.5 million; Madhya Pradesh, 6 million, and Uttar Pradesh, 5 million rupees.



## ITALY

### Italian Agricultural Production Increases

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Experts indicate that the Italian agricultural production in 1950 has been equivalent to about 96 per cent of the average production during the years 1936-1939. There has been an increase of about 3 per cent on the 1949 production, and of about 15 per cent on the average production for the four years 1946-49, taking into account the very low crops of the first postwar years. Considering the increase both in the quantities produced and in prices, the rough value of the agricultural production available for sale in 1950 may be estimated at about 2,300 billion lire, an increase of approximately 8 per cent on the production available for sale in 1949.

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### Italy Exports More Automobiles

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first three months of 1951, 8,046 automobiles were exported, as compared with 3,858 for the same period in 1950.

The most important countries to which exports have been directed are: Switzerland, 1,736; Western Germany, 1,459; South Africa, 868; Austria, 394; Australia, 371; Holland, 332; Egypt, 313; and Belgium, 311.

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### Italian Cotton and Wool Export and Import Figures Announced

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—From January 1 to March 31, 1951, Italy has imported the following quantities of cotton and wool (quantities referring to the same period in 1950, are indicated in brackets): cotton and cotton waste, 44,356 tons (64,953); raw wool, 12,174 tons (11,101); washed and dyed wool, 2,871 tons (4,749). Italian exports of cotton and wool during the same period are as follows: cotton yarns, 5,934 tons (9,225); cotton textiles and manufactured goods, 10,848 tons (9,046); woollen yarns, 872 tons (584); woollen textiles and manufactured goods, animal hair and skins, 3,814 tons (1,922).

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### Italian Silk Exports Larger This Year

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the month of April, 1951, 26,500 kilos of silk were shipped abroad as follows: 14,300 kilos to European countries; 6,400 kilos to American countries and 5,350 kilos to other countries.

Exports for the first four months of 1951 totalled 145,600 kilograms, against 136,750 kilograms for the same period in 1950.

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### Italian Oil Program Approved by OEEC

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the last meeting of the Executive Committee of OEEC in Paris, approval was given to the forwarding of the Italian oil program to ECA, with a favourable statement of opinion. The report on this subject, already examined and approved by the oil committee, ends by including the Italian Refinery Vacuum of Naples in the Italian program besides the plans to increase the distillation capacity of the A.P.I. Refineries of Falconara, the Lombarda Petroli of Villasanta, the Petroli d'Italia of Fiorenzuola d'Adda and Permolio. The oil committee,



on the other hand, have not approved the construction of the new refineries as planned by Soc. CICSA at Porto Nogaro and Soc. Italiana at Cremona and the installation of a new cracking plant as proposed by Soc. Acqui.

## PHILIPPINES

### Philippines Establishes Standard for Enriched Flour

Manila, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Price Stabilization Corporation of the Philippines has announced that enriched flour should contain the following vitamins and iron to meet the standard recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the United States:

	Minimum	Maximum
Thiamine .....	2.0 mgm.	2.5 mgm.
Riboflavin .....	1.2 mgm.	1.5 mgm.
Niacin .....	16.0 mgm.	20.0 mgm.
Iron .....	13.0 mgm.	16.5 mgm.
Calcium .....	500.0 mgm.	625.0 mgm.
Vitamin D (I.U.) .....	250.0 units	1,000.0 units

According to the Institute of Nutrition, Department of Health, the addition of calcium and vitamin D is optional. It is requested that the above formula be printed on each bag to guarantee compliance therewith.

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### Studebaker Assembly Plant Inaugurated in Philippines

Manila, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The first Studebaker assembly plant in the Far East was inaugurated recently in Manila. The new plant utilizes the latest and most modern methods in the manufacture of passenger cars and trucks. All jigs and fixtures were produced in the Philippines, following specifications of the Studebaker Corporation in the United States. The present output is three cars in two days. The cars will sell for 8,100 pesos, or 25 per cent less than those produced abroad. The plant hopes to manufacture spare parts in the near future.

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### Sulphuric Acid Plant to be Established in Philippines

Manila, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—With the arrival of a sulphuric acid plant from Japan, some time in June, the manufacture of industrial chemicals will be undertaken for the first time in the Philippines. The plant will have a producing capacity of ten tons of sulphuric acid per day, and will use sulphur imported from abroad. It is planned, however, after the first years of operation, to use local raw materials.

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### Philippines Court Rules on Granting of Bonuses

Manila, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Court of Industrial Relations recently ruled that employees have the right to demand bonuses when the employer grants bonuses to some of the employees. This decision will affect most large foreign companies who have been in the habit of paying bonuses to their higher executives and more skilled employees. Arrangements will now have to be made to grant bonuses to the entire staff.

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### Higher Taxes Will Increase Philippines Revenue

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the principal recommendations of the Bell Economic Mission, which visited the Philippines in 1950,



stressed the necessity of increasing the revenue of the Republic through increased taxation. Considerable legislative difficulty was experienced in reconciling the President's higher taxation program to the practical ideas of Congress. However, several tax measures finally received the approval of both houses of congress and have become the law of the Republic. Consequently, the Secretary of Finance has been able to revise upwards his estimates of anticipated revenues.

## **PORTUGAL**

### **Portugal Imports Drugs from Canada**

Lisbon, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—In spite of the ever-increasing Portuguese drug industry and import restrictions, Portugal imported approximately \$4 million worth of drugs during 1950. The five principal suppliers being Switzerland, United States, England, Germany, and Canada in that order, with Canada supplying \$214,000 worth.

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### **New Portuguese Processing Plant Will Process Oils**

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—An agency of the Portuguese Government has recently granted a loan to a Portuguese firm for the erection of a plant to be used for processing oils. Only Portuguese raw materials will be used in this plant, which will produce oils mainly for the paint industry.

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### **Iron and Steel Tubes to be Made in Portugal**

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—ECA has approved an allocation of \$9,990,000 for the construction in Portugal of an iron and steel tube manufacturing plant. It is estimated that the plant will be operating in one year, and that it will have an annual capacity of 8,000 tons of tubes in sizes ranging from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 5 inches in diameter. In as much as imports of iron and steel tubes during 1949 amounted to only 9,151 tons, it is expected that the new factory will be able to take care of practically all local requirements.

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### **Portugal Seeks New Fishing Grounds**

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Portuguese Department of Fisheries which has been investigating for some time the possibilities of new fishing grounds, has recently carried out extensive work in this regard in waters off Portuguese West Africa. The research vessel has now returned to port and the scientists aboard are very pleased with the results obtained.

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### **Portugal Constructing Addition to the Codfishing Fleet**

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Still another addition to the ever expanding Portuguese codfishing fleet is now under construction in the North of Portugal. This new vessel is being constructed of steel with a displacement of 2,100 tons and a capacity of 18,000 quintals of fish. It will be fitted with cold storage for 100 tons of bait, as well as being equipped with the latest navigation aids and electronic devices.



## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South Africa's Wool Output Trebled**

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—It is estimated that, when the 1950-51 wool season ends in June, the yield from the South African clip will be valued at £95 million. This is almost three times more than the previous season's clip. The total weight of wool sold during the season is estimated to be 234 million pounds, as compared with the previous season's total of 217·5 million pounds. Although the weight of wool sold during the 1950-51 season was only slightly greater than that sold in 1949-50, the total value of this season's clip will be greater by £56·5 million.

South Africa exported 593,720 bales of wool, weighing 164·5 million pounds from July 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, according to a statement by the Wool Disposals Organization. Great Britain was again the biggest buyer, taking 162,402 bales. The United States was the Union's second best customer, taking a total of 129,219 bales. There were also heavy shipments to France, 90,815 bales; Germany, 67,595 bales; Italy, 57,950 bales; and Belgium, 57,515 bales. A shipment of 59 bales of scoured wool to Australia is also recorded.

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### **South Africa Seeks Skilled Labour from Abroad**

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A standing committee has been formed by the South African Federated Chamber of Industries and other groups to keep in touch with the immigration authorities in Pretoria in order to obtain from abroad such skilled artisans as any particular industry may require. The Department of Labour recently completed a survey of industrial manpower requirements which showed that South Africa's industry was at present short of 10,356 skilled personnel. Requirements over the next three years will be 17,579, if raw materials are fully available, and 9,504 if materials continue to be available only on the present restrictive basis. The Minister of Labour is shortly going overseas, and will investigate the possible sources of skilled labour with the various European Governments, including the British Government.

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### **South African Wheat Crop Biggest in History**

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa has produced a wheat crop of 7·7 million bags, valued at £15·5 million, this season. This is the largest harvest of wheat in the country's history, according to the manager of the Wheat Industry Control Board who is leaving shortly for Great Britain, Canada and the United States to discuss further importation of this cereal for the new season beginning on November 1.

About 600,000 bags of the crop, which is almost double that of last year, will be retained for home milling by producers, and for seed purposes. The chief reason for this exceptional crop is the good rainfall of the late autumn and early spring of last year, which has resulted in remarkable production in most of the marginal areas.

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### **Full Employment in South Africa Last Year**

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A report issued on April 16 by the Unemployment Insurance Board states that 1950 has been a year of full employment in the Union of South Africa. In the last three months of 1950, only 6,606 people in the Union were drawing benefits from



unemployment insurance, though the total for the first three months was more than 11,500. Nearly 2,000 of these were Europeans. There was actually a shortage of labour in many occupations.

About 68,000 applications for benefit were received during the year, and only 4,500 were refused. Most of these persons received benefits for a short period only.

## SPAIN

### Car Manufacturing Plant to be Established in Spain

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Renault Company, of France, is planning to establish a plant in Spain, and the necessary permits have been applied for. The Spanish company proposes to manufacture the popular type C.C.V. Renault car at a new factory to be established in Valladolid. This company, with a capital of 60 million pesetas, will produce 7,000 cars per annum, and will employ 360 workmen and 80 technicians.

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### Spanish Cotton Crop Disappointing Last Year

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, 355,407 bales of cotton were imported as follows: from the United States, 123,534; from India, 66,025; and from Brazil, 62,025. The home-grown cotton crop was disappointing, totalling only 13,053 bales as against 29,000 in the previous year. The overall target is set at twenty per cent of national requirements.

## VENEZUELA

### Television Service for Venezuela Under Consideration

Caracas, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Permission has been requested from the Venezuelan Government for the installation of a television station in Caracas by a local broadcasting association. A company has been formed and sufficient capital is already available for all equipment, at an estimated cost of \$337,000. The transmitter will have a power of 5,000 watts for a radius of 100 kilometres and, when finances permit, repeater stations will be built in other principal cities of Venezuela.

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### Nylon Hosiery Plant Established in Venezuela

Caracas, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Nylon stockings are now being produced in Venezuela by Duplex S.A., which inaugurated its new factory in Caracas this week. Approximately eighty employees will produce 180 dozen stockings per day in a new plant with all modern facilities. Nylon thread will be imported from the United States and experienced foreign personnel have arrived to instruct Venezuelan workers in the more technical stages of construction.

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### Fishing Boats Assigned to Venezuelan Fishermen by Government Corporation

Caracas, April 28, 1951.—During this month the Venezuelan Development Corporation assigned to local fishermen 30 fishing boats which were built at government-owned dry docks in Venezuelan ports, at a cost of Bs.1,000,000. The fishing boats are 34 feet long and equipped with diesel engines of 75 h.p., with all fishing gear installed. Refrigeration space will enable storage of approximately 4½ tons of fish. Extension of credit



has been granted to the purchasers, with terms of 15 per cent down and the remainder over five years in quarterly instalments. Construction will begin this year on a flat-bottom type of fishing boat suitable for navigation on Lake Maracaibo.

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#### **Production of Cement in Venezuela Increases**

Caracas, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of cement in Venezuela for 1950 amounted to 501,000 tons, compared with 87,000 tons in 1940. This amount was approximately equivalent to the total production for the six years from 1938 to 1943. Demand, however, still exceeded local supply because of continued road and building construction and 30,000 tons were imported. A plan for increased local production will make Venezuela self-sufficient in this product for 1951, at the present rate of consumption.

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#### **Venezuelan Agricultural Industry Receives Additional Finances**

Caracas, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—By a decree dated April 26, the Venezuelan Government granted an additional credit to the Ministry of Agriculture, amounting to \$2.7 million. The official notice states that this sum is "of prime necessity to the country to acquire immediately insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery and equipment in view of possible restrictions in the supply of merchandise". It is understood that most of this money will be required to effect payment on orders already placed.

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#### **Margarine Factory Established in Venezuela**

Caracas, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Venezuela's first margarine factory, located on the outskirts of Caracas, has been completed, and commenced operations immediately. The plant is of modern design, completely air-conditioned, and has been equipped with the latest type of machinery from the United States. It is expected that much of the raw material will be obtainable within the country, due to the increased vegetable oil production that has resulted from government assistance to the producers.

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#### **Venezuela Regulates Lard Importation**

Caracas, April 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government has given notice that import permits to the extent of 2,250 metric tons of lard from the United States will be issued during the first six months of 1951. To obtain an import permit for one unit of lard, it will be necessary to produce evidence that three units of locally-produced vegetable lard have been purchased.

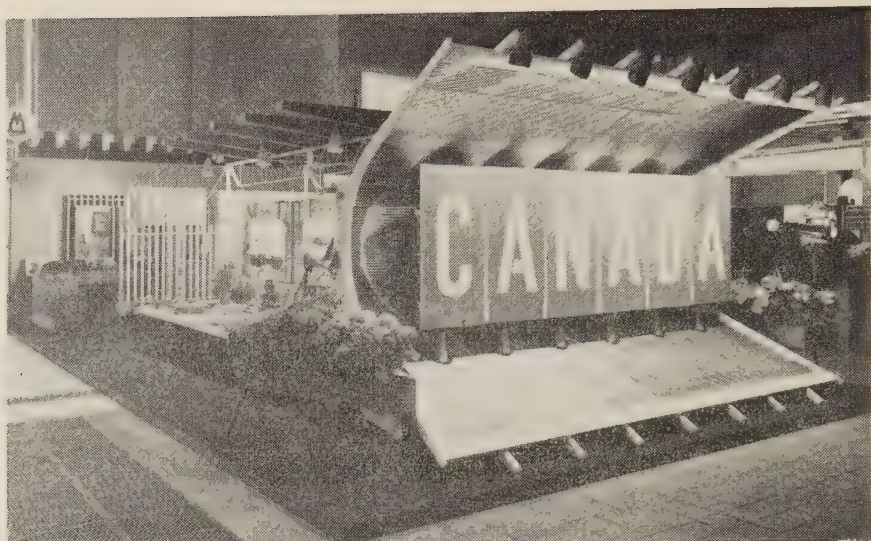
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#### **First Rhodesian Paper Mill Under Construction**

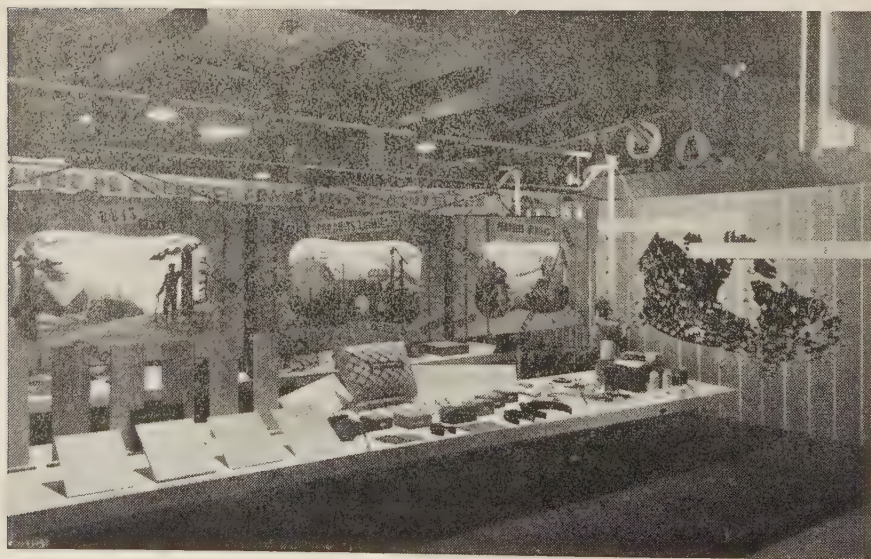
Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Rhodesia's first paper mill, Umtali Paper Mills, recently formed with an initial capital of £100,000, is expected to be in production about the end of this year. The site has been selected and the plant is now on its way from Great Britain and the Union of South Africa. The output of paper is expected to be about 100 tons per month. Imported pulp will have to be used until plantations of rapidly maturing timber are established.





## Canadian Display Erected at

Canadian products were advertised directly at the Brussels International Fair to a more pronounced extent than at other exhibitions this spring, as the Belgian dollar position permitted of more active trading between the two countries. An animated CANADA sign was the main feature of the display, revolving once to show that Canada supplies Belgian requirements,

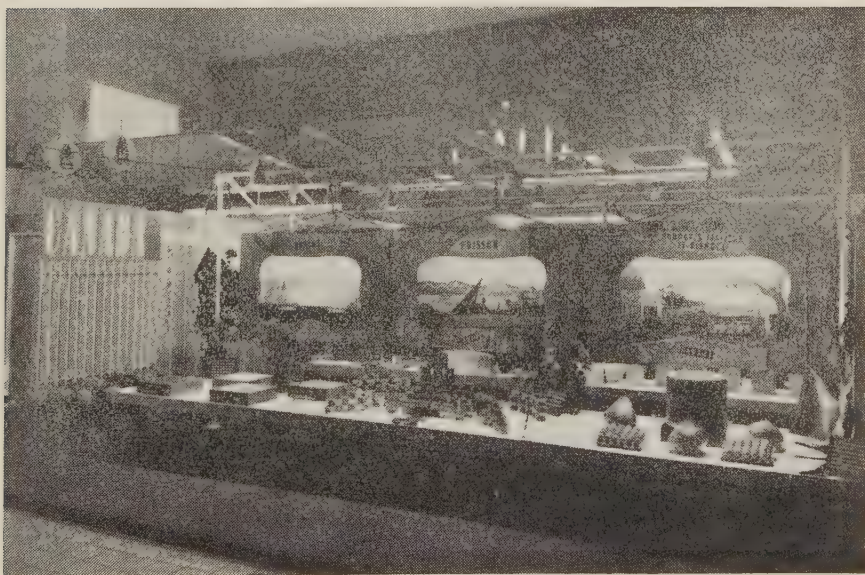






## Brussels International Fair

and a second time to show that Canada's industry needs Belgian products. Six three-dimensional dioramas, inset in a pile of Canadian export packing cases, illustrated fish, dairy and meat products, grains, mining, wood and chemicals. Products were displayed in front of each diorama. An economic map, carrying the slogan that Canadians are great producers and consumers, completed the display.





# Balancing of Guadeloupe Trade Depends on Staple Crop Sales

*Sugar cane crop, one of best in history, expected to produce 70,000 metric tons—Poor prospects for marketing rum—Thirty per cent spoilage found in banana shipments to France—Large construction program under way.*

By G. A. Boyd, Honorary Commercial Agent for Canada.

(One franc equals \$0.0030 Canadian.)

**P**OINTE-A-PITRE.—For the first time since the war, the reaping of the sugar cane crop got under way this year at what is considered the most propitious time, during February. The crop is one of the best in the history of Guadeloupe and if nothing of an untoward nature occurs, it is expected that sugar production will reach 70,000 metric tons. Weather conditions were not favourable at first, and for about two weeks transportation of canes from the fields to the mill was unusually difficult because of the heavy and constant rains. Also, the excessive moisture retarded maturity of the canes with the result that sugar-yield was low. For the past six weeks, however, weather conditions have been ideal and a marked improvement has occurred in the transport of the canes to the factories, as well as in the industrial yield.

## Poor Prospect for Marketing Rum

Sales of rum have been registered, but not in such volume as to give rise to optimism regarding the general market outlook. The disquieting feature lies in the fact that consumption in France is not expected to be in excess of 180,000 hectolitres of pure alcohol, or about 32.7 million litres of rum 110 proof. When it is realized that 50 per cent of last year's crop (18.5 million litres of rum) still remains unsold, it follows that only about 14 million litres of the total 1951 quota of 37.5 million litres for all the rum producing countries of the French Union may be disposed of. This means that only about 4.8 million litres of Guadeloupe's 1951 quota of 12 million litres will be marketed. Agricultural distilleries, so-called, as distinct from sugar mills which also produce rum, are going to be particularly hard hit.

In the case of the mills, the problem is not nearly so acute since there is the possibility that they may sell all their blackstrap molasses, which was usually distilled into rum, for industrial purposes, and at satisfactory prices. Already Guadeloupe has sold 16,000 tons of the by-product to the United States market, and it is expected that a further eight to ten thousand tons will be sold. The dollar balances thus created will attain \$1.2 million, of which industrialists will be allowed to retain 25 per cent, or \$30,000, for the purchase of agricultural and mill machinery in the United States. It is interesting, and at the same time unfortunate, to note that the sister department of Martinique may not avail itself of the opportunity to sell its molasses because of its lack of handling and loading equipment.

Rum prices have fallen to 70 francs from 100 francs, taken at distillery tops, leaving a very small margin of profit to the producer. According to latest information it is possible that the state will buy up a large volume of the unsold portion of the 1951 quota for conversion into industrial alcohol. This will help, but is not good business.



### **Spoilage Found in Banana Shipments**

Banana production has been well maintained and prices took an upturn as from late January. However, shippers were most unfortunate in that, up to the middle of March, the fruit was about 30 per cent spoiled upon arrival in France. This is attributed to various causes: the fruit was too mature when reaped; it remained too long in the lighters before loading; the tonnage loaded was in excess of carrier capacity, thus interfering with proper ventilation; and the presence of disease (*cercospora* disease) in some of the bunches shipped. In any case, shippers sustained a loss of about 90 million francs. The last four or five shipments have arrived in good condition, but prices compare most unfavourably with those prevailing at the same period last year—frs.70/75 against frs.90/105 per kilogram landed French port.

Contrary to previous reports, the coffee crop will be about 50 per cent better than last year and prices are also much higher. The cocoa crop is larger than last year's and prices are much better. Planters are extending their crops considerably, and this is considered advisable in view of the prospect of a world shortage of the commodity for quite a while. Vanilla is holding up well as far as production is concerned, but in New York, the only market, prices are down to \$2.75 per lb. f.o.b., as compared with \$3.25 last year.

### **Large Building Program Under Way**

The contract for straightening and deepening the entrance to Pointe-a-Pitre has been let to the local contracting firm of Petrelluzzi and Dionysius and will involve an expenditure of about 400 million francs. Work on "Raizet" air station is progressing but will not be completed in the time originally fixed. Improvement to the airfield itself is also being made. All this involves an outlay of 100 million francs and various other public works, roads, bridges and public buildings, are expected to cost 300 million francs. Building on private account remains active, but materials are in short supply and costs are up. Thé 80-room Diligenti hotel is nearing completion, as is also the Bank of Guadeloupe housing project, containing 45 apartments.

Inventories are high, especially drygoods, but this is all to the good because prices are up and everything points to still higher prices and diminishing supply. Cash is more plentiful as a result of the reaping of the cane crop, and bills are being taken up more promptly. Bank credit is still tight, however, and will remain so until such time as the present speculative tendencies disappear. Banks frown on requests for credit to carry out public works projects because of the difficulty contractors are encountering in collecting from the government on completed jobs.

Guadeloupe's visible trade balance for 1950 showed a deficit of one billion francs. It is expected that, provided there is no reduction in sugar production, rum sales will attain 12 million litres, that banana prices will improve slightly, and exports will attain a value of over seven billion francs for 1951. This would be sufficient to cover imports equal to last year's volume at the present level of prices.

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### **New Agreement Between Syria and Lebanon Recommended**

Cairo, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The committee appointed to study all outstanding questions of common interest to Lebanon and Syria, following last year's rupture of the Customs Union between the two countries, will shortly submit recommendations to the governments in Damascus and Beirut for a new Syrian-Lebanese commercial, economic and financial agreement.



# Most Important Food Crops in Pakistan Are Wheat and Rice

*Almost entire area under wheat is in West Pakistan—Wheat production generally greater than domestic demand—Ninety per cent of rice is grown in East Pakistan—Tea is one of the important cash crops—United Kingdom is largest buyer of Pakistan wool.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave, and is now touring Southwestern Ontario discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen. One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3173 Canadian.)

**K**ARACHI.—Wheat and rice are the most important food crops in Pakistan. Of the total area under food crops approximately 25 per cent is sown to wheat. Almost the entire area under wheat is in West Pakistan, and production is generally greater than domestic demand, leaving a surplus for export. During 1950, 100,000 tons of Pakistan's surplus wheat crop was sold to Japan, 250,000 tons to West Germany, and 26,000 tons to Turkey under government agreements. Serious floods in the Punjab in October made it necessary, however, to slow down shipments, and finally it was decided to suspend all shipments to foreign countries until the changed supply situation was clarified and the size of the new crop assessed. The final forecast of the yield of the 1949-50 crop is 3,958,000 tons as against 4,105,000 tons for the previous year; a decrease of 3.6 per cent. Late in February, 1951, it was announced that the export of wheat would be resumed, to a limited extent, to India and Germany.

Ninety per cent of the total area under rice is located in East Pakistan, where rice is the staple food for the population. Notwithstanding, the production of rice in East Pakistan is often insufficient for local requirements. Last year was, however, a good rice year, and for once a bumper crop created a satisfactory food situation in East Pakistan and the government has been able to put ample stocks in reserve to meet any emergency.

## Tea Is Important Cash Crop

Tea, next to jute and cotton, is one of the important cash crops of Pakistan. Under the terms of the International Tea Agreement of March, 1948, Pakistan is allocated 76,700 acres for the growing of tea. Under the same agreement her export quota of tea is fixed at 35 million pounds, of which the United Kingdom takes about 85 per cent, the rest going to Canada, the United States and other countries. In Pakistan there are at present 133 tea gardens, and annual production is estimated at 50 million pounds.

Shipments of hides and skins during the latter part of 1949 and the first half of 1950 were down, as compared to the same period in 1949. This may be accounted for by the fact that the trade dispute with India forced Pakistan to rely on its own supplies of leather, thus diverting hides and skins from the export markets to its own tanneries. From July onwards, however, exports steadily increased, the principal buyers being the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy and West Germany.

Other items of note in Pakistan's agricultural production, about which very little information is available, are tobacco, which is a very small crop; oilseeds; sugar; bones and bonemeal.



## United Kingdom Is Largest Buyer of Pakistan Wool

Most of the sheep population is confined to Western Pakistan. The total sheep population is estimated at about 6,145,000, and the average yearly production of wool per adult sheep is approximately four pounds. The demand for raw wool from Pakistan, during the last few months of 1949 and the first half of 1950, was not strong. At the end of the wool year, June 30, the total exports were stated to be 25.9 million lbs., a decline of 2 million lbs. as compared with the previous year. Exports during the third quarter of 1950 were up, as compared to the same period in 1949. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom, which is the largest single purchaser of Pakistan wool, set a new record in value purchased during the third quarter. The foreign demand remained firm during the last quarter with heavy gains in prices. In addition to the United Kingdom and the United States, Belgium, Italy and Germany made substantial purchases during this quarter. On December 5, a 25 per cent export duty was put on wool, which is for buyer's account. Unofficial information puts the total export of raw wool from Pakistan during 1950 at 33,751,470 lbs., a record since Pakistan came into being.

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## French India Does Not Require Licences for Imports from Canada

Bombay, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—No import licences are necessary for the importation of merchandise from Canada into Pondicherry, French India. However, exporters are advised to make sure that the consignees in French India are in possession of the necessary foreign exchange for payment, before shipping goods. Under certain circumstances this may be obtained from the Exchange Control authorities of French India. Alternatively, it may be procured in the free exchange market.

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## Canadian Exports and Imports Higher in April

Canadian domestic exports in April, 1951, had a value of \$295.2 million, compared with \$205.5 million in the corresponding period last year, and with \$290.2 million in March, 1951. The value of Canadian exports to the United States and the United Kingdom was higher than in April, 1950, as indicated in the following table:

	April, 1950 (Millions of Dollars)	April, 1951
United Kingdom .....	25.8	41.7
Other Commonwealth countries .....	15.5	19.6
United States .....	137.8	183.2
Other foreign countries .....	26.4	50.7
Total, all countries .....	205.5	295.2

Canadian imports in April, 1951, were valued at \$393.1 million, compared with \$230.9 million in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports from all groups of countries were higher, as indicated in the following table:

	April, 1950 (Millions of Dollars)	April, 1951
United Kingdom .....	29.5	48.7
Other Commonwealth countries .....	13.1	22.3
United States .....	162.2	278.7
Other foreign countries .....	26.1	43.4
Total, all countries .....	230.9	393.1



# Market Opportunities Provided by Ethiopian Development Projects

*Good beginning made on development schemes, which include improvement of communications, cleaning and grading of cereals and coffee, and establishment of tanneries and meat packing factories—Principal imports are grey cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn and thread.*

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo.

(One Ethiopian dollar equals \$0.4025 United States.)

CAIRO.—The external trade of Ethiopia has never totalled much more than US\$70,000,000, because, essentially, the country is self-sufficient. The native tribes can, generally speaking, satisfy their own wants with the exception of salt, sugar and textiles. When textiles are not available, they simply revert to skins as they did not so many years ago. The small European population, estimated at 25,000 provides a limited market for certain less essential items such as wines, spirits, beer, fruits, foodstuffs and canned goods.

There is, however, the other section of the market which should be of more importance to Canada, namely, government projects. The recent loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, together with reserves accumulated during the past year due to austerity measures, have put the government on a fairly sound economic footing. A good beginning has been made on some of the various development schemes, such as the vital problem of improving communications, cleaning and grading of cereals and coffee, establishment of tanneries and meat packing factories, mining of ample supplies of local salt, the turning over of more acreage to cotton, expansion and survey of the mining industry, and development of airlines and the airforce.

An important factor for Canada in the foreign trade pattern of Ethiopia is that this country has usually had a favourable balance of trade with the United States. However, although dollars flow into the country, these have been conscientiously hoarded by the government for their various projects, and only very small amounts are made available to the merchants as yet.

## Port of Aden Important to Ethiopian Trade

The major sources of supply for Ethiopia in the past year, according to Imperial Ethiopian Customs Administration statistics, have been India, United Kingdom, United States, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Aden. The major markets, according to the same source, are Aden, Eritrea, United States, French Somaliland, United Kingdom, Sudan and Italy. Unfortunately, figures do not indicate country of final destination, but the above does emphasize the importance of Aden—by far the best port on the Red Sea—and of the ports of Assab and Massawa in Eritrea, and of Djibouti in French Somaliland. It is through these ports that practically all trade with Ethiopia flows. It is reported that the government intends to develop Assab to a large extent now that it is part of Ethiopia.

The principal exports are coffee, skins, hides, oilseeds, cereals and pulses, some of which find a ready market in the United States. Exports in 1950 were saved by coffee, with domestic prices rising to roughly two





Aden—The Maala Wharf.

and a half times the level of three years ago. Through the first half of the year, total coffee exports were valued at Eth.\$17.3 million, or almost 40 per cent above the corresponding period in 1949. The sharp increase however, was accounted for entirely by the price factor, as the quantity remained approximately the same as in 1949 when the volume of coffee exports jumped approximately 40 per cent over the average in the previous four years. Shipments to the United States rose to more than US\$3.5 million in the first six months of 1950, as compared with US\$2.5 million for the whole of 1949, and US\$1.5 million for 1948. Shipments in the month of April, 1950, alone were equal to the total value of coffee shipped to the United States during the whole of 1948.

#### **Volume of Imports More Than Doubled**

While coffee has held a prominent place in Ethiopia's foreign trade since the end of the war, exports of hides and skins, oilseeds and pulses have also increased substantially during the past five years, although shipments of cereals and pulses suffered a reversal in 1949 and the first half of 1950. Export prices, after declining from the middle of 1948 through the third quarter of 1949, have again risen and are today close to the highest level since 1945. Import prices for Ethiopia on the other hand, declined about 45 per cent in the last three years up until the development of the Korean situation. These factors have proved favourable to the economy of Ethiopia, which has doubled the volume of its imports since 1945 at the expense of a much smaller increase in exports. The trade balance, however, not taking bullion shipments into account, has been moderately adverse during the past four years.

Although no detailed figures are available for the second half of 1950, it is reported that export trade remained buoyant, especially in coffee. This trend shows, perhaps, a dangerous tie of the economy to coffee, the price of which is apt to fluctuate rapidly, and a reduction in the exports of cereals, pulses, hides, skins and oilseeds. However, as mentioned, practical and energetic steps are being taken in an attempt to rectify this situation.

On the import side, certain shortages were felt, in the second half of 1950, in grey cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, sugar, honey and truck



tires, due to the continuing import controls and, in part, to the higher prices caused by the Korean war. However, at the turn of 1950 optimism predominated in Addis Ababa. All indications were that the coffee crop would be a bumper one, and the expanded United States market could be retained and perhaps even developed.

### Total Ethiopian Exports and Imports

	1947	1948	1949	1st half 1950
	('000's of Ethiopian dollars)			
Exports .....	74,212	77,666	71,250	35,809
Imports .....	84,093	95,252	87,985	37,057

### Ethiopian Exports, by Commodities

	1947	1948	1949	1st half 1950
	('000's of Ethiopian dollars)			
Coffee .....	17,372	14,653	22,139	17,342
Cattle hides .....	7,866	6,416	7,640	2,973
Goat skins .....	8,829	5,379	6,358	2,767
Sheep skins .....	2,799	2,613	3,210	1,591
Other skins .....	613	418	287	54
Leather and manufactures .....	224	24	32	9
Cereals and pulses .....	20,952	33,382	14,034	4,047
Flour .....	3,661	2,566	1,645	751
Wheat paste .....	156	96	35	4
Oilseeds .....	4,875	7,124	10,596	4,988
Vegetable oils .....	2,390	1,015	336	195
Beeswax .....	974	906	767	97
Civet .....	95	87	89	93
Honey .....	181	139	323	39
Animals and chickens, alive ..	216	231	272	129
Clarified butter .....	790	215	222	76
Lard .....	217	7	....	3
Eggs, fresh .....	128	132	115	44
Spices, chillies and pepper ....	464	774	770	211
Vegetables, fresh .....	233	282	258	99
Cement .....	13	44	234	130
Timber .....	42	67	21	6
Other products .....	1,122	1,096	1,867	221

### Ethiopian Imports, by Commodities

	1947	1948	1949	1st half 1950
	('000's of Ethiopian dollars)			
Cotton:				
Grey piece-goods .....	16,655	22,302	17,822	6,282
Other piece-goods .....	9,648	11,911	10,403	3,875
Yarn and thread .....	10,712	10,503	10,407	4,605
Other cotton products .....	2,621	3,025	2,703	1,103
Raw cotton .....	373	492	1,037	851
Woollen manufactures .....	3,150	3,713	4,054	622
Gunny bags .....	2,000	2,413	1,727	328
Other textiles .....	1,126	1,672	1,747	750
Salt .....	4,979	5,038	5,501	2,694
Sugar .....	3,034	4,197	4,530	2,070
Wines, spirits and beer .....	1,260	1,182	1,261	365
Fruits, foodstuffs and canned goods .....	1,346	1,451	1,641	729
Tobacco products .....	817	643	349	206
Motor vehicles and parts .....	3,477	2,734	2,934	1,503
Rubber products .....	2,825	2,150	2,961	812
Petroleum products .....	4,150	4,966	4,720	2,857
Paper and paper manufactures ..	1,655	1,143	1,198	544
Metals and metal manufactures ..	2,870	4,849	3,472	1,807
Electrical materials .....	544	502	601	318
Machinery .....	1,667	1,866	1,670	623
Glass, glassware and earthenware	904	710	947	334
Medical products .....	1,029	826	558	1,212
Soap .....	377	841	1,165	388
Other chemical products .....	830	902	89	306
Cement .....	755	31	269	105
Charcoal, coal and coke .....	863	915	403	142
Other products .....	4,426	4,275	3,820	1,621



# Mahogany is Important Factor in Economy of British Honduras

*Reafforestation areas periodically set out for both mahogany and pine—Production and processing of grapefruit and oranges expanding—Banana plantations and stock farms being developed—New hotel being built in Belize.*

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Jamaica.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Palmer has returned to Canada, and will commence a tour of this country on June 11, discussing business conditions in his territory with interested firms and individuals. One B.W.I. dollar equals Can. \$0.6205.)

**K**INGSTON, Jamaica.—British Honduras has experienced an abnormally dry winter season, with oppressive heat and temperatures around 100 degrees towards the end of April. While vegetation dried up rapidly, attention was devoted to the clearance of land, and it is expected that a larger area will be planted to corn and rice.

For half a century, mahogany has been one of the most important factors in the Colony's economy. Up to 1930 the foreign demand for mahogany hardly varied. From 1896 to 1906, production mounted from 250,000 cu. ft. to 750,000 cu. ft., and from then until 1914 it rose to about one million cubic feet. During 1918, production dropped to one half, but then recovered and was fairly uniform for six years at 750,000 cu. ft. By 1924 annual production went above one million cubic feet and reached two million in 1927, the peak year in the industry. By 1931, production had dropped to the 1896 level, and in 1932 it was a bare 50,000 cu. ft. Since 1937 production has steadied, although there were poor years during 1942 to 1945 inclusive, and again in 1949. The following export figures for mahogany show that lumber fluctuated less than logs between 1937 and 1950:

**British Honduras Mahogany Exports**

Year	Logs ( <sup>'000</sup> cu. ft.)	Lumber ( <sup>'000</sup> cu. ft.)	Year	Logs ( <sup>'000</sup> cu. ft.)	Lumber ( <sup>'000</sup> cu. ft.)
1937 .....	426	306	1944 .....	174	209
1938 .....	814	228	1945 .....	256	240
1939 .....	472	201	1946 .....	259	425
1940 .....	353	437	1947 .....	428	383
1941 .....	472	385	1948 .....	503	361
1942 .....	403	132	1949 .....	123	326
1943 .....	294	285	1950 .....	319	383
			Yearly average .....	377	307

Reafforestation areas periodically are set out for both mahogany and pine. During March the preparation of 102 acres for new mahogany plantations, and 80 acres for pine, were completed, while 75,000 mahogany seed had been collected and 55,000 pine seedlings awaited the rainy season for planting.

## Citrus Fruit Industry Developing

Development continues to expand in the Stann Creek valley, south of Belize, in the production and processing of grapefruit and oranges. The 3,000-acre estate and processing plant of the operating concern now has a capital investment of £200,000. This organization has about 600 employees, who are stated to be the highest paid workers in the West Indies on task and weekly wages of ten shillings per day for farm work and 12½ shillings in the factory. During the 1950-51 crop year, 75,000



cases of fresh grapefruit were exported to England; 50,000 cases of grapefruit sections under contract to the Ministry of Food, and 100,000 cases of grapefruit juice went about half and half to England and Canada. The 1951-52 target is 300,000 cases, which will include the first crop off 10,000 orange trees and will be processed as fresh fruit or juice, depending on market conditions. A crop of 30,000 boxes of oranges is estimated for 1952-53, at which time an additional £60,000 juice concentrating plant will be installed. The Ministry of Food has contracted for the total output of orange concentrate.

Some new housing construction on old Mayan mounds brought to light excellent specimens of jade and pottery, which were sent to the British Museum. The theory is that these mounds provided not only the living quarters but the graves of the Mayan Indians, and hundreds of them are found wherever there is good land in British Honduras.

The Colonial Development Corporation has undertaken extensive operations in several sections in the Colony. Also, in the Stann Creek valley, 3,000 acres are planted with lacatan bananas, and markets will be sought this summer for 1.8 million stems.

Another 90,000 acres on the Great Southern Pine Ridge has been set aside to convert into a stock farm for the production of beef and dairy cattle, sheep (wool), pigs and poultry. The corporation is constructing a 24 double-room hotel in Belize at a cost of £90,000, which is expected to be completed within a year.

The Government of British Honduras has granted development concessions to a variety of other undertakings, the types of which include processing of sea foods; furniture manufacturing; soap, fats and oils production; tannic acid; tomato canning; aerial insecticide control, reconnaissance and general development service.

As an indication of the business and trade activity of the Colony, the following table shows the domestic exports in March, 1951:

#### British Honduras Domestic Exports

Commodity		Quantity	Value Br. Hond. \$s
Lobsters .....	Lbs.	33,309	\$ 5,803
Cohune kernels .....	"	24,995	2,875
Coconuts .....	No.	20,000	1,400
Coconut oil .....	Gals.	10,291	28,500
Copra .....	Lbs.	8,644	996
Oranges .....	No.	49,110	551
Pine lumber .....	Cu. Ft.	80,721	121,117
Cedar lumber .....	"	2,887	6,551
Mahogany lumber .....	"	25,770	93,089
Rosewood .....	Tons	36	1,420
Alligator skins .....	Lbs.	1,120	4,462
Others .....	.....	.....	2,154
			<hr/> \$268,918

Imports during March were valued at \$726,027, and the countries of origin were as follows, United States, \$277,577; United Kingdom, \$180,390; Canada, \$33,210; Jamaica, \$34,279; India, \$22,145; Australia, \$15,705; Holland, \$52,615; Germany, \$10,384; Dutch West Indies, \$56,854; others, \$42,868.

For comparative purposes the trade figures and duty collections in the first quarters of 1950 and 1951, are as follows:

	First Quarter	
	1950	1951
Imports .....	\$1,655,053	\$2,419,493
Domestic Exports .....	1,017,843	957,592
Import Duties .....	261,722	386,333
Entry Tax .....	15,893	23,385
Export Duties .....	17,032	19,994



No trade classification details are available since 1949. In that year, British Honduras' total imports were valued at \$5,990,264 and domestic exports at \$3,372,602, of which Canada shared to the extent of \$736,719 and \$76,185 respectively.

The Public Works Department has made progress in the road building program due to dry weather. Of that linking Belize with the Stann Creek valley, about ten miles have been furnished with the stone sub-base of the 33 miles involved. The government has decided to survey the southern boundaries of the Pine Ridge in the vicinity of this road. This area is expected to be the future health resort of the Colony.

While trade circles report a falling off in active business transactions, due perhaps to higher prices, import obligations continue to be met satisfactorily.

## New Zealand Fish Landings Increased But Costs of Operation Are Higher

*Catch in 1949 was record one, but rate of increase was lower—  
Some fishing units having difficulty in meeting increased operating  
costs—Value of fish exports increased, but imports were lower.*

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON.—Landings of most types of fish during the year ended December 31, 1949, increased to some extent, 3,638 cwt. over the 1948 total of 446,265 cwt. The only item which showed a decrease was rock oysters, down from 5,693 sacks in 1948 to 5,076 sacks in 1949. The total value of fishery products increased from £1,125,957 in 1948 to £1,329,816 in 1949. While the 1949 catch was a record, the rate of increase was much smaller than that recorded in 1948 over the 1947 catch. This lower rate is attributed to the postwar increase in fishing vessels, which operated on lightly worked fisheries and were able to increase catches considerably from year to year, but at a decreasing rate. It would appear that this expansion has now been completed and, in fact, some of the existing fishing units are experiencing difficulties in meeting increased operating costs at the present time. From the table below it can be seen that the values of fish over the past few years have increased more rapidly than the quantities. However, with the inflationary conditions existing in New Zealand, the increased value does not appear to have kept pace with operating costs.

Quantity and Value of New Zealand Fish Landings

	Total Quantity	Total Value
1945 .....	331,773 cwt.	£ 558,404
1946 .....	380,321 cwt.	£ 660,096
1947 .....	438,300 cwt.	£ 802,496
1948 .....	446,265 cwt.	£ 838,334
1949 .....	449,903 cwt.	£ 864,332

The substantial increase in whitebait landed, from 4,517 cwt. in 1948 to 7,899 cwt. in 1949, while encouraging, emphasizes the poor 1948 catch, and was only slightly higher than in 1947. Supplies of whitebait continued short of domestic demand and very small quantities were available for export.



## Quantity and Value of New Zealand Fish Marketings

	1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wet fish .....	446,265 cwt.	£ 838,334	449,903 cwt.	£ 864,332
Whitebait .....	4,517 cwt.	73,855	7,899 cwt.	204,269
Oysters				
dredged .....	94,444 sacks	79,097	97,336 sacks	81,519
rock .....	5,693 sacks	9,945	5,076 sacks	8,744
Mussels .....	14,414 sacks	4,904	14,845 sacks	4,912
Crayfish .....	27,230 cwt.	65,034	36,771 cwt.	99,034
Whale Oil .....	644 tons	25,760	973 tons	36,000
Toheroa				
canned products ...	26,560 lb.	2,213	...	...
Fish livers .....	677,435 lb.	26,815	783,307 lb.	31,066
Total .....		£ 1,125,957		£ 1,329,816

Production of fish liver oil during the year totalled 33,304 gallons, an increase of 9,221 gallons. Of this quantity, 18,747 gallons were exported, an increase of 1,035 gallons over 1948.

### New Zealand Fish Liver Oil Production

Year	Quantity
1945 .....	25,023 gallons
1946 .....	29,923 gallons
1947 .....	30,427 gallons
1948 .....	24,083 gallons
1949 .....	33,304 gallons

### Whaling Season Set Record

The 1949 whaling season set a record. A total of 1939 whales was taken and yielded 973 tons of oil, 100 tons of bone dust and 300 tons of canned whale meat.

Small quantities of toheroas, crayfish, trevally, herring, pilchard, whitebait, barracouta and whalemeat were canned.

### New Zealand Canned Fish Production

	1948 (pounds)	1949
Shellfish (including crayfish) .....	61,756	81,360
Whitebait .....	215,207	116,730
Sea fish generally .....	750,788	579,968
Eels .....	17,520	...
Whalemeat .....	89,600	583,210
Fishery products unspecified .....		80,820
Total .....	1,134,871	1,442,088

### Imports of Canned Fish Decreased

Imports of canned fish decreased during the year, from 38,943 cwt. to 25,570 cwt. The total value of imported fish dropped from £ 440,811 to £ 318,263. Exports, on the other hand, showed gains for all types, except smoked and dried, with the result that 1949 exports were valued at £ 515,838, as compared with £ 493,736 in 1948.

### Exports of New Zealand Fishery Products

	Quantity	Value
Oysters (fresh) .....	1,220 doz.	£ 62
Mussels .....	93 cwt.	475
Fish (frozen) .....	61,367 cwt.	366,880
Crayfish (frozen) .....	6,388 cwt.	85,061
Fish (smoked, dried, etc.) .....	1,047 cwt.	7,233
Canned fish .....	798,955 lb.	56,127
Total .....		£ 515,838



# Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.5	32.7	30.4	29.2	84.2	92.2
America.....	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.3	5.9
Africa.....	0.3	4.5	2.7	0.9	7.0	4.9
Asia.....	2.0	5.2	14.2	5.3	18.5	37.2
Oceania.....	2.2	3.9	5.8	4.4	7.4	13.9
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>154.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	42.9	161.0	245.9	106.5	459.0	678.8
Latin America.....	0.9	18.2	22.4	2.3	41.2	61.5
Europe.....	3.4	7.3	11.1	8.8	18.0	30.2
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.0	3.8	7.6	2.4	10.8	19.3
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>287.1</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>789.9</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>649.5</b>	<b>943.9</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	11,496	32,726	30,412	29,152	84,235	92,141
Gibraltar.....		1	5		2	9
Malta.....						
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b> .....	<b>(a)11,502</b>	<b>32,727</b>	<b>30,417</b>	<b>(a)29,159</b>	<b>84,237</b>	<b>92,150</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	30			219		
Bermuda.....	2	3	5	6	11	27
Barbados.....	41	113	994	103	300	1,190
Jamaica.....	304	347	838	565	914	1,251
Trinidad and Tobago.....	80	175	114	142	660	771
Bahamas.....	169	15	5	283	171	135
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		24	37		45	71
British Honduras.....	1	11		5	14	233
British Guiana.....	209	39	323	673	1,199	2,270
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b> .....	<b>836</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>5,948</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		5	1		17	2
Union of South Africa.....	42	761	519	274	1,140	1,144
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		88	194		92	201
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		678	431	7	1,117	501
Nigeria.....	37	173		54	173	
Sierra Leone.....	1		3	2		3
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....		1		4	4	4
British East Africa.....	259	2,760	1,525	536	4,491	3,010
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b> .....	<b>339</b>	<b>4,466</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>4,865</b>

\* The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	710	2,284	4,165	2,132	9,558	10,124
Pakistan.....		365	165		527	311
Ceylon.....	324	763	2,541	734	3,294	6,399
Aden.....	3		3	4		15
Federation of Malaya.....	820	1,649	6,822	2,058	4,675	19,463
Other British East Indies.....	6		342	19		368
Hong Kong.....	100	112	150	234	474	482
TOTAL ASIA.....	(b)1,982	5,173	14,188	(b)5,302	18,528	37,162
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	735	1,675	1,853	1,685	4,155	4,069
New Zealand.....	1,240	1,010	3,589	1,990	1,600	7,285
Fiji.....	223	1,222	403	664	1,624	2,508
Other British Oceania.....	16			16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	2,214	3,907	5,845	4,355	7,379	13,862
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16,873	47,001	55,440	41,691	120,492	153,988
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	42,888	160,893	245,709	106,404	458,514	678,058
Alaska.....	12	89	61	31	320	338
American Virgin Islands.....		2	7		6	11
Hawaii.....	14	14	118	26	72	330
Puerto Rico.....		18	30		47	95
United States Oceania.....						
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	42,914	161,016	245,925	106,461	458,959	678,832
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	238	540	1,907	663	1,448	3,246
Bolivia.....	1	838	284	3	838	319
Brazil.....	96	1,816	3,452	174	4,918	8,950
Chile.....	5	36	675	5	62	962
Colombia.....	63	703	1,053	179	2,489	3,732
Costa Rica.....	5	180	716	9	448	1,814
Cuba.....	32	343	350	68	877	1,159
Dominican Republic.....		25	44		60	263
Ecuador.....	4	34	114	6	133	518
El Salvador.....		22	260		80	394
Guatemala.....	14	542	547	22	1,048	1,512
Haiti (Republic of).....		112	389		313	790
Honduras.....	3	425	205	5	805	609
Mexico.....	115	2,977	2,365	211	6,644	6,026
Nicaragua.....		14	79		45	86
Panama.....		390	182		1,365	499
Paraguay.....	23	102	63	35	155	125
Peru.....	175	1,306	501	731	1,970	1,357
Uruguay.....		192	414	4	367	2,008
Venezuela.....	134	7,642	8,846	196	17,103	27,135
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	908	18,239	22,446	2,311	41,168	61,504
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....						
Austria.....	38	74	402	83	160	952
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	450	1,685	2,315	1,325	4,072	5,865
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	311	562	455	769	1,343	1,464
Denmark.....	10	55	246	30	194	394
Estonia.....	2	1	7	9	2	8
Finland.....	4	66		14	152	6
France.....	536	955	1,737	1,252	2,436	4,575

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany.....	658	522	1,214	1,898	1,314	3,180
Greece.....	6	12	16	11	38	40
Hungary.....	18	5	2	54	12	33
Iceland.....			1		11	2
Italy.....	217	591	1,041	568	1,781	2,856
Ireland*.....	6	23	13	7	30	132
Latvia.....	1	1	1	2	2	1
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	425	528	959	731	1,018	2,223
Norway.....	48	57	239	121	177	535
Poland.....	35	18	104	66	46	354
Portugal.....	12	96	126	33	306	355
Azores and Maderia.....	13	41	26	36	109	66
Roumania.....				6		3
Spain.....	70	176	793	207	626	2,365
Sweden.....	184	535	361	520	955	1,428
Switzerland.....	345	1,246	1,070	1,056	3,186	3,357
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	25	1		33	4	1
Yugoslavia.....		22	4	5	38	44
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>11,132</b>	<b>8,829</b>	<b>18,012</b>	<b>30,239</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....		16	29		16	29
Arabia.....		1,525	1,604		4,030	5,067
Belgian Congo.....		114	123		161	583
Burma*.....	7			17		
China.....	245	403	82	578	1,079	784
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	40			128	4	203
Ethiopia.....		1	8	1	11	20
French Africa.....	10	2	3	11	28	8
French East Indies.....	31			89		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....			11		425	11
French West Indies.....			1	6	3	10
Madagascar.....	3	3	1	6	3	10
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		3	1	6	4	3
Iran.....	4	45	35	12	60	161
Iraq.....	13	15		46	32	977
Israel*.....	12	71	108	104	173	294
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	499	846	1,266	1,209	2,055	2,818
Korea.....						
Liberia.....						
Morocco.....	2	5	23	5	18	53
Indonesia.....	49	15	59	132	140	195
Surinam.....			15			49
Netherlands Antilles.....			1,322		868	2,997
Philippines.....	52	609	1,018	170	1,291	2,732
Portuguese Africa.....		53			68	10
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam (Thailand).....	1	1	117	1	73	202
Canary Islands.....	1	1		2	3	4
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	7	1,551	6	17	1,601
Turkey.....	5	101	178	34	288	482
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>7,554</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>10,847</b>	<b>19,293</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>48,183</b>	<b>190,365</b>	<b>287,061</b>	<b>120,036</b>	<b>528,982</b>	<b>789,870</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.....</b>	<b>65,056</b>	<b>237,366</b>	<b>342,500</b>	<b>161,727</b>	<b>649,474</b>	<b>943,858</b>

\*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	11.2	32.8	47.0	26.2	86.8	129.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	3.6	6.5	13.0	7.8	19.6	37.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	9.7	28.4	49.3	25.8	83.8	133.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3.2	8.5	12.2	8.1	23.1	32.9
Iron and Products.....	17.5	77.4	111.2	42.6	213.5	299.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.8	18.8	27.5	10.1	48.5	69.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	8.4	38.9	44.3	23.0	106.3	137.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.0	13.3	17.4	7.4	34.7	48.9
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.6	12.9	20.7	10.8	33.3	55.9
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>649.5</b>	<b>943.9</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	1,463	6,685	7,335	3,700	16,175	20,685
Nuts.....	221	2,188	2,461	677	5,795	6,472
Vegetables.....	911	2,522	3,066	1,936	6,541	7,596
Grains and products.....	1,711	1,019	2,856	3,972	3,004	7,071
Sugar and products.....	822	4,456	3,164	2,062	8,129	8,853
Cocoa and chocolate.....	142	1,911	1,010	350	3,593	3,040
Coffee and chicory.....	484	2,361	4,971	1,167	8,128	13,858
Tea.....	957	1,608	2,459	2,359	6,902	6,099
Beverages, alcoholic.....	428	1,025	1,772	1,194	3,674	4,755
Gums and resins.....	122	467	664	318	1,323	2,026
Oils, vegetable.....	1,494	3,066	4,467	3,144	7,359	11,649
Rubber and products.....	994	3,000	9,925	2,281	9,015	29,076
Tobacco.....	361	261	295	488	1,099	1,008
Vegetable products, other.....	1,069	2,250	2,513	2,555	6,028	7,171
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,178</b>	<b>32,820</b>	<b>46,958</b>	<b>26,203</b>	<b>86,764</b>	<b>129,358</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Meats.....	84	263	1,650	226	958	4,382
Fish and fishery products.....	178	347	454	481	922	1,233
Furs and products.....	1,040	1,752	2,573	2,448	6,396	10,302
Hides and skins, raw.....	283	1,214	1,671	727	3,807	5,088
Leather, unmanufactured.....	226	698	944	638	2,039	2,913
Leather, manufactured.....	309	747	891	746	1,624	2,262
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	57	408	1,530	191	998	3,957
Animals and products, other.....	1,435	1,051	3,253	2,353	2,866	7,345
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>12,966</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>19,609</b>	<b>37,482</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,351	5,248	12,422	3,590	18,033	30,271
Cotton products.....	1,813	5,584	9,563	4,836	17,189	27,965
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	799	1,929	2,239	2,248	5,866	6,024
Silk and products.....	676	598	810	1,861	1,800	2,679
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	1,323	4,274	4,688	3,151	10,620	11,076
Wool products.....	1,745	5,020	9,632	5,224	13,647	29,382
Synthetic fibre.....	403	1,849	3,488	1,025	5,329	9,122
Textile products, other.....	1,637	3,876	6,434	3,821	11,311	16,483
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>28,379</b>	<b>49,275</b>	<b>25,755</b>	<b>83,796</b>	<b>133,001</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	571	1,503	2,831	1,379	4,381	7,197
Wood, manufactured.....	416	1,359	2,151	1,082	3,556	5,423
Paper.....	783	1,926	3,076	1,917	5,180	8,566
Books and printed matter.....	1,457	3,701	4,105	3,737	9,940	11,697
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>8,489</b>	<b>12,162</b>	<b>8,115</b>	<b>23,056</b>	<b>32,884</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....	24	6	31	121	60	50
Scrap.....	51	34	234	157	262	442
Castings and forgings.....	218	509	831	540	1,740	2,252
Rolling mill products.....	2,058	5,601	11,918	5,430	17,372	31,992
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	200	1,881	3,070	483	5,721	8,317



# Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>Iron and Its Products—Conc.</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain.....	245	852	1,283	667	2,363	3,414
Farm implements and machinery....	2,475	17,748	16,506	5,411	44,208	42,119
Hardware and cutlery.....	222	1,034	1,511	553	2,613	4,241
Household machinery.....	240	1,206	1,212	589	3,267	3,866
Mining, metallurgical machinery....	500	1,992	3,547	1,307	5,497	10,895
Business, printing machinery.....	664	2,468	3,237	1,647	7,132	8,851
Other non-farm machinery.....	3,031	12,691	17,961	7,179	35,320	48,785
Tools.....	240	1,056	1,493	599	2,796	4,508
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,575	7,241	8,740	3,352	17,659	22,005
Automobile parts.....	2,487	12,064	19,213	7,130	34,852	54,989
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	213	836	1,612	400	5,727	4,351
Engines and boilers.....	1,181	4,532	7,096	2,452	11,434	18,976
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	129	800	1,862	256	2,451	4,614
Iron products, other.....	1,737	4,859	9,844	4,288	13,055	25,205
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,490</b>	<b>77,408</b>	<b>111,203</b>	<b>42,563</b>	<b>213,528</b>	<b>299,873</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	392	830	2,038	958	2,391	5,202
Brass, copper, and products.....	377	1,283	2,190	952	3,556	5,540
Tin.....	249	948	2,324	603	1,607	4,927
Precious metals (except gold).....	231	2,474	2,916	868	8,672	7,992
Clocks and watches.....	231	1,105	792	502	2,747	2,395
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,325	7,252	10,378	3,390	19,485	27,646
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,023	4,862	6,902	2,799	9,996	15,614
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>18,754</b>	<b>27,541</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>48,454</b>	<b>69,316</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Clay and products.....	818	2,681	3,353	2,042	7,022	9,594
Coal.....	2,982	9,768	8,999	8,517	30,154	33,312
Coal products.....	285	747	1,512	848	2,725	4,334
Glass and glassware.....	600	2,313	2,821	1,492	6,355	7,817
Petroleum, crude.....	1,946	15,463	16,309	4,914	38,719	49,747
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	863	5,111	7,442	2,321	13,273	21,318
Stone and products.....	502	1,317	1,933	1,758	3,637	4,800
Non-metallic products, other.....	430	1,465	1,923	1,128	4,373	6,138
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8,427</b>	<b>38,865</b>	<b>44,293</b>	<b>23,020</b>	<b>106,258</b>	<b>137,061</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	150	460	648	370	1,308	1,821
Cellulose products.....	176	514	634	477	1,459	1,863
Drugs and medicines.....	340	1,767	2,375	949	4,229	6,312
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	330	1,114	1,464	931	3,092	4,436
Fertilizers.....	193	657	563	327	1,583	2,019
Paints and varnishes.....	304	1,461	2,110	800	3,885	5,644
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	559	1,798	1,763	1,418	4,180	5,627
Synthetic resins and products.....	76	1,877	2,904	200	4,879	8,588
Chemical products, other.....	849	3,642	4,903	1,928	10,130	12,635
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>17,363</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>34,744</b>	<b>48,946</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Films.....	183	374	553	411	1,069	1,393
Toys and sporting goods.....	215	531	1,025	418	1,222	2,459
Refrigerators and parts.....	229	984	3,443	375	2,504	9,277
Musical instruments.....	171	364	442	330	930	1,298
Scientific equipment.....	409	2,219	2,429	983	5,841	6,308
Aircraft and parts.....	285	1,059	2,402	745	3,400	7,026
Works of art.....	152	354	198	365	641	750
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	609	1,540	2,374	1,162	3,263	5,711
Parcels of small value.....	477	530	1,016	1,147	1,524	3,251
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	38	237	239	124	723	757
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	523	1,032	1,677	1,219	2,591	4,084
Miscellaneous, other.....	843	2,201	2,987	2,213	5,678	8,231
Canadian goods returned.....	173	570	434	587	1,525	1,331
Non-commercial articles.....	261	885	1,519	711	2,715	4,061
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>20,741</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>33,266</b>	<b>55,937</b>



# Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>All Countries</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	11,178	32,820	46,958	26,203	86,764	129,358
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,612	6,480	12,966	7,809	19,609	37,482
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	9,747	28,379	49,275	25,755	83,796	133,001
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,227	8,489	12,162	8,115	23,056	32,884
Iron and Products.....	17,490	77,408	111,203	42,563	213,528	299,873
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,829	18,754	27,541	10,073	48,454	69,316
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	8,427	38,865	44,293	23,020	106,258	137,061
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,979	13,290	17,363	7,400	34,744	48,946
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,566	12,880	20,741	10,789	33,266	55,937
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>65,056</b>	<b>237,366</b>	<b>342,500</b>	<b>161,727</b>	<b>649,474</b>	<b>943,858</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,517	2,240	1,653	3,588	6,745	5,095
Animals and Animal Products.....	740	852	1,179	1,420	2,080	3,250
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	4,357	9,912	10,810	12,070	26,585	34,912
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	272	311	236	706	759	813
Iron and Products.....	2,355	12,081	7,975	5,538	27,055	25,955
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	531	3,013	3,797	1,440	9,540	8,285
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	675	1,934	2,053	1,654	5,215	6,227
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	483	1,077	1,018	1,306	2,688	3,294
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	566	1,307	1,692	1,430	3,567	4,309
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>32,726</b>	<b>30,412</b>	<b>29,152</b>	<b>84,235</b>	<b>92,141</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	5,471	13,572	17,709	12,086	35,824	49,346
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,168	4,306	8,218	3,187	14,300	26,610
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,271	10,300	27,491	8,584	36,668	70,832
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,796	7,882	11,481	7,030	21,492	30,798
Iron and Products.....	14,717	64,435	100,975	35,778	184,402	268,174
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,666	11,589	19,443	7,049	32,346	51,520
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	7,068	26,994	27,528	19,371	76,643	90,314
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,229	11,609	15,541	5,241	30,497	43,304
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,501	10,206	17,323	8,079	26,345	47,159
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>42,888</b>	<b>160,893</b>	<b>245,709</b>	<b>106,404</b>	<b>458,514</b>	<b>678,058</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

## Canadian East Coast Fish Production Declined

Fisheries production of Nova Scotia in 1949 was valued at \$35,040,000, a decrease of three per cent from the preceding year's total of \$36,168,000, and the value for New Brunswick was \$17,428,000, a decline of 13 per cent from \$20,120,000. Landings in Nova Scotia amounted to 364,332,000 pounds, a decline of three per cent, and New Brunswick's total was down 16 per cent to 189,235,000 pounds.

The marketed value of cod in Nova Scotia—largest revenue producer—totalled \$12,203,000, a decline of 11 per cent from the \$13,777,000 sold in 1948. The marketed values of other principal kinds of fish were as follows, figures for 1948 being in brackets: lobsters, \$6,815,000 (\$6,525,000); haddock, \$3,680,000 (\$4,380,000); herring, \$2,288,000 (\$1,903,000); mackerel, \$1,994,000 (\$1,385,000); halibut, \$1,288,000 (\$710,000); hake, \$1,208,000 (\$1,157,000); and pollock, \$1,031,000 (\$1,353,000).

Lobster—the leading fishery of New Brunswick—had a marketed value of \$5,018,000, an increase of eight per cent over the preceding year, and the cod fishery was 12 per cent higher at \$1,838,000. The value of sardines fell to \$4,379,000, or by 39 per cent, and herring to \$2,310,000, or nine per cent.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brampton—Chamber of Commerce  
 Brantford—Board of Trade  
 Brockville—Chamber of Commerce  
 Calgary—Board of Trade.  
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Guelph—Board of Trade  
 Halifax—Board of Trade.  
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce  
 London—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
 Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Saint John—Board of Trade.  
 Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
 Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce  
 Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.  
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
 Welland—Board of Trade.  
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

### T. G. Major Returns on Tour



**T. G. Major**

Fredericton—June 12-13  
 Saint John—June 14-15

Thomas Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, has returned to Canada and will commence a tour of Eastern Canada in Fredericton on June 12. Born in Cannington, Ontario, he graduated from McGill University with a M. Sc. degree. During World War I, he served with the 1st Canadian Tank Battalion. Mr. Major joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1935 as Chief of the Vegetable Products Division, and later was appointed Chief of the Foods Division and of the British West Indies Shipping Division. He was appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain in November, 1945.

Halifax—June 18-20  
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Montreal—June 11-20  
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23  
 Moncton (N.B.)—June 25  
 Saint John (N.B.)—June 26-27  
 Halifax—June 28-29  
 Ottawa: Hull (Que.)—July 3-6  
 Brockville—July 7  
 Toronto—July 9-20  
 Brampton—July 23  
 Guelph—July 24  
 Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25

Hamilton—July 26-27  
 Brantford: Paris—July 28  
 London—July 30  
 Windsor—August 1-2  
 Sarnia—August 3  
 Winnipeg—August 9  
 Calgary—August 14  
 Edmonton—August 16-17  
 Vancouver—August 21-24  
 Victoria—August 27



T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

Montreal—June 8-16  
Fredericton—June 18  
Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20

Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22  
St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Quebec City—June 5-9.  
Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.  
Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—  
June 12.  
Fredericton: Millville—June 13

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.  
\*Halifax—June 18-23.  
Charlottetown—June 25-26.  
St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

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### **Saudi Arabian Railway Nearing Completion**

Cairo, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance, the railway being built between Dahrán on the Persian Gulf and Riad in central Saudi Arabia is 70 per cent completed. It has cost \$47 million to date.

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### **New Zealand Invites Tenders for Audio Frequency Oscillators**

New Zealand is inviting tenders for four audio frequency oscillators, frequency range 20 to 20,000 c/s with directly calibrated dial, for 230 volts A.C. operation, in accordance with N.Z. Post Office Specification No. 180 M.

Quotations, which must be received by July 31, 1951, should be forwarded direct to the General Post Office, Wellington C.1., New Zealand.

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### **Value of Great Britain's Imports from Canada Expected to be Higher**

Great Britain is expected to import from Canada during the year commencing July, 1951, fifty per cent more goods by value than in the calendar year 1950, which represents a major change in the trend of United Kingdom imports from Canada, heavily reduced since 1947. This estimate was made by the Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, which concluded its five-day meeting on May 25. Changes in the world economic situation, which had taken place since the previous meeting in June, 1950, were also reviewed. These had particular reference to:

- (i) The pressure upon economic resources throughout the free world created by the defence programs; and
- (ii) The fact that the United Kingdom is now independent of dollar aid from the United States and Canada for the support of its general economy.

In the course of the examination, the Committee considered possible increased supplies from Canada to the United Kingdom, particularly of raw materials, and the need for continuation of the United Kingdom export drive to Canada on which welcome progress had been made since the previous meeting.

There was a preliminary review of the program of Canadian exports to the British West Indies. There will be further discussion after the United Kingdom has reviewed the situation in consultation with the British West Indies governments concerned.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Foresmont Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

*The Hague*—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens 'Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

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**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

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### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

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**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul-General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

**Caracas**—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations May 28	Nominal Quotations June 5
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2133	·2142
		Free	·2085	·0768	·0771
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	3·2240	2·3890	2·4000
Australia.....	Pound.....		·0228	·0212	·0213
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0238	·0177	·0178
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·8396	·6220	·6247
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0544	·0576	·0579
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·3022		
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022		·2249
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·0232	·0136	·0137
Chile.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4292	·4311
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·1800	·1903	·1912
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0709
Cuba.....	Peso.....		0·200	·0213	·0214
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·2084	·1544	·1550
Denmark.....	Peso.....		1·00000	1·0662	1·0709
Dominican Republic.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0616	·0650
Ecuador.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0618	3·0753
Egypt.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4265	·4284
El Salvador.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6896	2·7015
Fiji.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
Finland.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0031
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0061	·0061
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0168	·0169
French Pacific Possessions.....	Deutsche Mark.....		·3000	·2539	·2550
Germany.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0709
Guatemala.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2133	·2142
Haiti.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5331	·5355
Honduras.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1842	·1851
Hong Kong.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0654	·0657
Iceland.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2239	·2249
India.....	Rial.....		·0212		
Iran.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9856	3·0000
Iraq.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9856	3·0000
Ireland.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9856	3·0000
Israel.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Italy.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9856	3·0000
Jamaica.....	Yen.....		·0028		
Japan.....	Piastre.....		·4561		
Lebanon.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1235	·1240
Mexico.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2806	·2818
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5654	·5679
Netherlands Antilles.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9856	3·0000
New Zealand.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2133	·2142
Nicaragua.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1493	·1499
Norway.....	Rupee.....		·3022		·3237
Pakistan.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0709
Panama.....	Guarani.....		·3200		
Paraguay.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0720	·0723
Peru.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5331	·5355
Philippines.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0370	·0371
Portugal and Colonies.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3183	·3198
Singapore.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0979	·0983
Spain and Colonies.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2061	·2070
Sweden.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2459	·2467
Switzerland.....	Baht.....		·1000		
Thailand.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3808	·3825
Turkey.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9856	3·0000
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9856	3·0000
United Kingdom.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0662	1·0709
United States.....	Peso.....		·6583	·7019	·7050
Uruguay.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3183	·3197
Venezuela.....	Dinar.....		·0200		
Yugoslavia.....					

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

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Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition  
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Influence of Geography on Import Trade  
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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, JUNE 16, 1951

No. 233





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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 16, 1951.

Published weekly by  
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**COVER SUBJECT**—Canadian apple juice being loaded in Halifax by the S.S. London Mariner for shipment to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Exports of apple juice declined materially in 1950, amounting to only 171,517 gallons, valued at \$138,722, as compared with 549,232 gallons, valued at \$455,511, in 1949.

*Courtesy The Halifax Herald.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Western German Industry Affected By Shortages and Rising Prices

*Emphasis shifted from buyers' to sellers' market by end of 1950—Industrial plants reached limits of their capacity—Situation complicated by power shortages—Supply sources for newsprint sought—Shortage of bread grains causes concern.*

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Canadian dollar equals approximately four Deutschemarks.)

**F**RANKFURT.—During 1950, the uniform course of West German economy was interrupted by the outbreak of war in Korea. At first, this event did not appear to have any adverse effect on economic activity. The increased demand in all fields of economy stimulated both industrial expansion and trade. Although the summer months are normally considered the most quiet, last year turnovers rose considerably during that period. The index of industrial production, which in January had stood at 89 (1936=100), reached 129 by the end of 1950. Much of this increase was due, of course, to the increased labour force resulting from the influx of refugees from the East following the war. Making allowance for the greater population as compared with 1936, the year-end figure would be 101.

Unfavourable influences, resulting from external causes, included a reversal in the trend of falling prices. Speculative purchases soon caused shortages and drastically rising prices of certain important raw materials, especially metal and wool. This in turn affected those industries dependent on imported primary products, as well as on iron, steel and a number of basic chemicals, and depleted domestic stocks. During the year emphasis shifted from a buyers' to a sellers' market and, by the end of 1950, industrial plants in various branches reached the limits of their capacity. This situation was complicated by country-wide power shortages.

## Coal Stocks Were Critical at End of Year

Total hard coal production last year amounted to 110·7 million metric tons, as compared with 103·2 million tons in 1949. Output per manshift underground reached 1·41 tons in December, while absenteeism fell to 13·5 per cent. Stocks of hard coal and coke available for commercial disposal, which at the end of September stood at 402,000 tons, fell to 127,000 tons on December 24. After a ten-year war and postwar coal shortage, demand in the early part of 1950, for the first time, was fully satisfied and was temporarily surpassed by offers. In the second half of the year, however, the factors mentioned above completely reversed the position once more and resulted in the year-end critical supply position.

## Steel Production Permitted to Rise

The steel year, ended September 30, 1950, closed with a recorded crude steel production of 11·2 million tons, slightly in excess of the permitted level of 11·1 million tons established by the allied authorities. At the beginning of October the daily average production was 41,500 tons, corresponding to an annual yearly rate of 12,600,000 tons. The foreign ministers of the western powers, meeting in New York in September, decided that West German steel production should be allowed to rise so



that steel, which might be exported or otherwise devoted to the defence effort of the West, need not reduce the amount available for German consumption. In October and November, production was pushed to a maximum, but in the latter month fuel shortages began to be felt and production in several blast furnaces had to be slowed down. In spite of these difficulties the following production results were achieved during the last three months of the year: October, 1,340,790 tons; November, 1,111,988 tons; December, 958,833 tons. This was just 100,000 tons more than the quota approved by the Allied High Commission for the quarter.

After mid-1950 the tonnage of orders booked per month rose sharply, both for internal delivery and for export, and reached a peak for the year in October, when orders for 1.6 million tons of rolling mill products were recorded. November bookings at 1.3 million tons exceeded the rate of delivery by nearly 480,000 tons (57 per cent). The effective order book at December 1 was about 6.7 million tons, equal to an average delivery delay of approximately eight months. However, for some products, mainly in the flat range, considerably longer deliveries were being quoted. During September and October export orders accounted for 10 per cent of all orders received, and reached a peak of 173,000 tons in September. During November and December voluntary restrictions reduced this figure to five per cent.

Inquiries from Canada (not a traditional customer) for German primary steel products met with little success during the latter months of the year, due to these factors. Authorizations have, however, been secured for certain primary steel forms, as part of various compensation transactions, provided at least 80 per cent of total German exports consists of more highly manufactured products of a wide variety.

During the year the shortage of non-ferrous metals increased and at the end of December the federal authorities gave serious consideration to the re-introduction of control over their uses, in line with measures recently imposed in other countries. Lead is said to be the only metal, local production of which can meet the increased internal demand.

### **Engineering Industry Has Regained Prewar Status**

The re-establishment of the German engineering industry following the war, and the subsequent political division of the country into West and East Zones was, for a time, a gradual process. Two years after the end of the war, machinery production in the British and American Zones reached only 35 per cent of the 1936 volume. For machine tools and steel and rolling mill equipment the comparative figure was 11 per cent. Exports accounted for less than one per cent of the production, as compared with 35 per cent before the war.

Financial difficulties resulting from the currency reform in 1948 prevented a sudden revival, but the more stable economy resulting therefrom aided the progress which had begun. By the latter part of last year West German machinery production reached 125 per cent of the prewar level, and the value of 1950 production was close to 5.5 million Deutsche-marks.

With 4,400 industrial enterprises and 450,000 workers, the engineering industry has regained its former status as one of the largest and most important of German industries. In addition to meeting domestic requirements, exports approximating 25 per cent of the total turnover were reported in the first half of 1950. This figure is expected to be considerably larger for the year as a whole, due to the demand for machinery and equipment resulting from the international political situation.

These external factors caused a sudden rise in industrial activities, and rapidly increasing consumption forced German manufacturers in



many cases to use up stocks which they have not been able to replace. Delivery dates for many items are now dependent on the lengthening delays in the supply of raw materials. Since German firms have hitherto secured export contracts largely on the strength of their ability to quote prompt delivery, this situation is a matter of concern to the export trade. Furthermore, many firms have strained their financial resources in rebuilding and re-equipping their factories, and are finding it difficult to finance their raw material requirements in the face of scarcity prices, and in covering raw material commitments needed to meet export orders on hand.

### **Production Generally Showed Satisfactory Rise**

The following comparative statements, while unrelated, will serve to indicate the extent of production of certain types of equipment during the latter part of 1950. In the machinery and construction section, production in November was 30 per cent above November, 1949. Output of machine tools, diesel and internal combustion engines, papermaking and printing machinery, building material machines, and construction and earth-moving machines all showed marked increases. A seasonal decline in some types of agricultural equipment was noted. Manufacturers of tractors, diesel engines, woodworking and other machinery are making efforts to establish themselves in Canada. Construction of locomotives continued to rise, due almost entirely to export contracts, but freight and passenger cars remained at a low level because of the inability of the federal railways to place orders for rolling stock.

Manufacturers of office equipment, calculators and typewriters enjoyed good export business and production increased steadily. The December production of 22,500 typewriters was about double that of a year ago. Textile machinery and sewing machines were produced at a higher level than in 1949, with demand from both foreign and domestic buyers. Production of motor vehicles was, in November, 77 per cent above that in the corresponding month in 1949. There were, however, indications that the industry might not be able to continue output at the current rate owing to difficulties in the supply of raw materials and components. Nevertheless, one well-known manufacturer is giving serious consideration to entering the Canadian market with a medium-priced car. Exports in the first 10 months of 1950 were about 32 per cent of the total production of 152,000 passenger cars, and 11 per cent of the 72,000 other vehicles.

Electrical equipment was at a level of production 47 per cent higher than last year. Substantial export contracts were made by manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, but a serious shortage of transformer and dynamo sheet and other raw materials, such as aluminum, copper, alloy steels and insulating materials, compelled the quotation of considerably extended delivery dates. The radio industry enjoyed a seasonable boom during the autumn months, production rising to 275,000 sets in October, but a shortage of tubes caused a slight recession in November and December. The production of precision, optical and photographic instruments has not been seriously affected by the difficult raw material situation and, in November, production was 75 per cent higher than in November, 1949.

The shipbuilding industry experienced some difficulty. Steel delivery dates were about 10 months at the end of the year, and supplies only about 50 per cent of requirements. As at October 1, ships under construction in German yards included 60 cargo ships totalling 127,200 gross tons and 39 coastal vessels of 11,200 tons.

Before the war the German chemical industry was the most important in Europe, and stood in second place among producing countries through-



out the world. In 1938 it employed 490,000 workers and exports amounted to 794 million Reichsmarks. It is reported that the peak of production was reached in 1943, although exact figures are not known. The very extensive war damage to the plants in all parts of the country, the separation of Eastern Germany from the West, and the breaking up of the well-known chemical trusts resulted in a postwar chaotic state for the industry.

The level of production reached by the industry in 1950 is, therefore, most impressive when examined against the immediate prewar backgrounds. The percentages of the production last year as compared with 1936 in certain key products were as follows: Caustic soda, 230 per cent; chlorine, 200 per cent; sodium carbonate, 160 per cent; primary nitrogen, 140 per cent; calcium carbide, 140 per cent; potassium fertilizers, 135 per cent; nitrogenous fertilizers, 130 per cent; paints, varnishes and lacquers, 110 per cent; phosphate fertilizers, 95 per cent; soaps and soap powder, 60 per cent; dyestuffs, 30 per cent.

It will be noted that a few of these chemical products failed to reach the prewar level, but this is more than offset by the others mentioned, and by certain newly developed products.

The figures for the latter part of 1950, however, reflected an abrupt reversal of the trend, and it is yet to be seen whether this is temporary or not. The steadily accelerating growth of the industry continued until September when the index rose, from 120 in July and 130 in August, to 138. This advance of 18 points in two months compares with an average monthly rise of four points since January. During October, however, the index declined sharply to 132, followed by a further fall in November to 126.

The plastic industry continued to increase its production, both of polymerization and condensation products, which showed a record production in November of 6,800 tons and 4,400 tons, respectively.

#### **Supply Sources for Newsprint Sought**

The late summer of 1950 saw a revival of production and sales in most sections of the consumer goods field which, due to slow buying by the public and the competition of imported goods, particularly clothing and footwear, had been falling since April. The revival accelerated in the fourth quarter, and the November index of production was 124, as compared with 96 in November, 1949, and a low level of 90 in July, 1950.

Output in the textile industry continued to climb at the end of the year, the production of yarn being in excess of 46,000 tons per month, of which some 27,000 tons were cotton. The paper industry recorded an increased activity throughout 1950 and at the end of the year the index stood at 110, as compared with 83 in November, 1949. Total paper production is at a rate of about 106,000 tons per month, of which 14,500 tons represent newsprint. This is, however, far short of domestic requirements and substantial supplies are being sought from other sources, including Canada. At the end of the year the publishing industry was seriously concerned about the shortage of newsprint and efforts were made to step up imports from abroad, not only of newsprint but also of pulp and pulpwood. On the export side determined efforts are being made to secure a market for fine and specialty papers.

#### **Shortage of Bread Grains Causes Concern**

The harvest in 1950 was good, roots and grassland particularly so. Production of meat, milk, butter and cheese were all higher than in the previous year, and there was no shortage of the basic foods. The sugar beet crop broke all previous records. Sugar was, however, extravagantly



used and there was some hoarding which, despite imports of 596,000 tons resulting in larger supplies than in prewar years created local difficulties. There was a steady and important increase in the purchase of imported food supplies with the earnings of German exports. Shortly after the new year, however, a stop was put to the use of export dollar bonuses for most food products, as a measure for curbing excess purchases and conserving foreign exchange.

#### West German Agricultural Production

	1949	1950
	(Metric Tons)	
Bread grains .....	5,954,300	5,791,000
Fodder grains .....	4,247,000	4,397,000
Sugar beets .....	4,735,000	6,547,000
Sugar (produced from the above) .....	558,000	880,000
Potatoes .....	23,874,000	27,958,600

In spite of a production of bread grains almost as large as during the previous year, reduced imports of wheat resulted in shortages which, by the end of the year, were causing concern to the authorities. Two important commodity laws dealing with cereals and sugar were passed towards the end of 1950, which enable the federal government to control production, marketing and distribution, with power to fix prices at all stages. Proposed compensation transactions involving Canadian wheat and flour were approved in principle, but the inability to find markets quickly for the German products delayed matters until available supplies of Canadian wheat of the grades required were exhausted for the season.

The expansion of West German economic activity brought about a considerable improvement in the labour market. The number of unemployed fell by 308,000 from the middle of the year to the end of October. Seasonal influences in the last two months of the year reversed the trend, however, and, due to the cold weather, the increase of over 370,000 unemployed was not only the highest recorded for any one month since the currency reform, but brought the total to more than 100,000 above that of December 31, 1949. At the end of 1950 there were 1,690,000 persons out of work, of whom 1,241,000 were men. While seasonal influences are responsible for these high figures there are signs that, unless there is an improvement in the coal supply, shortages of fuel and power may cause further unemployment. On the positive side of the labour force at the end of the year was 15,851,000, of which more than 600,000 new workers were absorbed into industry during 1950, an increase of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

#### Rubber Becoming Important Thailand Export

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement by the Thai Minister of Agriculture, Thailand's rubber exports equalled in revenue exports of rice during 1950. Rice has long been considered the prime export of Thailand but the recent increased defence programs of the western nations have greatly stimulated the value and quantity of Thailand's rubber exports.

#### Fines Imposed for Contravention of Export Act

Fines amounting to \$600 and costs were recently imposed in St. Thomas, Ont., following the conviction of an exporter who attempted to export scrap steel without an export permit, and who attempted to export scrap steel not in accordance with a permit issued under the Export and Import Permits Act. Investigations of alleged contraventions of the Act were undertaken by officers of the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, and the Department of Trade and Commerce.



# United States Provides Market For Canadian Food Products

*United States population consumed about 608 million pounds of food daily—Canada supplied very small percentage of United States food requirements in 1950—Availability of commodities and assured continuity of supply necessary to expanded Canadian sales in United States.*

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada.

WASHINGTON.—Each United States citizen, on the average consumes, about 1,500 pounds of food, including milk, annually, or approximately four pounds per day. The latter figure multiplied by 152 million gives the enormous volume of 608 million pounds of food consumed daily. The increase in population in 1950, as reported by the United States Bureau of Census, was 2,333,000. An annual increase of two million persons means a daily increase in food needs, if food is consumed at the present rate, of about eight million pounds. The future market at home for United States food producers appears to be assured. This continually growing market for food of all kinds is of interest not only to United States farmers, but to producers and exporters of other nations, including Canada.

In 1949, there were 39,100,000 families in the United States. Of these, 8,000,000 families, or about 20 per cent, had incomes of \$5,000 or more per year. Another 20½ million families had incomes, in 1949, in the \$2,000 to \$5,000 range. The income of the average family in the United States in 1949 was \$3,100. The population of the United States increased by about 20 million from 1940 to 1950. This means that every day about 80 million pounds more food is required than was needed in 1940. As there has been only a very small increase in the area of cultivated land, and a decrease in the number of farm workers during that period, the increased food requirements for United States consumers, and for a larger export trade, have been met by greater production per acre and per animal on the farm, and a higher output per farm worker. Rapid progress in the mechanization of farm production, a vastly increased use of fertilizers and substantial improvement in the feeding and breeding of farm animals, have contributed to greater food production. It is worth observing, too, that, during this period, the quality of nutritive value of diets of United States consumers has been improved.

From the period 1935-39 to the year 1950, output per farm increased about 40 per cent, crop production per acre increased about 30 per cent, livestock production per animal unit about 20 per cent, and there was an increase of more than 15 per cent in the number of animal units on the farms. Farm output per man-hour increased 56 per cent from 1935-39 to 1950.

## Farms Use More Power Than All Other Industries

From 1940 to 1950, tractors on United States farms increased from 1,545,000 to 3,825,000, motor trucks from 1,047,000 to 2,200,000, farm automobiles from 4,144,000 to 5,800,000, grain combines from 190,000 to 650,000, corn pickers from 110,000 to 410,000 and milking machines from 175,000 to 710,000. The number of horses and mules decreased from 14,478,000 to 7,463,000. The index of volume of all farm power and



machinery (excluding horses and mules) increased from 100 in 1935-39 to 246 in 1950. The farms of the United States use more power than all other industries combined.

During the period 1940-41, about 6 per cent of the agricultural production in the United States was exported. In the period 1945-49, 13 per cent was exported. The application of fertilizers and lime on United States farms has more than doubled in the last ten years. Egg production per layer made an upward climb of 50 per cent from 1909 to 1945, and from 1890 to 1949 the average production of milk per cow rose from 3,000 pounds to 5,240 pounds. Average production of milk per cow in the United States was 770 pounds greater in 1950 than in 1938. Average production of eggs per hen increased during the same period by 30 eggs.

Further evidence of the importance of food and agriculture in the United States is shown by the fact that producing, processing and marketing of agricultural products in the United States, in 1949, provided employment for nearly one-third of all the gainfully employed civilian workers in that country. It is estimated that agricultural commodities provide about half of the value of basic raw materials used annually by the United States economy. In 1949, personal consumption expenditures of the United States totalled about 179 billion dollars, more than half of which constituted goods for which agricultural commodities provided most of the basic raw material.

#### Imports of Canadian Food Products Very Small

Vast quantities of individual food commodities are required by United States consumers. An extremely small proportion of certain of these foodstuffs was imported from Canada in 1950. Canada buys, per capita, about \$20 worth of United States agricultural commodities while the United States buys, per capita, about \$2 worth of Canadian agricultural commodities annually.

#### United States Food Imports from Canada, 1950

	Total United States Consumption	Imports from Canada	Percentage of United States Consumption
Beef and veal (pounds) .....	10,635,000,000	126,288,904 <sup>1</sup>	1.2
Pork products (pounds) .....	10,455,000,000	11,412,393	0.1
Chickens, dressed, (pounds) .....	3,885,000,000	4,080,536 <sup>2</sup>	0.1
Turkeys, dressed, (pounds) .....	735,000,000	1,364,896 <sup>3</sup>	0.2
Eggs, all forms (dozen) .....	4,575,000,000	5,041,864 <sup>4</sup>	0.1
Cheese (pounds) .....	1,095,000,000	3,023,100	0.3
Apples (pounds) .....	3,510,000,000	105,976,185	3.0
Potatoes, table, (pounds) .....	15,600,000,000	240,000,000 <sup>5</sup>	1.5
Dry beans (pounds) .....	1,215,000,000	12,821,940	1.1
Dry peas (pounds) .....	90,000,000	81,060	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Weights used for live animals—175 lbs. for animals less than 200 lbs., 450 lbs. for animals 200-700 lbs., 800 lbs. for animals over 700 lbs. Dressing percentage 53.

<sup>2</sup> Dressed weight used 4 lbs.

<sup>3</sup> Dressed weight used 16 lbs.

<sup>4</sup> 10 lbs. of dried eggs equal 30 dozen shell, 37½ lbs. of frozen eggs equal 30 dozen shell.

<sup>5</sup> Of the 6,478,570 bushels of seed and table potatoes exported from Canada to the United States in 1950, it is estimated that four million were used as food.

#### Greater Canadian Food Sales to United States Possible

For many years the United States has been Canada's principal export market for beef cattle and calves, fresh beef and veal (except during certain war years), dairy cattle (grade and purebred), malting barley, ranch furs, clover and alfalfa and certain grass seeds, seed and table potatoes, maple products, blueberries, rutabagas and a number of other



commodities and, in more recent years, for apples. The continuation of this outlet for substantial quantities of these commodities, which are produced in excess of domestic needs, is important to the Canadian economy. Greater sales to the United States might be possible for certain of these commodities if greater efforts were expended to that end.

The major part of Canadian exports of cheese, pork products and eggs has gone in the past to the United Kingdom. In 1950, Canadian sales of cheese to the United States were valued at about \$1.2 million. Exports of canned meats, bacon, ham, shoulders and sides of pork and fresh pork were valued at about \$7.3 million and Canada sold to the United States eggs to the value of about \$2.3 million. If the exports of these products were twenty times as great, they would still represent but a small proportion of the total United States requirements.

The United States market for food is one enormous proportion, and every year the demand for food increases by hundreds of thousands of tons. Moreover, United States consumers have a high purchasing power. Since the quality of Canadian cheese, pork and eggs, as well as that of other food products, is equal to those of a similar kind of any other country in the world, the United States market should grow in importance as an outlet for the production of Canadian farms, orchards and gardens. Availability of commodities for export to the United States and assurance of continuity of supply are necessary before any major expansion in sales to the United States could be developed.

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#### **Guatemala Electric Company to Extend Services**

Guatemala City, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Electrical Company of Costa Rica proposes to spend 11.9 million colones on the purchase of new equipment to extend its services throughout the country.

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#### **Lebanese Budget Higher This Year**

Cairo, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 Lebanese budget, just approved, amounts to £Leb.89,450,000 as compared with £Leb.85,300,000 last year. The principal increases are on education, £Leb.1,545,800, and national defence, £Leb.1,894,337.

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#### **South African Food Production Greatly Increased**

Johannesburg, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—There has been a great increase in South Africa's food production in recent years, especially in the last highly favourable season. The maize crop last year reached 28,000,000 bags, and but for the mid-season drought the record crop of 1947-48 might have been exceeded. Groundnut production, 1,680,000 bags of nuts in the shell, was a record; sunflower seed production, 650,000 bags, was also high; and exports of vegetable oil became possible. The sugar crop was a record at 640,000 tons. A record weight of 127,000 tons of deciduous fruit was exported. Citrus exports were very high at nearly 3,900,000 boxes. Kafircorn and potato production were exceptionally high.

Butter production reached an all-time record of 66,500,000 lbs. and all restrictions on its sale were lifted. Although the Union's consumption of butter is greater than ever before, at present it cannot keep pace with the record production. South African butter is now being exported as far afield as Italy. This year cheese production is expected to reach a new record figure of more than 20,000,000 lbs. The record for any one year, till now, was attained in 1947-48 when production reached 19,956,000 lbs. The output of condensed milk in 1950 was the highest for three years.



# Canadian International Trade Fair To be Continued for Another Year

*Measure of participation by Canadian manufacturers and other producers next year will decide future of fair—Fourth fair considered most successful since inception.*

THE CANADIAN International Trade Fair will be continued in 1952, an announcement to this effect having been made on the last day of the fourth trade fair by Glen Bannerman, Director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission and Director of the Canadian International Trade Fair. The continuation of the trade fair beyond 1952 will depend largely on the measure of participation by Canadian manufacturers and other producers.

The fourth trade fair was considered the most successful since its inception, and included a wide range of exhibits from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States, Italy and France, as well as good representation from other overseas countries.

While the space occupied by Canadian firms was less than could be expected, both the industrial and prestige exhibits were of a high order, and resulted in a substantial volume of business having been obtained. It is felt, however, that if the Canadian International Trade Fair is to serve fully the purposes which the Canadian Government had in mind when it was organized, it is desirable that there should be a broader and more complete representation of Canadian industry.

## Buyer Response Exceeded Expectations

The complete story of this year's trade fair will not be known for many months. However, according to many exhibitors, it was the most successful fair to date, with buyer response exceeding expectations in almost all lines. The number of "sold" signs on many of the goods exhibited emphasized the serious business mood of this year's fair.

The extent of the success of the fair is indicated from the following impressions of exhibitors:

The British—Could sell output over and over again. Almost all lines, consumer and industrial, went well.

The Canadians—Found new markets right in our own back yard, and made new export contacts all over the world.

The Dutch—Surprised at the volume of business. With just one or two exceptions, all 78 exhibitors from the Netherlands were happy about results.

The Germans—Agreeably surprised. Almost all machinery displayed was sold.

The Israelis—Business was excellent. Coming back next year with more space to show a broader range of goods.

The Italians—Results extremely favourable both from short- and long-term viewpoints.

The Japanese—Extremely pleased with results.

The Swedish—Happy about the volume of business. Exhibitors busy all during the fair writing orders.

This year the products of nearly 3,000 firms from 28 lands were exhibited in 18 main trade classifications. In addition, exhibits of governments and other agencies, whose services help to keep the wheels of trade moving, were to be found in the prestige classification.

Four countries exhibited for the first time: The Belgian Congo, Israel, Japan and Mexico. The following countries, which have shown before, took additional space this year: Canada, the Netherlands and the United States.



About 675 individual firms displayed their products for the first time.

There were a great many new and different items offered at the fair this year—Machines that cut time and motion spent on production in scores of different industries; high style and new fashion for milady; exquisite jewellery; new fabrics, furnishings and objects of art for the home; new machines for the business office; new applications of metals, construction materials; the latest in chemical wonders; new tools for basement workshops, factory benches; the tools of science and research.

The success of the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair represented the endeavour of governments and businessmen in the leading trading nations of the world to expand and speed the flow of international trade.

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### **El Salvador Has Sold Almost Entire Coffee Crop**

Guatemala City, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—El Salvador has already sold practically its entire 1950-51 coffee crop. Between November 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951, 1,200,000 quintals were sold, at an average price of 50 dollars per quintal which is considered quite good by the producers.

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### **Management Changes Announced in Polymer Corporation**

The following changes in the management of the Polymer Corporation were made at the annual meeting of the board of directors, and announced on June 8, 1951, by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production:

Mr. E. J. Brunning, chairman and president of the corporation, due to pressure of other business finds himself unable to devote as much time as heretofore to the affairs of the corporation. He therefore resigns as president, but remains as chairman of the board.

The board of directors accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. J. R. Nicholson, formerly executive vice-president and managing-director, who leaves the corporation to accept a senior post in a large Canadian concern.

Mr. J. D. Barrington, who has been vice-president and general-manager of Dominion Magnesium Limited, and president of Light Alloys Limited, has accepted the position of full-time president and managing-director of Polymer Corporation.

Mr. E. R. Rowzee, who has held the position of manager of Polymer Corporation, becomes vice-president and manager of operations.

In commenting on these changes, Mr. Howe said, "Mr. Brunning and Mr. Nicholson, working together in the past few years, have made a tremendous contribution to the successful operation of Polymer Corporation. It is with regret that the government loses the services of Mr. Nicholson, but we are fortunate that we can retain the benefit of Mr. Brunning's knowledge and experience." Mr. Howe mentioned that Mr. Nicholson was the first officer of the Department of Munitions and Supply to be delegated to study the synthetic rubber situation, and it was largely Mr. Nicholson's efforts, continued over the years, that had brought Polymer Corporation from an idea to the large and successful corporation that it is today.

Mr. Howe also expressed the government's gratification that they had been able to secure for Polymer a man of Mr. Barrington's experience and proven ability. "He will be ably supported by Mr. Rowzee, whose contribution to the corporation over the past years is now recognized by his appointment as vice-president."



# Timber Development in Venezuela Hampered by Lack of Transport

*Because timber tracts not readily accessible to consuming centres, it is often more profitable to export than sell locally—Production consists mainly of doors, windows and furniture.*

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities. One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

**C**ARACAS.—Transportation difficulties continue to hamper the development of Venezuela's forest resources. Because many of the Venezuelan timber tracts are not readily accessible to consuming centres, it is often more profitable for producers to export their timber than to sell it locally.

## Canadian Douglas Fir Imported

Local production of wood products consists mainly of doors, windows and furniture. No wood pulp is produced in Venezuela, but there are two plants manufacturing wrapping paper and paperboard from imported pulp and local wastepaper. Recently, some Canadian Douglas Fir was sold to Venezuela for use as construction timber for three viaducts along the new Caracas-La Guaira highway.

### Venezuelan Forest Production

Product	1940	1945	1947	1949
Lumber (cu. mtrs.) .....	37,847	98,786	151,308	200,339
Rubber (kgs.) .....	....	466,559	....	....
Chicle (kgs.) .....	101,988	334,498	162,511	6,820
Tanning bark (kg.) .....	86,900	219,000	285,500	....

### Venezuelan Lumber Production, Imports and Exports

(In cubic metres)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
1938 .....	24,740	43,642	4,437
1942 .....	58,360	6,568	1,556
1945 .....	98,766	34,216	1,499
1947 .....	151,308	75,724	2,474
1948 .....	152,423	56,576	2,925
1949 .....	200,339	67,420*	1,745*

\*Provisional data, Venezuelan Development Corporation.

Note.—Of the production of 200,339 cubic metres in 1949, 104,646 comprised hardwoods and 95,693 softwoods.

## Rubber Production Costs High

Rubber plantations exist in the Delta Amacuro territory and were exploited to a small extent during World War II. However, high transportation and production costs, in comparison with the Brazilian and Malayan areas, have made Venezuelan rubber non-competitive since the end of the war. The current world shortage of rubber is again arousing some interest in Venezuela as a source of supply.



# Trade Notes

## ARGENTINA

### Argentina Suspends Exports of Cotton

Buenos Aires, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy has decided to suspend the acceptance of new applications for permits for the export of cotton, not to extend the validity of permits, and also to suspend, momentarily, permits granted and pending in order to effect a detailed examination of each of these and to cancel, where feasible, any for which contractual undertakings would not be affected. These measures, it is explained, are being taken to ensure that home requirements will be covered while the present world scarcity lasts, and to avoid immoderate increases in prices.

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### Argentina Assists Potato Growers

Buenos Aires, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the difficulties facing potato growers as a result of overproduction, it has been announced that, in order to strengthen prices, the Argentine Government will buy potatoes from co-operative societies at 1.55 pesos per 10 kilos, in sacks on the farm. The potatoes will be picked up from farms at the expense of the government and will be resold throughout the country at a retail price of 0.30 pesos per kilogram. When potatoes are exported at a higher price, the profit will be turned over to the co-operatives. The co-operative societies will open a register of the quantity of potatoes available on each member's farm.

As further assistance, the Province of Buenos Aires is sponsoring a project whereby the bank of the province will extend financial assistance to producers at the rate of 300 pesos per hectare, to cover the cost of harvesting and other related expenses. Loans will be granted only to growers who can justify the need for this assistance. They will be accorded for a period of 90 days and must be repaid once the crop is sold.

## BURMA

### Burma to Undertake Nationalization Program

Bombay, May 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Prime Minister of Burma has stated that the total cost of the nationalization program, to which the government is committed, will be about 670 million rupees (approximately US\$140 million). The sectors to be nationalized are: the cultivable lands, at a cost of US\$74 million; the forests, at about US\$4 million; and foreign industrial enterprises, at about US\$62 million.

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### Burma to Make Free Distribution of Anti-biotic Medicines

Bombay, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Drugs and medicines to cure malaria, typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis and other prevalent diseases will be procured by the Government of the Union of Burma, with ECA assistance, for free distribution. Many of these diseases can be successfully treated with medicines already available in Burma, but certain of the latest developments in anti-biotics are produced only in America. ECA has agreed to procure a large supply of these medicines for Burma to be utilized in combating disease.



Under the new project government medical stores will be stocked with these drugs and anti-biotic medicines, which will then be distributed to public hospitals and dispensaries for free treatment to those who cannot afford to pay. This project supplements the previous plan under which medicines were imported through ECA assistance and sold to the general public. It is hoped that a plan will be evolved to supply such medicines and drugs to non-governmental medical facilities providing free care.

## CHILE

### Chile to Exchange Argentine Wheat and Flour for Cement

Santiago, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that important quantities of wheat and flour will shortly arrive in Chile from Argentina. The amounts mentioned are 3,000 tons of flour, and 3,500 tons of wheat. It is added that the carrying vessel will load 7,000 tons of Chilean cement for Argentina.

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### Chile to Export Iron Ingots to United States

Santiago, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of 2,000 tons of iron ingots is being shipped from the port of Corral. There is a ready market in the United States for the Chilean production and important quantities will be shipped shortly.

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### Chile to Regulate Free Exchange Rates

Santiago, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has announced that a stabilization fund amounting to US\$20 million has been established to regulate value of free exchange. It is stated that this fund will sell at a price of \$80 Chilean per United States dollar. It was added that, in the meantime and until the fund begins to operate, commercial banks will be authorized to purchase free exchange direct from the Central Bank.

## FRANCE

### French Automobile Production Set New Record

Paris, May 26, 1951.—(FTS)—French automobile production set a new record during April. The production index reached 181.6 during that month (1938 monthly average = 100). A total of 38,339 vehicles was produced, including trucks, buses and tractors, compared with a monthly average of less than 30,000 during 1950, and only 19,000 during 1938. Passenger car production was 27,086, divided as follows among the principal producers: Renault (nationalized), 7,515; Citroën, 6,487; Peugeot, 4,950; Simca, (Fiat), 2,768; Ford, 2,175. It will be seen that the three largest producers accounted for over two-thirds of total production.

In spite of increased supplies, the demand for cars is so urgent that dealers are quoting up to two years' delay for the more popular makes, while a "new-used" car will sometimes sell for forty to fifty per cent over list price.

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### France Had Unfavourable Trade Balance in April

Paris, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—France ran an unfavourable balance of trade during the month of April, to the amount of 2,424 million francs, or approximately \$725 million. Imports were valued at 133,599 million francs



(104,266 millions from foreign sources and 29,333 millions from overseas French Territories) while exports amounted to 131,175 million francs (84,704 millions to foreign countries and 43,741 millions to overseas French territories).

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#### **Canadian Tourists Can Now Buy Foreign Money in France**

Paris, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Foreign tourists passing through France will now be able to exchange their domestic currency for other foreign moneys, according to the "Moniteur Officiel" of May 31. Formerly, only French francs could legally be purchased in France by tourists.

Canadians presenting bank cheques, travellers' cheques, or letters of credit in dollars (United States or Canadian) will be able to purchase any non-dollar currency, up to the amount which can be imported into the country whose currency is being bought.

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### **WESTERN GERMANY**

#### **German Cutlery Industry Increases Exports**

Frankfurt, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The well known Solingen cutlery industry in Western Germany increased its overseas trade considerably during 1950. Shipments were made to 98 countries, the main purchasers being Netherlands, United States, Colombia, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Canada.

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#### **West German Aluminum Plant to Retain Dismantled Equipment**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—As the result of a decision by the Allied High Commission, the aluminum production equipment at the Vereinigte Aluminum Werke A. G. in Teeging, Bavaria, designated for delivery to the United States as reparations, will not be delivered but will be retained in Germany. Under the recently revised agreements on industrial controls, there are no longer any restrictions on the production and capacity of the aluminum industry in the Federal Republic. Actual dismantling operations were started early in 1950 and were completed with the exception of certain electrical equipment. The planned removals would have resulted in a 11,000-ton reduction in potential annual output from 40,000 to 29,000 metric tons.

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#### **Western German Dollar Exports to United States Doubled**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Western Germany increased its exports to the United States in 1950 to more than \$100 million, thus more than doubling the 1949 total. Increased German exports and new world markets for German imports of food and raw materials also resulted in a narrowing of the Western German dollar trade gap from \$791 million in 1949, to an estimated \$400 million in 1950. Sales of traditional goods such as precision and optical instruments increased 109 per cent over 1949, to a total value of \$6·7 million in 1950; musical instruments amounted to over \$1·2 million, a rise of 633 per cent over 1949; leather goods, to more than \$500,000 in 1950; glassware rose 556 per cent to over \$1·3 million; German book sales to \$420,000 in 1950; cutlery amounted to \$492,000; and toys and Christmas decorations rose 22 per cent to more than \$875,000; sewing machine sales totalled \$1·7 million, compared with \$76,000 in 1949. In the coming months, Western Germany's export potential is expected to expand through creation of centralized export organizations for various types of small- and medium-size businesses.



### **Germans Discover New Weedkiller**

Frankfurt, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—German chemical engineers claim to have produced a weedkiller which has the power to bring about an abnormal overgrowth. A strong solution of this product, which contains hormones, will stimulate the growth of the weed plant in such a way that virtually all its strength is spent. The plant thus produces astonishing deformities and malformations which result in its death. Cereal and grass crops are not adversely affected and it is said they may even benefit by the application of the chemical.

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### **ECA Counterpart Funds to be Released for German Agriculture**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—An ECA counterpart fund allocation of 135 million Deutschemarks will be made available to German agriculture to promote increased agricultural production during the coming fiscal year. Of this sum, 50 million Deutschemarks will be allocated to create a permanent revolving fund for short-term credit loans to farmers, and 40 million Deutschemarks will be used to promote agricultural extension work. The remaining 45 million Deutschemarks will be used as credits for the promotion of research and for various projects, such as the settlement of refugees on reclaimed land.

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### **West German Exports Exceed Imports for First Time**

Frankfurt am Main, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—During the month of April, 1951, exports from Germany exceeded imports for the first time since the end of the war. Due largely to stringent measures taken to balance West Germany's trade and adjust her unfavourable dollar and E.P.U. balances, imports in April decreased by 14.2 per cent, while exports were 5.7 per cent higher than in March. The most important export increases were to the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Finland, Yugoslavia and Indonesia.

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### **Western Germany to Buy United States Tobacco**

Frankfurt am Main, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that arrangements have been completed for Western Germany to buy \$14 million worth of United States tobacco during the next seven months. Half of the cost of the tobacco will come from ECA funds and the remainder will be paid for in free dollars. This is in addition to the \$5 million allocated for United States tobacco earlier this year. It is estimated that these allocations will take care of the minimum requirements of the German tobacco industry for this year. These purchases were arranged by a special government mission sent to Germany for this purpose.

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### **Western Germany Relaxes Restrictions on Securities**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank Deutsche Laender has announced that the proceeds of interest and dividend coupons of German securities in possession of foreign subjects can be credited to these foreign subjects in blocked accounts held at a German banking institution. The crediting of interest and dividend coupons to the blocked DM account, in the name of a foreign subject, can only be carried out if he proves that he is not only the owner of the interest and dividend coupons, but also the owner of the securities to which these belong. If this cannot be proved the proceeds of the coupons can only be credited to an "acquired blocked DM account" and come under the special restrictions applicable to such accounts.



## Meat Import and Storage Agency Established in Western Germany

Frankfurt am Main, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—An importation and storage agency has been established by the West German Republic for the handling and storage of slaughter animals, meat and meat products.

## GREECE

### Cost of Living Higher in Athens

Athens, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the cost-of-living index compiled by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Greece, the cost of living for workers' families in Athens for all items, with controlled rent, has increased since December, 1950, from 297 to 326 in April, 1951; and from 359 to 395, without controlled rent, for the same period, increases of 9.7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

### Greece Abolishes Foreign Exchange Certificates

Athens, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek Government has approved the abolition of foreign exchange certificates as no longer fulfilling any practical purpose. Pursuant to the abolition of such foreign exchange certificates, the single foreign exchange rates of Drs. 42,000 to £1 and Drs. 15,000 to US\$1 shall apply. In effect, there is no alteration in standing official overall rates.

### Greek Census Results Announced

Athens, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The final results of the census held on April 7, 1951, as compared with the 1940 census data, for the whole country and by major districts, are as follows:

	1951	1940	
Total population .....	7,602,900	7,344,860	+258,040
Central Greece .....	2,275,500	2,032,620	+242,880
Peloponnese .....	1,127,600	1,156,189	— 28,589
Thessaly .....	626,400	590,000	+ 36,397
Macedonia .....	1,691,500	1,752,091	— 60,591
Epirus .....	333,700	332,132	+ 1,568
Thrace .....	335,700	359,923	— 24,223
Crete .....	461,300	438,239	+ 23,061
Aegean Islands .....	523,200	548,380	— 25,180
Ionian Islands .....	228,000	250,626	— 22,626

The increase in the total population by 258,040 comprises the population of the Dodecanese (121,000) a territory since acquired. The actual growth in the population between 1940 and 1951 is therefore only 136,940, and reflects the effects of war, enemy occupation and guerrilla warfare.

## HONG KONG

### Hong Kong-Canton Passenger Service Resumed

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—On May 21, the S.S. "Chien Men", a Canadian-built river vessel belonging to the Ming Sung Industrial Company, departed on the first trip signalling the resumption of regular passenger service between Hong Kong and Canton. Although the Ming Sung vessels have been running a weekly service to Canton via Macau, and ferrying Malayan-Chinese repatriates to the mainland, for several months, this sailing of the "Chien Men" marked the first resumption of direct scheduled Hong Kong-Canton service since the latter port was



occupied by the Chinese Communists almost two years ago. The new service will operate three times a week, leaving Hong Kong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

### Export Ban on Flour Lifted in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the arrival of large quantities of Australian flour during May, Hong Kong's reserve stocks of wheat flour were increased to a safe level again. Consequently the temporary ban on the export of all flour from the Colony, imposed on April 28, was removed effective May 24. The government regards 4,000 long tons as minimum reserves, this figure approximating two months' consumption.

### Hong Kong Exports of China Woodoil Increased

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong's exports of China woodoil to all countries, for the first quarter of 1951, totalled 10,419 short tons, a marked increase over the 3,691 short tons exported during the same period in 1950. The United Kingdom replaced the United States as chief buyer, and bought 41·9 per cent of the total. Second and third place went to Holland with 18·3 per cent, and South Africa with 4·9 per cent, respectively. Other major buyers were France, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Australia and Japan, in that order.

The United States plummeted to last place in the listings of specific purchasers, taking only 2·1 per cent of the total, a direct result, of course, of the United States embargo against China.

### Hong Kong Trade Is Largest With China

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Trading returns for the first quarter of 1951 reveal significant changes in the relative importance of Hong Kong's traditional trading partners, when compared with returns for the same period in 1950. The following table, in terms of millions of Hong Kong dollars, indicates alterations in the proportion of the colony's trade enjoyed by certain countries:

	1951		1950	
	First quarter total trade	Percentage of total trade	First quarter total trade	Percentage of total trade
China (including Macau) ....	\$1,028	35·7	\$512	33·7
Malaya .....	508	17·6	95	6·3
Japan .....	239	8·3	43	2·8
United Kingdom .....	187	6·5	151	9·9
United States .....	131	4·5	219	14·4
Pakistan .....	129	4·4	36	2·4

It is noticeable that trade with the United States, usually Hong Kong's second most important trading partner, has declined by 40 per cent. The drop is directly related to that country's embargo against China, and its rigid control over export shipments to Hong Kong.

### Hong Kong Successful at the British Industries Fair

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—First reports indicate that Hong Kong's participation in the 1951 British Industries Fair was an unqualified success. The colony's delegation was about 120 persons strong, and much interest was evidenced by visitors in the Hong Kong displays. Four



hundred inquiries were recorded at the Hong Kong stand—most directed toward the colony's textiles, but hardwares, plastic products, needles and toys came in for their share of popularity.

The leaders of the Hong Kong delegation did not miss the opportunity to impress upon officials in the United Kingdom the importance of a continuing supply of raw materials for the colony's manufacturers, particularly important since the imposition of United States export controls last December. An increase in Hong Kong's tinplate quota has actually been granted, and there is reason to believe that the colony may obtain larger quotas in certain other raw materials.

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#### Value of Hong Kong's Trade Almost Ninety Per Cent Higher

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong's total turnover of trade for the first quarter of 1951, in terms of value, is almost 90 per cent above that for the same period in 1950. During January-March of this year, trade figures amounted to HK\$2,882 millions (about US\$497 millions), while last year trade was valued at HK\$1,517·4 millions (US\$262 millions), for these same months.

Actual quantities or volume of trade have declined however. Shipping returns indicate a grand commercial cargo tonnage (dischargings plus loadings) of 1,381,402 tons in 1951's first quarter, whereas comparable figures for 1950 amounted to 1,603,575 tons.

Trade figures for January-March, 1951, in millions of Hong Kong dollars, are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
January .....	452·6	543·8	996·4
February .....	345·9	448·1	794·0
March .....	534·9	556·7	1,091·6
			<hr/> 2,882·0

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#### Hong Kong Announces Warehousing Regulations for Air Cargo

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective from May 15, 1951, a joint agreement has been reached between all air lines serving Hong Kong, whereby cargo arriving in the Colony by air will be allowed six calendar days free storage. After the prescribed period a charge of 25 cents will be made per kilo per diem (Honk Kong currency) to the nearest kilo, the minimum charge being for one kilo.

### INDIA

#### Indian Per Capita Income Higher

Bombay, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been estimated that India's per capita income, based on available population statistics for the year ending March 31, 1949, was approximately Rs. 255 (\$57). For 1946, per capita income was about Rs. 180 (\$40), and for 1947, Rs. 217 (\$49).

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#### India Institutes Standard Specifications for Carpets

New Delhi, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Wool Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has produced the draft Indian standard specification for handloom carpets for export, made at Mirzapur and Bhadhoi, the two main producing centres. The draft prescribes constructional details, in respect of the warp, weft, pile and knots of the two lowest grades of carpets considered fit for export to hard and soft currency areas. It also specifies the quality of yarn to be used.



## **Lignite Ores in Madras State Considered Best in World**

New Delhi, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The lignite (coal) ores occurring in the South Arcot district of Madras are considered to be the best in the world by German geological experts. The Madras Government recently sent samples to Germany for opinion regarding the quality of the ores. It is estimated that 500 million tons of lignite are available, and the state government is actively exploring the economic exploitation of the ore.

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## **Production of Indian Vegetable Oil Industry Rises**

New Delhi, April 15, 1951.—(FTS)—At present, there are 47 factories in India for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oil, with a total productive capacity of 330,228 tons per year. Nearly Rs. 220 millions have been invested in the "vanaspati" industry, as it is called here. The annual production has risen from 65,000 tons in 1940, valued at Rs. 32·8 millions, to 171,600 tons valued at Rs. 393·4 millions in 1950.

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## **ISRAEL**

### **Israeli Exports Were Higher Last Year**

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from Israel during 1950 amounted to I£12·5 million as against I£10·2 million for 1949, or an increase of approximately 24 per cent.

While exports of foodstuffs declined from I£7·5 million to I£7 million, and raw materials from I£93,153 to I£91,085, during the same period the export of manufactured products increased from I£2·6 million to I£5·4 million. The larger part of this gain may be attributed to greater productivity in the textile industry, and especially in the manufacture of woollen tissues, woollen and worsted yarn, cotton piece goods, and artificial silk tissues.

Under the classification of manufactured products, other increases were recorded for stoves, razor blades, radios, crown corks, dental, optical, surgical and medical appliances and apparatus.

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### **Israel Announces Twenty-five Per Cent Discount Plan for Tourists**

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The new Israeli tourist currency, which reduces the cost of foreign exchange vis-à-vis the pound by 25 per cent, came into force on April 1, 1951. Tourists will be able to purchase at Israel Consulates and accredited travel agencies abroad, letters of credit at the new rate, starting with denominations of \$100. In Israel, they will exchange these letters of credit against vouchers for accommodation at tourist hotels, for sightseeing trips, sea and air passages, and purchases in tourist shops. Their purchases will be free of luxury tax. If tourists spend foreign exchange instead of vouchers, they will obtain price reductions of 25 per cent.

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### **Israel Prohibits Sale and Purchase of Gold Coins and Bars**

Athens, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Currency in circulation in Israel has further increased in the past few weeks, rising from I£80,883,000 on March 15 to I£99,999,999 on April 9, a rise of about 25 per cent in three weeks' time. The gold trade was prohibited in Israel, as from March 28, following a panic caused by severe rises in currency circulation, which raised the price to I£28 per sovereign. The ban is on coins and bars only, and prohibits their sale and purchase but not their possession.



## **Israel Introduces Special Exchange Subsidy for Immigrants**

(One thousand pruta equal one Israeli pound.)

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—At the Port of Haifa, Israel, a special exchange subsidy for foreign currency has been introduced for new immigrants. Immigrants will accordingly receive 532 pruta for every dollar instead of 355 pruta which is the official rate. The pound sterling will be exchanged for I£1·480.

Every immigrant will, however, be permitted to exchange only up to the value of I£200 in foreign currency.

## **JAMAICA**

### **Jamaica Plans Irrigation Development**

Kingston, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Jamaica has provided £190,000 for the irrigation of the mid Clarendon plains, a district lying approximately 25 miles west of Kingston. The land in this area is rich, but subject to severe droughts. Ten thousand acres will be irrigated and divided into small holdings for Clarendon peasants. Long-term credit for the development of holdings will be advanced by the government to trustworthy farmers.

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### **Jamaican Coffee Co-operative Increases Production**

Kingston, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Blue Mountain Coffee Co-operative Society Limited, consisting of 669 active members, produced 2,170 bushels of Blue Mountain coffee during 1950, an increase of 857 bushels over the previous year. The society has planned the erection of a new pulper to meet the needs of increased production during 1951.

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### **Taxes Not Increased in Jamaican Budget**

Kingston, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The budget for 1951-52 was presented to the Legislature on May 22, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hugh Foote. It calls for a record expenditure of £11,627,192, but no increase in taxation was brought forward. As a result, an expected deficit of £162,764 will be incurred, which will be easily worked off by using accumulated surplus funds estimated to reach £2,500,000 by the end of March, 1952.

In the course of his speech, the Governor stressed the following main points:

(1) Emphasis on reconstruction rather than on temporary relief, so that benefits to the poor would be permanent. This could be accomplished by improving agriculture and developing industry.

(2) To encourage industrial development, capital must have confidence in Jamaican labour, and comprehensive agreements covering wages and working conditions must be strictly honoured by employers and employees.

(3) An Agricultural Development Board to be set up, and £1,000,000 raised from loans to finance improvements in agricultural projects.

(4) An Industrial Development Corporation to be formed immediately, and financed by £260,000 obtained from the war risk insurance fund and profits from the sale of United States airbase materials.

(5) No new taxes to be levied, and tax concessions to be granted for agricultural and industrial development. Personal income tax relief for married women's earned income, and children's allowances to be increased.

(6) New customs tariff to be introduced and the Income Tax Law revised.



## NETHERLANDS

### Netherlands Textile Exports Higher

The Hague, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—According to figures released by the management of the "Amsterdam Fashion Week," exports of Dutch textiles increased from a value of 8,600,000 guilders, in 1946, to 74,414,000 guilders in 1950. The value of textiles imported advanced from 29,500,000 guilders to 76,500,000 guilders during the same period. Holland's clothing industry during the last year had a total sales value of 749,000,000 guilders.

The industry now employs a total of 62,700 people, of which nearly 78 per cent are women, against 18 per cent employed in the whole of Dutch industry.

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### Netherlands Salted Herrings Shipped to Eastern Germany

The Hague, May 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-nine barrels of last year's salted herrings are to be shipped to Eastern Germany, under an agreement reached today. This leaves 30,000 barrels of old stock still in cold storage and warehoused in Holland.

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### Royal Dutch Airlines Orders New Airliners

Amsterdam, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Seven airliners of the DC-6-B type, and nine 1049-C Super-Constellations (still in the experimental stage), are to be delivered to the Royal Dutch Airlines during 1952 and 1953. This purchase involves an expenditure of some 65 million guilders, to be financed without government assistance.

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### Netherlands Opens Factory for Precision Military Instruments

The Hague, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The new factory of the Netherlands Signalling Equipment Works has been officially opened. The works employ 1,250 men, producing fire control equipment and other high precision military instruments.

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### Netherlands Government Will Not Subsidize Television

The Hague, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Government has informed the four Dutch broadcasting companies that it is not prepared to provide a subsidy for the establishment of television in Holland, nor is it prepared to guarantee a possible subsidy during the next few years. However, the government expressed its willingness to pay operational costs of the Netherlands' only television transmitter, at Lopik, which feeds The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

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### Netherlands Controls Foreign Exchange for Import

The Hague, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Under new regulations issued by the financial authorities, the Netherlands Bank will henceforth only permit the issue of foreign exchange for imports when imported goods have passed the Netherlands frontier, but future requirements may be arranged for on the deposit of 25 per cent of the guilder equivalent of the amount involved. Advance payments on goods to be imported will be strictly prohibited, as such payments have proven a premature burden on the Netherlands balance of payments. It is believed in financial circles that



the object of the measure is to check the large drainage of foreign exchange from the Netherlands Bank's reserve, which sustained a very substantial loss during the last ten weeks.

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#### **Netherlands Shoe Industry Wants Higher Retail Profit Margin**

The Hague, May 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs has appointed a commission to inquire into the claim of shoe manufacturers that the present retail profit margin of 18 per cent on men's shoes and 22 per cent on ladies' shoes is too low for remunerative trading. The industry envisions the closing down of plants, or a reduction in production, if the margin is not raised to 26 per cent for men's and 28 per cent for women's. They base their opinion on the unwillingness of retailers to place orders on the present unprofitable basis. The industry employs some 15,000 people who turn out 300,000 pairs of shoes weekly, of which 15 per cent are exported.

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#### **Netherlands Places Ban On Imports of Austrian Lumber**

The Hague, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—A temporary ban on Austrian sawn timber exports to the Netherlands has been announced. As the Netherlands imports special types of Austrian timber that are not saleable in other markets, the ban is considered to be more of a hardship on mill owners and exporters than on importers in this country.

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#### **Netherlands Corporation to Reclaim Canadian Marsh**

The Hague, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Organization of the "Canadian Commercial Corporation of the Netherlands," for the purpose of reclaiming 2,500 acres of marshy ground in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia, has been announced.

Netherlands hydraulic engineers will drain this land under the supervision of a co-director of the Dutch "Unie van Waterschapbonden," (Union of Catchment Board), which organization has been responsible for the drainage and reclamation of large tracts of waste land in the Netherlands. It is anticipated that it will take about a year to drain 1,500 acres using Netherlands pumps and other installations.

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### **SPAIN**

#### **Spanish Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus Plan Expansion**

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A press report states that the Spanish subsidiary company of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation is studying plans for an extension of their plants in Bilbao, with a view to the manufacture of domestic refrigerators, air-conditioning apparatus and other items under Westinghouse patents. By increasing their production capacity, the company hopes to create an export market for their products.

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#### **Canary Island Banana Crop Prospects Excellent**

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The banana crop prospects for this year in the Canary Islands are said to be excellent.

Canary Island tomato exports in January earned 5.9 million gold pesetas, as compared with 11.5 million in January, 1950. Tomato growers are said to be viewing prospects with some degree of optimism because of the reopening of the German market.



### **Spanish Wine Exports Valued at Over Ten Million**

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first quarter of this year, Spain has exported 1,361,428 litres of red wine in casks, and 533,641 litres bottled, with a value of over 10 million pesetas.

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### **Spanish Fish Canning Output is Higher**

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Decontrol of prices on fish canning products has encouraged a substantial increase in the fish processing industry. This industry is important to the Spanish economy, and is of special benefit to the coastal regions of the north and northeast. It is reported that the total output of the fish canning industry for 1950 will be some 12,000 tons over the 1949 figure of 48,830 metric tons.

The species of fish processed by the industry are, in order of importance, small tunny, tunny, bonito, sardines, "jurel", anchovies and horse-mackerel. At the end of December, 1950, through the efforts of the National Fish Syndicate, authorization was given for the preparation of canned bacalao "in tomato" and "a la vista".

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### **Fishing Industry in Spain is Expanding**

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Spanish fishing fleet is said to be composed of 1,167 steam trawlers, 7,460 motor boats, 9,750 sailing vessels and 21,223 rowing boats. These, with others of various types, give Spain some 40,000 vessels available for fishing activities, with a total tonnage of 250,000. The number of men employed in the fishing industry is said to be over 200,000, and with this large personnel and the modern methods now employed, the industry has been able to maintain the quantity of fish brought in despite the decrease in catches of sardines and hake.

Reports from Malaga advise of the purchase of three vessels to fish along the West African coast. P.Y.S.B.E., one of the large private fishing companies, is said to be building four more codfishing vessels of 1,350 tons displacement each. Under government auspices, a new company has been established on the African coast. This company, formally entitled I.P.A.S.A., owns refrigerated vessels, factories, hatcheries, etc. A Bibao company is reported to be opening a new cod-drying factory at Santurce in northern Spain. Two mechanical codfish drying plants have been erected at La Coruña. The abundance of fresh cod brought into northern ports by Spanish vessels gives incentive to private cod-drying companies as the price of fresh cod is 5 pesetas a kilo, and for dry cod 10 to 12 pesetas.

Whale fishing rights in the Gulf of Guinea have been granted to the firm Industria Maritima, which, about two years ago, opened a whale factory in Ceuta. This company owns two whalers and reports a catch of about 200 whales per year, with an annual production of 600 tons of whale oil.

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### **British West Indies Extend Trade Commissioner Service**

Kingston, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Regional Economic Conference of the British West Indies met recently at Barbadoes to discuss mutual commercial problems. The conference agreed to set up a Trade Commissioner Service in London as well as in Canada, to protect British West Indies commercial interests, the cost to be shared by each colony. The conference was also successful in obtaining the consent of colonial governments for a delegation to be sent to England in mid-June to discuss trade restrictions between Canada and the British West Indies.



# Ireland Buys Capital Equipment For Big Development Program

*Imports rise more rapidly than exports because of equipment requirements—Canadian exports total £5.9 million in 1950, twice value for previous year—Frozen meat sold to United States—With Marshall Aid ended, Ireland may face dollar difficulties.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**D**UBLIN.—The year 1950 will remain notable in the Republic of Ireland as one of investment and building, and of expenditure on a scale unprecedented in this country. Public spending by the government, social insurance funds and local authorities in 1950 is estimated at £94 million, which may be compared with £42 million disbursed in 1938. The average annual income in Ireland is calculated at £120 per head—roughly half the British figure—and only 6,000 people in the Republic report incomes of more than £1,500 a year. Taxation now represents between one-fourth and one-fifth of the national income. This is somewhat less than in Canada. In Britain the figure is over two-fifths. Expenditure on social and health services has very much increased during the last year, and the claims of social services and subsidies are approximately 200 per cent higher than in 1938.

## Heavy Imports of Capital Equipment

The visible external trading position had been showing steady improvement, due to a continued increase in exports combined with a contraction in imports. During the calendar year 1950, however, the trend was reversed when imports, at £159.5 million, were £29.3 million higher than in the same period of 1949, while exports at £70.4 million had risen by only £11.5 million. The high import figure may be explained to some extent by the fact that many of the development schemes in hand, land reclamation, peat development, electrification, harbour works etc., are now making heavy demands for machinery and equipment. The devaluation of sterling followed by the rise in prices caused by the Korean war, and endeavours to stockpile raw materials, are naturally also contributing factors. The Minister for Finance recently stated that the deficit in the balance of payments for 1950 was likely to be in the neighbourhood of £30 million. This recurring deficit is giving cause for alarm, but so far there is no sign of a turn of the tide.

By the end of 1950 Ireland had spent \$32 million in excess of her year's dollar earnings on the purchase of goods from the dollar area, but Marshall Aid funds (at about \$20 million), and balances carried over from 1949-50 bridged this gap. With Marshall Aid now at an end, the future position of dollar supplies looks precarious. Consequently further retrenchment in dollar expenditures is considered likely when recourse to the Sterling Area Dollar Pool is resumed by Ireland.

## Trade With Canada Improves

More than half of Ireland's increase in exports has gone to Great Britain, but she has also increased her exports to the dollar area and to a number of European countries with which she has been developing trade relations within the framework of OEEC. Trade figures with Canada con-



tinue to improve. Imports from Canada have risen from £2,959,593 in 1949 to £5,993,381 in 1950, while exports to Canada for the same period rose from £50,323 to £92,759. Imports from Canada consist principally of wheat, lumber, newsprint, hides, flax and other seeds, but important quantities of more highly manufactured goods are also represented. Wheat exports from Canada to Ireland in 1950 were valued at approximately \$8.1 million, compared with \$4.1 million in 1949. Purchases from the United States were valued at £21 million, compared with £18.5 million in the previous year, and Irish exports to the United States have risen from £451,320 to £1,319,255. Wool at £534,000 and horses at £202,000, were the items of chief value in 1950.

The increase in Irish exports to Canada arises principally from shipments of wool and of carcase meat. An important market has been developed in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Canada, for Irish beef.

Ireland's principal sources of supply during the year 1950 (figures in millions of pounds—those for 1949 in parentheses) have been: United Kingdom, £84.2 (£74.5); United States, £21 (£18.5); Canada, £5.9 (£2.9); followed by India, £4.8 (£3.1); Sweden, £3.6 (£2.7) and the Netherlands, £2.8 (£3.1). Finland, France, Belgium, Italy and Argentina were other important sources. Her principal customers have been: United Kingdom, £61.8 (£53.6), the Netherlands, £1.8 (£1.3), United States, £1.3 (£.45) and Germany, £1.5 (£.5) followed by Sweden, France, and Belgium, all considerably under the £1 million mark.

The increase in exports has been spread over the various classes of goods. In the live animals section, the increase is surprisingly small, as total exports at £29.2 million are less than 10 per cent above the figure of £27.1 million for 1949. Under foodstuffs of animal origin, remarkable increases have taken place in frozen meat at £966,000 (£144,000), partly arising from the new trade with the United States; turkeys, £2,379,000 (£1,310,000), which go to Britain; and bacon and hams, £729,000 (£372,000).

Exports of eggs were practically static at £5,146,000 (£5,229,000), and there are signs of severe decline in this export business because of the low seasonal prices being paid, and increasing production costs.

### **Efforts Made to Export to Dollar Markets**

Suggestions have been made that the best opportunities for Irish producers to enter dollar markets lie in goods not amenable to mass production, in items in which skilled hand labour is a major cost factor, and in specialty products that are peculiarly Irish, as well as in high quality products that command respect. In all too many instances, there is no surplus of such goods for export, despite the continuing efforts of such organizations as the Dollar Exports Advisory Committee and the new Irish Industrial Development Authority.

The government has repeatedly stressed the desirability of dollar-earning exports, and a number of more highly manufactured items, such as yarns, piece goods, boots and shoes, ropes, books and cutlery have begun to make an increasing contribution to Irish export figures.

However, ability to export some of them may soon be curtailed by shortages of imported materials and increased necessity for retention of goods to supply domestic needs.

Under miscellaneous articles of food, three items, cakes, mincemeat and chocolate crumb, have contributed to increasing total exports in 1950 to £7 million, against £3.4 million in 1949. Phenomenal progress has arisen in the export of cakes, cake mixtures and plum puddings to



Great Britain—149,564 cwt. valued at £1,255,865 in 1950, against only 10,618 cwt. valued at £89,140 in 1949. No exports were shown in 1948. Another similar but possibly ephemeral trade consists of the export of preserved fruit processed to “mincemeat,” which has risen to 262,639 cwt. valued at £1,691,887, compared with only 8,503 cwt. worth £58,043 in 1949. Both these export items must be offset to a large degree by the import of ingredients such as currants and raisins which totalled £1,967,000 in 1950, against £1,005,000 in 1949 and £992,000 in 1948. Food controls and shortages of dried fruits in England contribute to the expansion of this trade.

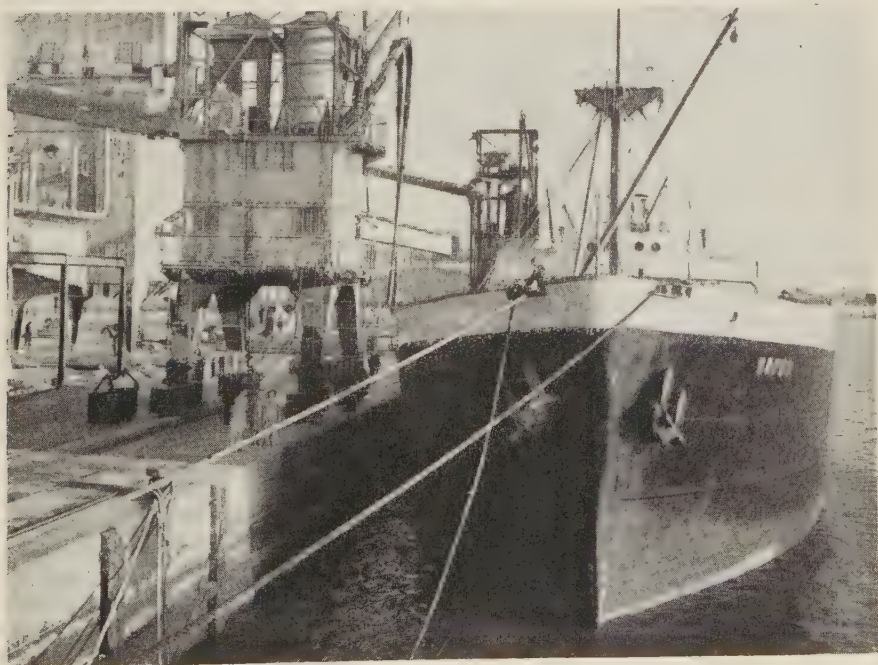
#### **Chocolate Crumb Sold to Britain**

Chocolate crumb, a combination of milk and cocoa processed from Irish milk, has been exported extensively to milk chocolate manufacturers in Great Britain in recent years. Exports of chocolate crumb in 1950 (1949 in parentheses) were 339,825 cwt. (264,580 cwt.), valued at £2,784,691 (£1,748,413) so this new manufacture using Irish milk seems healthily established. Again, there is an offset of some proportion of the cocoa imported as raw materials, and raw cocoa imports have progressively increased to 102,891 cwt. in 1950, from 69,422 cwt. in 1949, and from 69,051 cwt. in 1948.

Exports of textiles, including raw wool, increased to £6.1 million from £3.8 million in 1949. Most of the increase arose from higher wool prices. The principal item, raw wool, rose only 20 per cent in quantity to 134,529 centals (111,981 centals) but the value at £3,516,767 was well over twice the 1949 figure of £1,469,116.

Hides, skins and leather exports were smaller at £195,853 (£243,243). Because of large exports of cattle on the hoof, and small domestic slaughter-

**Ireland—Italian freighter Orfeo arriving in Dublin with a consignment of Canadian wheat. Wheat imports from Canada in 1950 were valued at approximately \$8.1 million, as compared with \$4.1 million in 1949.**





ing, there are insufficient hides produced to supply the domestic tanneries so that considerable quantities of cattle hides are imported from countries abroad, including Canada.

The future prospects for export of Ireland's chief mainstay, live animals to Great Britain, are adversely affected by the 1950 weather conditions. Bad weather for growing and harvesting has caused a severe shortage of forage crops, which in turn has led to import of expensive feedingstuffs and may severely reduce the trade in livestock and their products in the coming years.

### **Large Building Program Under Way**

The building trade has been very active in housing and hospital projects, chiefly financed by local authorities, with funds provided by the state. Considerable use has been made by the state of counterpart funds arising from Marshall Aid to finance land reclamation, forestry, rural electrification and social welfare schemes for housing, and hospitals which could not otherwise have been undertaken.

In common with other countries, Ireland has a difficult railway problem. The extensive railway and bus system, Coras Iompair Eireann, was completely nationalized in 1950, and the financing and burdensome losses of about £1 million yearly are met by the state. The other system, Great Northern Railway, still privately owned, though showing a profit on operations in the Republic, sustains a net loss through its deficit from Northern Ireland operations. As the G.N.R. has announced that it must cease operations for lack of money, the two governments have made a joint offer to buy out the G.N.R. shareholders for £3,900,000, computed on the three-year average of stock exchange quotations for their holdings. The shareholders, protesting that this price is much less than true value, have rejected the offer. The railway is still running, with funds being supplied by the government on an *ad hoc* basis, until some permanent solution is reached.

The Irish Air Lines—Aer Lingus—had its most successful year in 1950, which closed with a profit of £66,000. The end of the year air-freight earnings were very substantial, as a result of the heavy cargoes of turkeys which were flown to London before Christmas. In addition, Aer Lingus has increased passenger earnings from special summer night flights between Dublin and London at reduced rates. Aer Lingus pilots earned the safe flying trophy for 1950, with a thirteen-year unbroken record of never having lost a passenger.

### **More People Engaged in Industry**

The population of Ireland, which had been falling for many years due to emigration, is estimated to have reached 3,006,000 persons in 1950, compared with an estimated 2,991,000 in 1949. The last census figure was 2,955,107, in 1946. A census was taken in April, 1951. The working force in 1950 was estimated at 1,240,000 persons, of whom 42 per cent are engaged in agriculture, 20 per cent in industry, and 38 per cent in other occupations.

The number of persons engaged in industry, 206,000 in 1949, and estimated at 220,000 in 1950, has shown remarkable growth in recent years. This gives evidence of the successful expansion of older factories, and new development of numerous small industries whose products mainly replace former imports. Statistical evidence points to an increase in worker-productivity, but workers contend that their real earnings are declining because living costs are advancing more quickly than wages. Wage increases have been granted in a number of industries, but there are further demands in process of negotiation in the same and other occupational groups.



Expenditure for 1950-51 reached the all-time high of £85.3 million, which was £4.1 million in excess of last year. Expenditure exceeded the revenue of £77.3 million by £8 million. The principal sources of tax revenue were relatively static. As usual, the largest were customs duties producing £27.2 million, an increase of £1.8 million over last year. Income tax, at £17.8 million, and excise duty at £13.2 million, showed minor increases over the previous year.

Other needs, principally of a capital nature, were raised by an issue of £14.8 million in 3½ per cent bonds, and by ways and means advances of £16 million, partly derived from Marshall Aid Counterpart Funds. It is generally believed that new taxes will be necessary to meet the expected gap of £3.5 million between revenue at current rates and next year's estimated expenditures, should the program of social measures and capital spending continue at the present pace. Capital spending in 1950-1951 included £4.6 million for electricity development and rural electrification; £6.2 million chiefly for housing, and £1 million for development of the telephone system. These projects are regarded as having either some substantial element of becoming self-liquidating, or of enabling profitable operation of other projects.

#### **Ireland Benefits From Marshall Aid**

Up to December 31, 1950, Marshall Aid allocations to Ireland totalled \$144.2 million. All of this, except \$16 million in free grants, was in the form of loans, repayable in due course in dollars with interest. The ECA counterpart funds have been used from time to time by the Irish Government to finance both short- and long-term needs, in approved ways, including some of the capital outlays provided for in the 1950-1951 Budget. In several directions, even in the long-term schemes such as land drainage and forestry, the beneficial results of Marshall Aid assistance are now becoming evident in the Irish countryside.

The Irish economy has benefited in 1950 through the injection of more capital into agriculture, and through the liming and fertilizing of soils that had been well-nigh exhausted during the war years. Against this, there has been a serious shortage of forage crops due to the bad 1950 season, with resulting deterioration in the condition of livestock and prevention of land work in season. It is feared that, in the long range, this situation will severely affect agricultural output, and have further repercussions throughout the economy, which is primarily dependent on agricultural pursuits. Already there has been a heavy drop in milk production requiring, for the first time in many years, the import of butter from Denmark and New Zealand to sustain the ration. Cattle mortality is said to be unusually high.

Prices obtained for agricultural products exported to Great Britain are adjusted intermittently rather than periodically. This results in a time-lag in adjusting these prices to the relatively rapid increases in Irish production costs, arising from imported feeding stuffs, and other materials bought on a rising market.

These considerations point to the uncertainties facing Ireland in the near future, and the need for every possible effort to sustain production in order to stave off the adverse results that might otherwise ensue.

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#### **Use of Agricultural Machinery in Italy Greatly Increased**

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—According to recent statistics, the Italian stock of agricultural machinery amounted to 5,634 items at December 31, 1950. Of these 3,722 were manufactured in Italy. Compared with 1949, there has been an increase of 78 per cent and compared with pre-war time, the increase is of 240 per cent.



# Industrial Progress of Pakistan Promising if Plans Implemented

*Partition left Pakistan with a large production of primary materials but practically no industry—Great lack of electric power one of largest obstacles to industrial development—Three hydro-electric plants now under construction, three others in planning stage.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave and is now touring Southwestern Ontario discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen. One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3173 Canadian.)

**K**ARACHI.—If projects now under way are completed and present plans implemented and seen through to completion, Pakistan's industrial development, for a nation so young, will be remarkable. Partition, in 1947, left Pakistan a country producing primary materials with practically no industry. Thus Pakistan commenced its existence as a state with 75 per cent of the world production of jute and not a single jute mill; with a large production of cotton and very few textile mills. A similar situation existed with regard to hides and skins, wool, sugarcane, and tobacco.

During 1950 a sugar mill started production at Mardan, and a new tobacco plant was completed at Karachi. The textile industry which had 177,000 spindles with 4,000 looms at the time of partition, now has almost doubled the spindleage with the installation of 147,000 spindles, and an addition of 800 looms. It is expected that, by April, 1951, the industry will be producing at the rate of 125,000 bales of cloth and yarn a year, as compared with 74,000 in 1947. The first silk mill in Pakistan was started during 1950, and the first worsted mill started production of worsted yarn and hosiery garments. It is expected that woollen and worsted cloth will be in production during 1951. Plans are under way for three jute mills, and a fertilizer plant. Machinery has already been purchased for, and preliminary construction has commenced on, a paper mill at East Bengal, utilizing bamboo as its raw material.

## Cottage Industries Give Largest Employment

Next to agriculture, small-scale cottage industries give the largest employment to the masses. It is estimated that five million people are directly dependent on the cottage industries. These industries include handloom, weaving, tanning, shoe repairing and handicrafts. An effort is being made to find markets abroad for Pakistan handicrafts, and display exhibits have been organized in the United Kingdom and the United States. The sporting goods and cutlery industries in Lahore and Sialkot City are finding world markets for their products which normally would be sold to India.

To develop and improve power resources, agriculture and the production of food, railways, ports, telecommunications, coal mines, and the production of textiles, paper, and jute manufactures, the Government of Pakistan has examined 212 schemes. Some of the more urgent and feasible schemes have been incorporated as projects in the Six Year Development Program (July, 1951 to June, 1957), which was presented to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London in October. Providing the



growing difficulty in procuring essential equipment and material is overcome, and financial requirements are met, the program should get under way on schedule.

#### **Lack of Electric Power Holds Back Industrial Development**

Since the great dearth of electric energy in Pakistan is one of the largest obstacles in the way of industrial development, the development of the nation's hydro-electric resources is being given primary consideration. Three hydro-electric plants are now being constructed, two of which should go into operation in 1951. Three others are in the planning stage and work may be started on them during 1951 and 1952.

Pakistan's requirements of coal are estimated at about 2.5 million tons per annum. Indigenous production at the present time amounts to about 350,000 tons per annum, all of which is mined in eWst Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has engaged the services of a British technical firm to investigate the possibilities of an increase in production of coal and greater utilization.

About 15 per cent of Pakistan's requirements of oil are met by indigenous production. The remainder is imported, mostly from Iran and the Middle East. Several companies are actively engaged in trying to locate new sources of oil in the country.

The annual production of chrome ore was increased from about 16,000 tons in 1949 to approximately 20,000 tons in 1950. It is estimated that production in 1951 will amount to approximately 26,000 tons. The major portion of this production is exported to the United Kingdom. In addition to the above, salt, silica sand, gypsum, and limestone, are produced in appreciable quantities.

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#### **Costa Rica to Have Powdered Milk Factory**

Guatemala City, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A powdered milk factory is about to be set up in Costa Rica, and it is expected that 75 per cent of the local milk output will be processed. According to reports, the Milk Producers' Co-operative contemplate investing the sum of 250 thousand colones (\$25,300) in machinery to establish this new industry, which is expected to be put into operation before the end of this year.

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#### **Great Britain Critical of Irish Potato Exports**

Dublin, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the high potato yield in Great Britain in 1950, the British Ministry of Food was critical of the quality of Irish supplies. It complained that certain supplies of table potatoes from the Republic of Ireland contained oversized potatoes, many of which had hollow centres, and rejected several shipments on this account. Total exports of 18,600 tons fell far short of the objective of 50,000 tons. The rejected shipments were all grown on the western seaboard where this defect was particularly noticeable this season.

The Irish Potato Marketing Co. Ltd., a board nominated by the Minister for Agriculture, and the only body permitted to export potatoes, had agreed with the British Ministry of Food to supply Great Britain with an average of 50,000 long tons of table potatoes annually. This year it would again appear that it will not be possible for the Republic to reach the objective because of late planting, and because the British Ministry is determined to accept only more carefully graded table potatoes in the future. Actually, since March, 1951, no shipments have been made, pending some remedial action of this defect.



# Canadian Trade With Turkey Was Substantially Lower Last Year

*Canadian exports in 1950 about one-quarter 1949 value of \$14.1 million—Decrease mainly due to fact Canada sold no wheat—Cotton displaces tobacco as main Turkish export—Germany regaining trade with Turkey.*

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Turkish lira equals \$0.3791 Canadian.)

**I**STANBUL.—Canadian exports to Turkey were valued at \$3.7 million in 1950, as compared with \$14.1 million in 1949. The decrease was largely accounted for by the fact that no Canadian wheat was purchased by Turkey in 1950. Wheat, to the value of \$8.8 million had been imported from Canada in 1949 to augment a sub-normal harvest. Although Turkey did import sizeable quantities in 1950, wheat supplies were obtained in the United States, financed by ECA.

Canadian imports from Turkey, during 1950, amounted to \$1.3 million, with little change in amount or in variety of commodities, compared with 1949 when imports amounted to \$1.2 million.

Total exports for 1950, at 737.6 million Turkish lira, compare favourably with the 1949 figure of 693.9 million Turkish lira. On the other hand, imports fell from 812.6 million Turkish lira in 1949, to 799.8 million Turkish lira in 1950. Although the improvement in visible trading deficit was significant, it is understood that the deficit on invisible account increased somewhat, due to increased costs of debt servicing.

## Canadian Imports from Turkey

(In Canadian Dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1950
Figs, dried .....	292,991	169,079	141,828	281,563
Raisins .....	1,935,475	.....	.....	.....
Nuts .....	322,075	442,308	880,696	365,745
Seeds .....	.....	.....	4,612	7,842
Tobacco, unmanipulated .....	75,941	131,928	111,956	91,626
Furs .....	.....	27,455	.....	.....
Carpets, oriental .....	23,260	440	937	624
Chrome ore .....	.....	46,429	25,628	409,964
Wool, raw .....	.....	6,600	31,738	116,374
Acids .....	5,427	10,104	.....	.....
Sponges of marine production .....	.....	.....	4,043	810
Dyeing and tanning materials .....	14,645	1,426	.....	.....
Old coins, stamps, trophies .....	.....	200,000	.....	.....
Settlers' effects .....	.....	22,000	.....	.....
Others .....	1,957	5,782	5,218	5,539
Total .....	2,671,771	1,063,551	1,206,656	1,280,087

## Canadian Exports to Turkey

(In Canadian Dollars)

ECA-Financed and Known Government Purchases				
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Agricultural machinery .....	96,595	1,391,405	3,147,318	2,920,753
Pitprops of wood .....	.....	.....	366,391	161,604
Wheat .....	.....	.....	8,783,984	.....
Engines and boilers .....	.....	234,215	513,883	3,994
Railway cars, coaches and parts ....	1,225,340	.....	10,068	.....



## Canadian Exports to Turkey (Cont'd.)

(In Canadian Dollars)

ECA-Financed and Known Government Purchases				
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Plates, sheets and strips of steel . . . .	....	....	....	13,967
Machinery and parts . . . . .	....	....	....	58,759
Aircraft parts . . . . .	....	....	....	14,462
Cream separators . . . . .	....	3,893	288	6,886
Mining machinery . . . . .	....	....	....	12,000
Remaining Exports				
Trucks . . . . .	261,199	....	206,069	77,206
Cars and parts . . . . .	6,921	61,616	538,165	23,721
Rubber and manufactures . . . . .	184,427	39,187	53,354	37,739
Refrigerators and ice making machinery . . . . .	....	20,818	128,220	19,948
Typewriters . . . . .	29,014	....	57,860	78,274
Stoves, lamps and parts . . . . .	4,320	11,881	30,687	10,943
Copper and manufactures . . . . .	34,628	....	60,971	....
Brass and manufactures . . . . .	....	....	....	72,425
Lead and manufactures . . . . .	84,640	....	5,738	....
Synthetic resins . . . . .	....	29,237	63,296	3,680
Polystyrene . . . . .	....	....	....	25,782
Fountain pens and pencils . . . . .	55,365	33,797	32,006	37,302
Medicinal preparations . . . . .	....	....	....	43,651
Calculating machines . . . . .	....	....	....	26,060
Alcoholic beverages . . . . .	1,512	3,163	15,422	23,477
Spark plugs . . . . .	1,450	....	....	7,713
Synthetic fibre manufactures . . . . .	....	....	....	16,791
Others . . . . .	243,409	182,771	117,716	42,486
Total . . . . .	2,228,820	2,011,983	14,121,436	3,739,623

## Cotton Exports Six Times 1948 Value

There was a spectacular increase in cotton exports over former years, with shipments amounting to nearly six times the value in 1948. The principal buying countries were the Western Zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy. The United States continued to be the major purchaser of Turkish tobacco, her share amounting to 66·4 million Turkish lira.

## Turkish Exports, by Commodities

	1950		1949		1948	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
Cotton . . . . .	195,925	26·6	76,024	11·0	33,745	6·1
Tobacco . . . . .	170,786	23·2	259,714	37·5	173,472	31·5
Fruits . . . . .	141,873	19·2	114,472	16·5	85,396	15·4
Other common metals (mainly chrome) . . . . .	33,536	4·5	32,138	4·6	26,462	4·8
Livestock . . . . .	23,968	3·2	32,500	4·7	16,633	3·0
Vegetal products . . . . .	19,895	2·7	23,836	3·5	23,693	4·3
Grains (seeds) . . . . .	19,138	2·6	23,177	3·3	37,510	6·8
Cereals and grains and their products . . . . .	18,158	2·5	34,703	5·0	51,868	9·4
Skins . . . . .	15,474	2·1	12,588	1·8	15,532	2·8
Plants, flowers, Vegetal material and rejects . . . . .	12,807	1·8	8,762	1·3	10,211	1·9
Fat, butter . . . . .	9,634	1·3	12,657	1·8	14,638	2·7
Materials and products of animal origin . . . . .	7,867	1·1	8,539	1·2	7,558	1·4
Trees, coal, timber and wood products . . . . .	7,150	1·0	4,544	0·6	5,800	1·1
Copper and alloys . . . . .	7,091	0·9	7,902	1·1	1,719	0·3
Fish . . . . .	2,772	0·4	5,827	0·8	6,399	1·2
Paper and paper products . . . . .	2,467	0·3	1,552	0·2	626	0·1
Medicinal plants . . . . .	2,343	0·3	2,686	0·4	3,619	0·7
Spices . . . . .	2,257	0·3	884	0·1	745	0·1
Drugs and chemicals . . . . .	1,417	0·2	1,941	0·3	2,534	0·5
Silk and silk yarn . . . . .	1,366	0·2	1,243	0·2	669	0·1
Others . . . . .	41,663	5·6	28,221	4·1	32,209	5·8
Total . . . . .	737,587	100·0	693,910	100·0	551,038	100·0



The commodity import table shows no unusual changes from 1949. One significant fact is that imports of cereals have increased from 41 million Turkish lira in 1949, to nearly 58 million Turkish lira in 1950. This is accounted for by the deficient 1949 wheat crop. Negotiations have taken place for the import of wheat from the United States, Pakistan, Syria and Hungary, to compensate for insufficient supplies from the 1950 crop. It is evident that any overall benefit from the large quantities of agricultural machinery imported under ECA has not begun to be felt. The primary purpose of the ECA agricultural program is to increase cereal production.

#### Turkish Imports, by Commodities

	1950		1949		1948	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
(Thousands of Turkish lira)						
Machinery .....	184,851	23.1	174,019	21.4	136,208	17.7
Iron and steel (all kinds) ..	97,782	12.2	87,155	10.7	74,994	9.7
Fuels and mineral oils .....	58,728	7.3	61,781	7.6	80,020	10.4
Cereals, grains and their products .....	57,715	7.2	40,973	5.4	4,125	0.5
Cotton textiles .....	49,444	6.2	62,797	7.7	43,750	5.7
Cars, trucks, buses, etc. ..	44,018	5.5	37,833	4.6	41,236	5.3
Wool, hair (bristle) and their yarns .....	27,075	3.4	49,819	6.1	44,171	5.7
Optical and technical instruments, apparatus, their parts .....	24,570	3.1	19,039	2.3	24,083	3.1
Coffee, cocoa, tea .....	22,506	2.8	14,433	1.8	14,022	1.9
Alkalines .....	20,940	2.6	16,577	2.0	18,995	2.5
Rubber and rubber products	19,218	2.4	22,333	2.7	22,018	2.9
Trees, coal, timber and wood products .....	18,690	2.3	36,259	4.4	21,222	2.8
Ships and aircraft .....	13,837	1.7	15,417	1.9	19,703	2.6
Cotton yarn .....	13,622	1.7	17,179	2.1	34,946	4.5
Paper and paper products ..	13,311	1.7	19,491	2.4	18,608	2.4
Paints .....	12,069	1.5	16,156	2.0	17,084	2.2
Copper and alloys .....	11,616	1.5	10,501	1.3	12,981	1.7
Stones, earth and their products .....	11,597	1.5	5,668	0.7	11,151	1.4
Skins .....	11,220	1.4	12,738	1.6	15,185	2.0
Drugs and chemicals .....	9,754	1.2	12,724	1.5	15,365	2.0
Others .....	77,296	9.7	79,724	9.8	100,282	13.0
Total .....	799,859	100.0	812,616	100.0	770,149	100.0

Repeating the trend of 1949, Germany assumed a position of greater importance in Turkey's foreign trade structure. The change was especially noteworthy in Germany's deliveries to Turkey, which increased from 3.9

#### Turkish Exports, by Countries

	1950		1949		1948	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
(Thousands of Turkish lira)						
Germany (Trizone) .....	155,899	21.2	111,859	16.1	21,101	3.8
United States .....	124,556	16.9	99,168	14.3	119,630	21.7
Great Britain .....	103,431	14.0	85,604	12.3	81,109	14.7
Italy .....	40,599	5.5	11,256	1.6	35,370	6.4
France .....	31,817	4.3	36,215	5.2	31,467	5.7
Austria .....	29,751	4.0	23,181	3.3	14,393	2.6
Czechoslovakia .....	28,329	3.9	55,752	8.0	38,598	7.0
Greece .....	25,830	3.5	52,392	7.6	29,697	5.4
Sweden .....	21,122	2.9	13,213	1.9	18,285	3.3
Holland .....	20,496	2.8	23,548	3.4	10,257	1.9
Syria .....	18,631	2.6	9,249	1.3	10,157	1.8
Egypt .....	16,145	2.2	31,512	4.6	35,191	6.4
Denmark .....	15,603	2.1	5,810	0.8	2,113	0.4
Hungary .....	10,557	1.4	9,522	1.4	4,440	0.8
Cyprus .....	9,204	1.3	1,822	0.3	1,181	0.2
CANADA .....	4,519	0.6	26,367	3.8	4,828	0.9
Others .....	81,098	10.8	97,440	14.1	93,221	17.0
Total .....	737,587	100.0	693,910	100.0	551,038	100.0





Turkey—Ataturk Boulevard, main thoroughfare of Ankara, the capital.

per cent of total imports in 1949, to 17·6 per cent in 1950. This increase was made largely at the expense of the United Kingdom, whose share of Turkish imports fell from 17·3 per cent to 10·4 per cent. Czechoslovakia was also affected in the same way, her share falling from 7·7 to 4·7 per cent. German competition was especially keen in machinery, steel products of all kinds including trucks and buses, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

On the import side, the United States, continuing in first position, accounted for 24·5 per cent of imports, as compared with 20·3 per cent in 1949. The excess of imports from the United States over exports can of course be attributed to direct aid under ECA, and loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Export-Import Bank. A significant drop is noticed in both imports from and exports to iron curtain countries.

#### Turkish Imports, by Countries

	1950		1949		1948	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
United States .....	196,191	24·5	164,343	20·3	179,021	23·2
Germany (Trizone) .....	140,650	17·6	31,780	3·9	5,564	0·7
Great Britain .....	83,144	10·5	139,997	17·3	187,292	24·3
France .....	40,030	5·0	44,841	5·5	32,720	4·3
Italy .....	37,617	4·7	40,884	5·0	69,374	9·0
Czechoslovakia .....	37,378	4·8	62,272	7·7	41,462	5·4
Holland .....	23,015	2·9	21,076	2·6	17,604	2·3
Belgium .....	21,113	2·6	12,889	1·6	15,365	2·0
Saudi-Arabia .....	19,449	2·4	17,508	2·2	14,194	1·8
Austria .....	18,395	2·3	29,251	3·6	11,604	1·5
Hungary .....	15,978	2·0	10,521	1·3	6,570	0·9
Brazil .....	15,390	1·9	11,883	1·5	10,427	1·4
Sweden .....	15,213	1·9	29,717	3·7	21,537	2·8
Syria .....	14,139	1·9	3,017	0·4	2,499	0·3
Iran .....	12,734	1·6	16,070	2·0	8,597	1·1
Australia .....	11,671	1·5	25,935	3·2	18,291	2·4
CANADA .....	9,981	1·3	42,395	5·2	5,757	0·7
Others .....	87,771	10·6	108,237	13·0	122,271	15·9
Total .....	799,859	100·0	812,616	100·0	770,149	100·0



# Coal Production in the Saar and France Up Slightly Last Year

*Overall production totalled 65.9 million tons—Imports of coal totalled only 8.9 million tons in 1950, as compared with 17.3 million in 1949—Huge hydro-electric installations under construction are increasing power production—Production of natural gas growing in southwestern area.*

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—While French production of coal decreased slightly during the year, for the same reason as that in Great Britain—a gradual reduction in available manpower, that of the Saar increased. Since the Saar is to all intents and purposes economically integrated with the French economy, it is useful to consider the figures as a whole. On this basis it will be found that total production in 1950 amounted to 65.9 million metric tons, whereas 1949 production was 65.5 million tons, and that of 1938 only 60.9 million tons. There has, therefore, been some improvement, but much remains to be done in the way of re-equipment which appears to be the only way to neutralize, or to surmount, the shift of manpower from mining to less arduous occupations.

Imports of coal amounted to only 8.9 million tons in 1950, as against 17.3 million tons in the previous year and 20.5 million tons in 1938.

## Electricity Production Continues to Grow

The production of electric power has been growing constantly over the years, and will continue to expand until the huge hydro-electric installations at present under construction are completed. These are considered to be of the utmost priority, and everything possible will be done to continue the program of damming and equipping new power sites.

Total production of electric power in 1950 amounted to 33,000 million kwh, as against 30,000 million in 1949 and only 21,000 million in 1938. This higher production has been accomplished almost entirely by the increased development of hydro-electric resources, although thermal developments, particularly for standby power, have by no means been neglected. During the drought in 1949, thermal units were able to develop over 2,000 million kwh more than they were obliged to do in 1950, indicating that the present balance is sufficiently elastic to look after reasonable variations in hydro-electric production.

One interesting point is that hydro-electric production in 1950 increased over that of 1949 by 5.1 million kwh., while thermal production decreased by 2 million kwh. Combined with a saving of about 1.4 million tons of "merchant" coal, the added hydro-electric production increased available energy by the equivalent of over 3.5 million tons of coal.

## Petroleum Imported for Use as Fuel

Another source of energy, consumption of which is growing constantly, is petroleum. Imports of crude petroleum in 1950—together with a small local production of about 120,000 tons—amounted to 14.1 million metric tons, as compared with 11.8 million tons in 1949 and 7 million tons in 1938.

Approximately 50 per cent of this amount was delivered from refineries in the form of fuel oil, which seems to be of some economic significance.



About 25 per cent was delivered in the form of gasoline, of which one-fifth was exported, about 15 per cent was in the form of gas oil, of which more than half was exported, and the remainder was in various other products, of which lubricating oils and greases were the most important. Not only is petroleum an important new source of energy, therefore, but it provides certain amounts of foreign exchange to compensate, in part, for the expenditure necessary to acquire the crude.

An interesting development is the recently growing production of natural gas in the south-western part of the country, at the base of the Pyrenees. Whereas there was no production in 1938, it had reached a total of 228 million cubic metres in 1949, and attained a total of 245 million cubic metres in 1950. Production seems to be growing, since December production was 26½ million cubic metres, or at a rate of 373 million cubic metres per year. This gas is piped to various localities in the immediate area and as far away as Bordeaux on the Atlantic Coast.

### Live Cattle Prices Pegged in Maracaibo Area

Caracas, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The sale prices of live cattle in the abattoirs of Maracaibo, the second largest consuming centre in Venezuela, have been fixed at the following levels:

Liveweight in kilograms	Price in Bolivars per 23 kgs.	Price in Canadian Dollars per lb.*
Cattle of 274 and under .....	not saleable	....
275-300 .....	Bs. 22	0.138
301-325 .....	Bs. 23	0.145
326-350 .....	Bs. 24	0.151
351-400 .....	Bs. 25	0.157
401 and over .....	Bs. 26	0.164

\* Using approximate rate 1 bolivar = 32c Cdn.

It will be noted that cattle weighing less than 600 lbs. will not be accepted for slaughter, and that the price schedule encourages the marketing of heavier animals. There is no provision for quality grading.

### Regulations for Exports from Japan Announced

Tokyo, April 28, 1951.—(FST)—Requirements which must be met when export cargo is shipped from Japan have been announced by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Whenever an application for licence to export is filed, covering items for which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers validation of the export licence is required, the seller must present with his application an undertaking by the buyer, his successors or assigns, that the merchandise to be exported will be used and consumed in the country of destination stated in the application for export. The undertaking by the buyer will be directed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and will accompany the application for export licence, and may be in any one of the following forms:

- (a) An original signed statement by and from the buyer, or his duly authorized agent, stating the country of final consumption and that the goods will not be re-exported;
- (b) An original cable from the buyer stating the country of final consumption and that the goods will not be re-exported.
- (c) A signed statement submitted by the buyer or supplier which embodies an extract from a firm signed order from the buyer, wherein the buyer states the country of final consumption and that the goods will not be re-exported from such country.



# Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	19.0	25.8	41.8	109.4	136.2	155.4
America.....	1.0	2.3	2.9	5.9	10.4	11.1
Africa.....	1.1	3.8	4.7	6.3	12.8	14.6
Asia.....	0.4	5.3	6.6	3.2	16.5	27.6
Oceania.....	3.4	3.1	5.4	16.1	12.9	16.4
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>225.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	18.1	139.1	184.5	78.0	557.2	717.7
Latin America.....	1.6	11.9	14.3	6.1	33.2	51.0
Europe.....	3.1	7.0	19.5	16.5	44.2	66.6
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.1	7.1	15.5	12.6	31.1	44.0
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>665.6</b>	<b>879.4</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>854.4</b>	<b>1,104.4</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	18,762	25,795	41,721	107,442	134,896	155,015
Gibraltar.....	1	4	44	1	75	229
Malta.....	16	26	38	168	1,240	134
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>(a) 19,047</b>	<b>25,825</b>	<b>41,803</b>	<b>(a) 109,384</b>	<b>136,211</b>	<b>155,378</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	244			1,780		
Bermuda.....	72	274	268	374	954	1,149
Barbados.....	57	328	254	303	1,100	1,262
Jamaica.....	195	294	545	1,342	2,368	2,538
Trinidad and Tobago.....	206	499	888	1,063	2,438	2,804
Bahamas.....	107	125	156	603	710	732
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		344	356		1,040	1,226
British Honduras.....	11	37	36	71	138	74
British Guiana.....	96	388	363	410	1,722	1,283
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>11,068</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		2	35		36	72
Union of South Africa.....	895	3,603	4,306	5,215	11,889	13,239
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	132	62	158	466	284	588
Gambia.....	3		4	7	10	7
Gold Coast.....	6	44	61	18	182	220
Nigeria.....	6	41	21	23	81	160
Sierra Leone.....	17	15	13	62	62	54
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....		29	1	188	56	18
British East Africa.....	56	28	90	295	207	267
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>12,807</b>	<b>14,625</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

\*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	116	2,746	3,648	1,088	6,255	19,815
Pakistan.....		581	729		3,929	1,459
Ceylon.....		275	320		1,494	844
Aden.....		10	1		3	6
Federation of Malaya.....	67	941	1,044	1,107	2,200	2,848
Other British East Indies.....		7		3	21	
Hong Kong.....	214	735	849	858	2,589	2,621
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	(b) 430	5,285	6,591	(b) 3,239	16,491	27,593
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2,012	2,070	4,272	10,721	9,360	12,721
New Zealand.....	1,303	963	1,094	5,212	3,397	3,435
Fiji.....	25	81	1	142	119	147
Other British Oceania.....	13	1		40	3	68
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	3,353	3,115	5,367	16,115	12,879	16,371
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	24,932	40,337	61,317	140,958	188,769	225,033
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	17,987	137,792	813,184	77,519	551,800	712,770
Alaska.....	2	76	69	32	246	247
American Virgin Islands.....	1	7	13	9	50	77
Hawaii.....	122	172	252	387	1,853	1,813
Puerto Rico.....	10	1,036	918	85	3,212	2,743
United States Oceania.....			40	3	51	71
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSSIONS.....</b>	18,122	139,083	184,476	78,035	557,212	717,721
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	461	2,535	535	1,347	2,892	1,969
Bolivia.....	7	28	195	31	196	1,305
Brazil.....	333	663	2,161	1,165	2,902	8,664
Chile.....	52	53	322	235	333	1,404
Colombia.....	71	692	1,891	348	2,773	4,670
Costa Rica.....	7	231	176	34	580	661
Cuba.....	74	1,485	1,771	345	5,039	6,576
Dominican Republic.....	5	183	224	220	985	1,312
Ecuador.....	5	87	150	15	261	976
El Salvador.....	3	133	173	16	406	604
Guatemala.....	8	146	183	40	764	852
Haiti (Republic of).....	6	110	203	32	800	837
Honduras.....	14	26	86	55	103	187
Mexico.....	372	1,159	2,156	1,110	3,566	7,693
Nicaragua.....	5	80	104	45	306	394
Panama.....	34	2,159	829	122	3,041	2,557
Paraguay.....	1	4	19	4	23	44
Peru.....	56	122	414	319	681	1,480
Uruguay.....	1	57	472	100	282	1,471
Venezuela.....	96	1,984	2,257	478	7,218	7,357
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	1,611	11,937	14,321	6,061	33,151	51,013
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				5		
Austria.....		71	234	8	420	682
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	230	1,823	3,559	1,501	9,940	17,899
Bulgaria.....	1			2	66	7
Czechoslovakia.....	144	3	51	611	271	82
Denmark.....	52	132	534	143	343	884
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	21	12	71	103	328	436

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.



# Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
France.....	437	495	1,932	2,698	6,614	7,548
Germany.....	697	269	1,688	3,788	1,756	5,392
Greece.....		165	617	190	473	1,612
Hungary.....		11	6	1	42	21
Iceland.....		31	42	2	165	210
Italy.....	79	1,058	1,850	475	2,801	5,405
Ireland*.....	268	952	2,758	1,773	3,246	6,476
Latvia.....	1			59		
Lithuania.....				1		
Netherlands.....	370	292	1,057	2,628	3,538	3,071
Norway.....	331	27	2,855	2,003	3,631	7,774
Poland.....	190	7	13	370	468	70
Portugal.....	17	520	269	49	2,310	1,300
Azores and Maderia.....	1		5	1	75	87
Roumania.....	4	1		20	48	2
Spain.....		543	88	19	3,572	263
Sweden.....	325	63	376	1,216	746	1,217
Switzerland.....	58	488	1,358	201	3,067	5,725
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	149	1	4	387	8	6
Yugoslavia.....		47	191	3	224	433
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>19,538</b>	<b>16,485</b>	<b>44,152</b>	<b>66,602</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					49	3
Arabia.....		25	58		282	355
Belgian Congo.....	6	91	327	39	540	1,031
Burma*.....	3	1	14	46	1	32
China.....	210	96	46	842	1,279	81
Greenland.....		3	8		13	48
Egypt.....	18	1,578	170	87	2,681	424
Ethiopia.....	2		10		23	25
French Africa.....	9	274	203	42	965	704
French East Indies.....	1	1	17	8	21	30
French Guiana.....				2	4	
French Oceania.....	4	2	17	35	185	215
French West Indies.....	12	3	4	48	6	14
Madagascar.....		48	4	2	57	12
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	55	91	47	308	335
Iran.....	2	45	32	38	441	439
Iraq.....	5	31	16	20	43	159
Israel*.....	9	1,911	2,190	30	6,687	4,416
Jordan.....		2	24		27	75
Tripoli.....					225	191
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	1,754	1,185	7,737	8,614	7,393	20,428
Korea.....		308			1,093	2
Liberia.....	2	9	574	9	31	1,202
Morocco.....	5	115	129	33	554	732
Indonesia.....	54	97	526	238	1,446	1,581
Surinam.....	2	108	83	12	359	300
Netherlands Antilles.....	13	143	214	68	591	687
Philippines.....	99	600	1,243	552	3,478	5,530
Portuguese Africa.....	145	77	169	644	746	1,003
Portuguese Asia.....		9	8		32	24
Siam (Thailand).....	2	113	167	8	485	486
Canary Islands.....			3		19	7
Spanish Africa.....			57		51	60
Syria.....	5	184	229	23	407	1,791
Turkey.....	740	20	1,151	1,158	560	1,596
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>15,526</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>31,082</b>	<b>44,018</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>25,928</b>	<b>165,166</b>	<b>233,864</b>	<b>113,149</b>	<b>665,597</b>	<b>879,354</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>50,860</b>	<b>205,503</b>	<b>295,182</b>	<b>254,107</b>	<b>854,366</b>	<b>1,104,387</b>

\*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Bermuda to Consider Additional Imports**

Hamilton, June 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission in a notice of May 29 advised importers that applications for permits will be considered for the importation from dollar sources of reasonable quantities of the following: Galvanized boat chain, corrugated iron sheets, reinforcing rod, galvanized and stainless steel wire rope, and galvanized annealed wire.

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## **Brazil Announces Import Liberalization**

Rio de Janeiro, May 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has advised that, in view of the international situation, preferential treatment will be given to all requests (not limited to traditional importers) for exchange quotas for products excluded from the import licensing requirements, and also for the following imports: Stainless steel; silicon steel; fertilizers and the raw materials for their manufacture; aluminum; barilla; cellulose; lead; copper; sulphur; tin; tinsplate; insecticides and the raw materials for their manufacture; agricultural machinery; nickel; newsprint; caustic soda; zinc.

With regard to cellulose, the Export-Import Bureau has extended to convertible currencies the licences for importation which were previously limited to soft currencies. When requests are presented directly by the consumers there will be no restrictions as to quantity.

The Export-Import Bureau has also authorized the importation covered by convertible currencies, of the types of paper hitherto limited to inconvertible currencies, in view of the scarcity of this production on the international market.

## **Payment of Freight Charges on Imports into Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—As of June 1, 1951, payment in cruzeiros of freight charges on imports into Brazil will no longer be required. Payments of freight charges may be made in advance abroad by the exporter, and the value should be included in the invoices and respective charges.

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## **Brazil Extends Import Licences**

Rio de Janeiro, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has extended automatically, for 120 days, the validity of import licences in force on May 20, 1951, with the exception of those referring to barter deals.

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## **Cuba Levies Tax on Pharmaceuticals and Hospital Equipment**

Havana, June 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Medical Retirement Fund Law of May 29, 1951, established a number of sources of revenue to provide pensions for doctors among which were:

"Medical Insurance" stamp tax, to be affixed to containers of pharmaceutical specialties of all kinds, biological and opotherapeutic products, by manufacturers, packers or importers, representing one per cent of the sales price to drugstores and other retail establishments.

"Medical Insurance" stamp tax, to be affixed to the duplicate of invoices covering sales of equipment for hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, medical co-operatives, private practitioners' offices, and other medical establishments, representing two per cent of the sales price.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Continued*

"Medical Insurance" stamp tax with a value of \$5.00 for each pharmaceutical specialty, biological or opotherapeutic product of domestic manufacture that is registered with the Cuban Department of Health. In the case of foreign products, the stamp tax fee will be \$10.00 each. Unless these tax stamps have been affixed to the registration certificates that are issued by the Health Department, the specialties and products concerned may not be sold in the country.

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### **Egypt Exempts Certain Machinery and Tools from Customs Duty**

Cairo, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective May 16, 1951, some goods formerly dutiable on entering Egypt have been exempted from customs duty. The items concerned are agricultural machines and parts; electric generators; electric motors and transformers; electric apparatus; tractors; locomotives; sewing machines; lifting and loading apparatus; steam boilers; all tools, including machine tools; and industrial machines and parts, including those for the tanning, textile, paper, printing and milling industries.

In addition to normal rates of duty, imports into Egypt are subject to extra charges including a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, this tax has been reduced to 1 per cent on all the presently exempted items.

While the above goods have now been exempted from import duties, they remain subject to import licences which must be obtained by the importer.

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### **Japan Provides for Imports from Canada**

Tokyo, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan has provided for the importation from the dollar area, which includes Canada, of Douglas fir, spruce and hemlock up to an import limit of \$100,000; machinery up to \$500,000; books and periodicals up to \$20,000; and miscellaneous goods to \$5,000. Applications for import licences must be made not later than June 30. No time limit has been placed on shipment of these commodities.

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### **Venezuelan Butter Import Restrictions Removed**

Caracas, May 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government has rescinded the regulation, effective since September, 1950, requiring an importer to purchase five units of Venezuelan butter in order to obtain an import licence for two units. All new import licences and extensions on those previously issued will be subjected to the import duty of Bs. 2.2 per gross kilo (approximately 32 cents Canadian per pound).

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### **Venezuela Again Permits Potato Imports**

Caracas, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government has given notice that licences for the importation of potatoes will be granted as from June 1. Each year, from February 1 to July 1, potato imports are restricted to ensure the remunerative sale of the domestic crop. Due to heavy rains during the growing season this year, production was below average and, consequently, the period of restriction has been reduced by one month.



## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

### Venezuelan Onion Imports Subjected to Licensing

Caracas, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Following a recommendation made by the Venezuelan National Economic Council, it has been decreed that the importation of onions will henceforth be subject to prior government licensing. As the stated aim of this measure is to ensure the complete sale of the local crop at remunerative prices, it is anticipated that licences will not be freely issued during the spring and summer months of the year.

### Frigates and Minesweepers to be Converted

Thirty-four frigates and minesweepers are to be converted in shipyards from Montreal to Halifax, according to an announcement on June 8, 1951, of the Department of Defence Production. The allocation of these ships has been made on the recommendation of the Canadian Maritime Commission, and represents a program involving an expenditure of approximately \$12,000,000. It was explained that this type of work would be welcomed by the shipyards at this time, as it will maintain specialized employment until the naval escort vessel program is further advanced. The allocation of ships to the ten shipyards is as follows:

Yard	Minesweepers		Frigates		Totals
	1951-2	1952-3	1951-2	1952-3	
Montreal Dry Dock Ltd., Montreal, Quebec .....	1	1	0	0	2
Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, Quebec .....	1	0	2	1	4
Marine Industries Ltd. Sorel, Quebec .....	1	2	2	1	6
Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Lauzon, Quebec .....	1	0	1	1	3
Geo. T. Davie & Sons Ltd., Lauzon, Quebec .....	2	0	1	1	4
Pictou Foundry and Machine, Pictou, Nova Scotia .....	1	1	0	0	2
Bruce Stewart & Co. Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	1	1	0	0	2
Saint John Dry Dock Co. Ltd., East Saint John, New Brunswick ....	1	1	2	1	5
Steel and Engine Products Ltd., Liverpool, Nova Scotia .....	2	0	0	0	2
Halifax Shipyards Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia .....	1	0	2	1	4
	12	6	10	6	34

### Shipping Data Pertaining to Guatemala Revised

Information concerning shipping documents and customs regulations pertaining to Guatemala, compiled by the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, has been revised. Copies of the amendments issued in May, 1951, may be obtained from the International Trade Relations Division.

#### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce	
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce	Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Brantford—Board of Trade	Saint John—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.	Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stolt Building.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Guelph—Board of Trade	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City—Board of Trade.	

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Eastern Canada on June 12.

Halifax—June 18-20

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Montreal—June 11-20

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23

Moncton (N.B.)—June 25

Saint John (N.B.)—June 26-27

Halifax—June 28-29

Ottawa: Hull (Que.)—July 3-6

Brockville—July 7

Toronto—July 9-20

Brampton—July 23

Guelph—July 24

Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25

Hamilton—July 26-27

Brantford: Paris—July 28

London—July 30

Windsor—August 1-2

Sarnia—August 3

Winnipeg—August 9

Calgary—August 14

Edmonton—August 16-17

Vancouver—August 21-24

Victoria—August 27

T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

Fredericton—June 18

Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20

Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22

St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

Halifax—June 27-28

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.

Halifax—June 18-23.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

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### Venezuela

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# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 5	Nominal Quotations June 11
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	.2977	.2142	.2141
		Free	.2085	.0771	.0771
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		.0501	.0501
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.4000	2.3980
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0228	.0213	.0213
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0178	.0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.6247	.6245
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0579	.0579
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2249	.2248
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0137	.0137
Colombia.....	peso.....		.5128	.4311	.4309
Costa Rica.....	colon.....		.1800	.1912	.1911
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0709	1.0706
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	.0214	.0214
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1550	.1550
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.00000	1.0709	1.0706
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0650	.0649
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	3.0753	3.0744
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4284	.4283
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.7015	2.7007
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0031	.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0061	.0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0169	.0169
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2550	.2549
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0709	1.0706
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2142	.2141
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5355	.5353
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1851	.1850
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0657	.0657
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2249	.2248
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	3.0000	2.9975
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	3.0000	2.9975
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	3.0000	2.9975
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	3.0000	2.9975
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1240	.1239
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2818	.2817
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5679	.5677
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	3.0000	2.9975
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2142	.2141
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1499	.1499
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3237	.3236
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0709	1.0706
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0723	.0723
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5355	.5353
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0371	.0371
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3498	.3497
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0983	.0983
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.2070	.2070
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2467	.2466
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3825	.3824
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	3.0000	2.9975
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	3.0000	2.9975
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0709	1.0706
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.7050	.7048
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3197	.3196
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, JUNE 23, 1951

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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 23, 1951.

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COVER SUBJECT—Lumbermen loading two-cord bundles of logs at Bowater's pulp and paper loading plant at Howards, Newfoundland, 20 miles from Corner Brook. Annual production of newsprint in Canada continues to increase and is expected to reach 5,400,000 tons in 1951, as compared with 5,275,000 tons in 1950 and 3,174,544 tons in 1939. Canada is the world's main newsprint producing country, accounting for 50 per cent of capacity, 54 per cent of production, and 81 per cent of exports. Of the 34 countries producing newsprint in the world, Canada is the only country to show an appreciable gain in output and capacity over prewar years.

*National Film Board Photo.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Trade of Hong Kong Established New Record High in Past Year

*Most prosperous trading year in history of the colony as 1949 record figure of \$5,608 million exceeded by 1950 total of \$7,503 million—China accounted for 35·1 per cent of total trade—The United States and Great Britain were also important trading partners.*

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—All values in this report are in Hong Kong dollars. One Hong Kong dollar equals 18½ cents Canadian.)

**H**ONG KONG.—The year 1950 was the most prosperous trading year in the history of the Colony of Hong Kong. Total trade reached a record high of \$7,503 million, as compared with \$5,608 million in 1949, the previous record year. Economic conditions were buoyant throughout the year, and particularly so in the latter half of the year. Even the gradual imposition of controls on Hong Kong's entrepôt trade by the local government during the second six months, and the more strict application of controls at sources of supply enforced by governments overseas, which culminated in the reciprocal embargoes of the United States and China during December, failed to brake the upward spiral of trade figures. Nonetheless these latter measures could only induce grave misgivings for the colony's future prosperity.

China retained her pre-eminent position as chief trading partner of Hong Kong with 35·1 per cent by value, of total trade, and there is little reason to doubt that the colony is her chief source of supply and focal point of commercial contact with the West. The United States held second place with 12·8 per cent, while Malaya with 11·2 per cent by-passed the United Kingdom which took fourth place with 7·6 per cent. This rise in the importance of Malaya is a reflection of the general increase of Hong Kong's trade with countries of South-East Asia exclusive of China, and a development related to the changed buying habits of China itself since assumption of control by the Central Chinese People's Government.

Principal imports in Hong Kong's entrepôt trade during 1950 in order of value were textile fabrics, chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber and rubber manufactures, vegetable oils, manufactured articles, and raw cotton. Main exports were textile fabrics, chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber, vegetable oils, and cotton yarn and threads. Chief sources of imports in order of value were China, \$864 million; the United States, \$656 million; the United Kingdom, \$400 million; Malaya, \$304 million; Japan, \$224 million; Thailand, \$176 million; and India, \$160 million. Main overseas markets were China, \$1,664 million; Malaya, \$544 million; the United States, \$304 million; the United Kingdom, \$160 million; Pakistan, Indonesia and Japan, each, \$128 million.

## Entrepôt Trade at All-time High

Entrepôt trade—and the transshipment trade with China in particular—is the raison d'être of Hong Kong. As the key to the colony's prosperity or otherwise, the free port complex dominates everything else. Even orthodox foreign exchange control yields to the cardinal demand, for the legal open money market sparks much international commerce. Entrepôt trade in 1950 was at an all-time high.



The monthly average value of imports during 1950 was 316 million (229 million in 1949), while 1950 exports averaged \$310 million (193 million in 1949). Every month in 1950 surpassed the equivalent month of the previous year in total trade value. Total imports in 1950 were \$3,788 million (1949-\$2,750 million), total exports in 1950 \$3,716 million (1949-\$2,319 million). Total trade was 48 per cent greater and, even after allowance is made for the 21 per cent increase in prices, 1950 was truly an amazing year.

The following table indicates the relative importance of Hong Kong's chief trading partners, and compares their respective shares of the colony's total trade in 1950 with the position in 1949. Canada, though by no means a major trading partner, is included in this table as a matter of interest.

**Trade of Hong Kong, by Main Countries**

	1949		1950	
	Value HK \$'000,000	Percentage of total	Value HK \$'000,000	Percentage of total
China, plus Macao .....	1,524	30	2,631	35.1
United States .....	810	16	964	12.8
United Kingdom .....	527	10.4	573	7.6
Malaya .....	348	6.9	843	11.2
Thailand .....	226	4.5	280	3.7
Korea .....	216	4.3	73	.9
Japan .....	151	3.0	351	4.7
India .....	128	2.5	191	2.5
Indonesia .....	94	1.9	203	2.7
Pakistan .....	87	1.7	225	2.9
CANADA .....	73	1.4	60	.8
All other countries .....	885	17.5	1,110	14.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,069</b>		<b>7,504</b>	
Note: on the above basis.				
Macao .....	346	6.8	312	4.2
Commonwealth (exclusive of United Kingdom) .....	811	16.0	1,593	21.2

### Commercial Prosperity Uneven Among Businessmen

Notwithstanding the overall picture, the commercial prosperity was uneven among Hong Kong businessmen, particularly during the first half of the year. This was attributable partly to the continuation of the blockade of China mainland ports by the forces of the Nationalist Government of China operating from Taiwan and one or two other strongholds off the coast. This problem of delivery to and from China proper, led to overtaking of storage facilities at Hong Kong as goods piled up awaiting opportunity to proceed. As a result, the colony introduced temporary restrictions on further imports of certain classes of goods, and commercial credit became tight as banks found their loans considerably less liquid than anticipated. Traders were slowed down deliberately. The uneven business prosperity was also directly attributable to a change in the traditional buying habits of the China market, the colony's chief outlet. The Central Chinese People's Government was implementing new policies re international trade, and imports from Hong Kong were being largely confined to machinery and capital goods, industrial raw materials such as chemicals, metals, fibres, etc., together with a limited group of things termed daily essentials. The former lucrative markets for general consumer's goods—luxuries or semi-luxuries such as expensive piece goods, cosmetics, canned and packaged foods, liquor, cigarettes and other sundries was ended by government decree. The trade to China was profoundly affected and the changes were clearly reflected in the varying fortunes of businessmen in Hong Kong.



Equally important as the alteration in the type of goods purchased, was the establishment of new channels by the Central Chinese People's Government, through which trade could move. International trade became more and more a state prerogative, and government agents took over an ever increasing share. Public corporations monopolizing the export of China's staple products, which were originally established in the North of China in 1949, extended their influence throughout the mainland during 1950 and proved formidable in business transactions as China sought needed foreign exchange to pay for her selective imports. Moreover, in Hong Kong itself, some dozen Chinese merchant houses were established or appointed as Central Government agents. It was these few firms which gradually came to do the majority of the buying and selling for the China market. A preference was indicated for those Hong Kong houses whose extensive international connections or important exclusive agency lines, implied facilities able to cope with deals sometimes running into millions of dollars in bulk contracts, and equally important, dealt in the desired goods.

While the first restraint to peak prosperity—the Nationalist blockade—was removed in July, when, after the outbreak of fighting in Korea, the United States navy immunized the China mainland against the Nationalist Government of China. Thus the pent-up flood of goods was released for China. The second restraint—in essence, the Central Chinese People's Government—did not change policy and their economic control still remained.

Consequently, while shipping companies, warehouse companies, insurance companies and banks experienced peak demand for their services all through 1950, profitable trading in the merchandising field at first seemed to accrue mainly to those who dealt in producers' goods. Merchants whose business habits stressed consumer goods complained of trade recession early in the year, until turning their attention to other markets.

#### **Consumer Goods Merchants Develop Other Markets**

As a result, many of Hong Kong's consumer goods merchants and small traders had to rationalize their business activity. There was a trend toward increased interest in those transshipment markets alternative to China in South-East Asia which heretofore had been always overshadowed by the allure of the mainland outlets. Delegations sponsored by trade organizations and individual businessmen made trips to French Indo-China, Thailand, Singapore, the Federated Malay States, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Borneo, the Philippines, and Taiwan, looking for new trading opportunities. By the end of the year, Hong Kong's trade with South-East Asia was markedly increased. Imports by value from these countries were 31·54 per cent of the colony's total imports in 1950 (18·68 per cent in 1949); exports were 43·05 per cent of total exports in 1950 (36·03 per cent in 1949).

An immediate virtue of trade with South-East Asia was the fact that shipping services were regular and unimpeded. Also later in the year, export controls, imposed by supplying countries on goods moving to Hong Kong, were less cramping wherever the China mainland was not the destination of entrepôt trading.

In contrast, trade with China during 1950 was plagued with uncertainties and/or delays in delivery, for shipping lines even after July and the gag on Nationalist activity, still called only at Tientsin as a rule. Calls at other China ports were the exception rather than the norm. By late October, sailings to Canton were permissible but, up to the end of the year, had done little to relieve the congested traffic labouring along the single track Kowloon-Canton Railway.



## Trade with Mainland Subject to Increasing Control

Following the outbreak of fighting in Korea in June, trade with the mainland was made progressively subject to more controls. Some of these

### Imports Into Hong Kong, by Commodities

Classification	Monthly Average 1949	Monthly Average 1950
Live animals, chiefly for food .....	\$ 3,559,976	\$ 3,500,926
Meat and preparations thereof .....	932,549	1,388,056
Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	5,348,773	6,324,299
Fishery products, for food .....	6,559,751	6,071,862
Cereals .....	5,779,384	13,855,342
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food .....	6,434,890	6,055,588
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts .....	4,143,395	5,703,796
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s. ....	5,562,723	7,571,208
Sugar and sugar confectionery .....	4,167,862	9,524,466
Coffee, tea cocoa and preparations thereof; spices .....	2,429,718	3,359,598
Beverages and vinegars .....	2,001,321	2,519,297
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s. ....	2,193,560	3,381,568
Tobacco .....	5,195,357	5,835,738
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels .....	3,645,467	6,530,357
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s. ....	9,580,944	18,577,411
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products .....	12,487,892	21,937,085
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials) .....	4,905,313	8,680,348
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products .....	2,135,688	2,631,777
Fertilizers .....	1,775,345	3,364,648
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s. ....	4,154,831	19,515,461
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof .....	4,183,245	5,273,730
Pulp, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof .....	8,046,195	8,469,684
Hides, skins and leather .....	2,174,210	2,325,784
Manufactures of leather, not including articles of clothing .....	115,493	115,255
Furs, not made up .....	198,547	113,516
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared .....	7,570,516	17,492,363
Yarns and thread .....	9,572,937	11,924,888
Textile fabrics and small wares .....	19,196,486	26,677,176
Special and technical textile articles .....	794,984	1,191,219
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials .....	2,182,501	2,871,247
Clothing of leather and fur .....	14,980	13,504
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers .....	140,746	172,258
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing .....	4,971,256	4,641,000
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products .....	13,054,400	11,634,068
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s. ....	1,588,975	1,636,560
Pottery and other clay products .....	940,661	990,859
Glass and glassware .....	1,057,654	795,064
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s. ..	336,056	484,399
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials .....	3,316,637	998,563
Ores, slag, cinder .....	2,317,071	85,867
Iron and steel .....	5,890,445	11,251,016
Non-ferrous base metals .....	4,541,015	3,567,772
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. ....	5,301,423	5,461,512
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., other than electrical .....	6,505,448	6,498,795
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	4,765,800	4,982,027
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s. ....	4,506,940	3,959,352
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s. ....	10,644,859	11,813,861
Manufactured articles, n.e.s. ....	12,259,064	13,868,301
Total .....	\$229,183,483	\$315,638,471



were imposed locally by the Government of Hong Kong, others were imposed from without at the source of supply. In December when Chinese intervention in Korea on behalf of the North Koreans became an announced fact, these controls at source were increased sharply. The

### Exports from Hong Kong, by Commodities

Classification	Monthly Average 1949	Monthly Average 1950
Live animals, chiefly for food .....	\$ 4,391	\$ 6,163
Meat and preparations thereof .....	575,945	675,323
Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	3,066,121	3,553,007
Fishery products, for food .....	3,167,532	4,189,003
Cereals .....	675,181	1,148,832
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food .....	4,750,261	5,023,885
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts .....	2,694,581	3,456,108
Vegetables, roots and tubers chiefly used for human food, and their preparations, n.e.s. ....	6,946,425	8,531,954
Sugar and sugar confectionery .....	2,495,829	5,709,169
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and preparations thereof spices .....	2,067,787	3,543,858
Beverages and vinegars .....	1,178,574	1,292,410
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s. ....	2,793,474	3,192,336
Tobacco .....	2,723,542	3,451,739
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels .....	3,185,639	4,732,412
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s. ....	12,540,801	18,106,749
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products .....	8,273,509	20,905,765
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials) .....	5,397,384	9,381,917
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products .....	1,212,564	1,951,842
Fertilizers .....	1,506,768	4,823,649
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s. ....	3,990,458	19,678,844
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof .....	1,003,302	1,271,041
Pulp, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof .....	8,026,479	7,714,551
Hides, skins and leather .....	1,605,080	2,087,872
Manufactures of leather, not including articles of clothing .....	443,341	606,128
Furs, not made up .....	407,713	266,052
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared ....	9,289,598	17,077,303
Yarns and thread .....	11,316,660	18,078,255
Textile fabrics and small wares .....	17,125,352	28,129,457
Special and technical textile articles .....	550,032	1,162,942
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials .....	7,056,202	13,543,707
Clothing of leather and fur .....	3,830	1,577
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers .....	1,863,883	2,458,504
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing .....	6,874,012	7,316,255
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products .....	6,515,694	7,128,391
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s. ....	523,427	993,573
Pottery and other clay products .....	735,016	900,988
Glass and glassware .....	864,055	814,765
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s. ..	147,853	358,785
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials .....	501,473	570,661
Ores, slag, cinder .....	2,267,325	2,445,312
Iron and steel .....	3,141,866	10,338,837
Non-ferrous base metals .....	4,709,774	4,458,027
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. ....	9,982,749	11,407,971
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., other than electrical .....	1,583,141	5,503,546
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances .....	1,953,206	3,463,498
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s. ....	2,028,819	3,531,368
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s. ....	14,238,849	18,211,858
Manufactured articles, n.e.s. ....	9,236,419	16,433,165
Total .....	\$193,241,916	\$309,629,364



United States, in particular, invoked most stringent conditions on the movement of goods to Hong Kong, and introduced a virtual embargo on trade with China. Canada followed suit in regard to items considered strategic. The United Kingdom began to implement an unofficial control similar in many respects, as did certain other countries. In retaliation to the American action, China announced an embargo with the United States and Japan. As a result, Hong Kong's trade with its two chief trading partners received a crippling blow, the full effects of which could only be conjectured by the turn of the year.

Moreover, faced with a loss of its hard currency supplies since exports to the United States were nearly cut off, China implemented a link-barter system late in December, under which all subsequent international trade was to be executed. This was an added handicap to Hong Kong traders since it was an awkward routine, but it had to be faced and did provide a means of obtaining China produce and staples for export overseas, though on a much reduced scale.

The year ended thus, on a discouraging note, all the more disheartening because of the records established by trade.

Trade statistics issued by the Hong Kong Government are not very precise, and annual totals of trade in commodity classifications by particular countries are not available. However, in lieu, it is interesting to examine the figures of total imports and exports to all sources by commodity groupings, as the significance of the entrepôt operations is clearly revealed. For Hong Kong it is much more than a truism to state that, having made allowance for local consumption and inevitable time-lags, the values and quantities of imports of any commodity group are reflected in counterbalancing exports over any reasonable period. In the vast majority of cases, the export transaction finds the goods concerned in the same physical state as when imported.

#### Exports from Hong Kong, by Countries

	Monthly Average 1949	Monthly Average 1950
United Kingdom .....	\$ 11,645,651	\$ 14,023,617
Commonwealth .....	33,519,117	69,262,932
China .....	48,718,701	121,761,856
United States .....	19,538,042	25,724,235
All other countries .....	79,820,405	78,856,724
Total .....	<u>\$193,241,916</u>	<u>\$309,629,364</u>

#### Imports Into Hong Kong, by Main Countries

	Monthly Average 1949	Monthly Average 1950
United Kingdom .....	\$ 32,308,740	\$ 33,726,059
Commonwealth .....	34,044,863	63,598,301
China .....	49,457,651	71,495,913
United States .....	47,954,465	54,604,847
All other countries .....	65,417,764	92,213,351
Total .....	<u>\$229,183,483</u>	<u>\$315,638,471</u>

#### Frosts Reduce Algerian Wine Production

Paris, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Recent frosts in Algeria will result in an estimated loss of 600,000 to 800,000 hectolitres of wine during the coming season. Approximately 25,000 hectares of vineyards were damaged, with losses ranging from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of the vines.



# Record-High Prices for Tin Relieve Deteriorating Bolivian Economy

*Bolivia faced serious economic crisis as result of falling mineral prices—International situation and United States stockpiling reversed situation, and tin prices skyrocketed—Mining is chief industry and minerals form about 80 per cent of total exports.*

By R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima.

**L**IMA.—Bolivia's economy was facing a serious crisis at the end of 1949 as a result of falling mineral prices. During 1950, the situation continued to deteriorate, the foreign exchange revenue dropped sharply and financial instability followed. Mining is the chief industry in Bolivia and minerals form about 80 per cent of the country's total exports. In practice, however, tin accounts for approximately 75 to 80 per cent of all exports. Other minerals include silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, bismuth, gold, wolfram and oil.

Falling export prices of tin and minor metals influenced Bolivia's foreign exchange revenues and the scarcity of foreign exchange produced the following effects: (1) commercial payments slowed down and a backlog of collections appeared; (2) import quotas were reduced drastically, with the result that commercial stocks were considerably depleted and merchants found it difficult to meet overheads; (3) industrial production slumped, owing chiefly to the lack of raw materials, spare parts, etc.; (4) the mining industry in general curtailed production, and those mines producing ores with low mineral contents had to close down, selling prices having declined to figures below cost; (5) the national budget became badly out of balance through decreases in public revenues.

During 1949, foreign exchange had been granted for the installation of new factories and the enlargement of others, but the acute shortage of foreign exchange discouraged plans for industrial expansion and a decree, dated February 6, 1950, cancelled all outstanding permits.

## Tin Prices Skyrocketed to Unheard of Level

However, as a result of the international situation and the United States stockpiling program, the position reversed and the outlook brightened considerably. Ore quotations went up and the price of tin skyrocketed from a low of US\$0.71 per pound to the unheard of level of US\$1.40. Towards the end of the year, favourable external influences and an improved commercial policy indicated a better economic prospect for 1951.

An agreement was reached between the government and the mining industry whereby the latter was allowed to retain 18 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings to cover selling costs and corresponding expenses abroad. Additional import permits amounting to 25 per cent of the 1950 quota were authorized, and special import quotas were established for commodities which were becoming scarce abroad, such as iron and steel products, construction materials, etc. As a last measure to provide the country with those essential commodities before deliveries from abroad became more difficult, importers were requested to fill in applications up to 80 per cent of the 1950 quotas, to be charged against the 1951 quota establishment.





**Bolivia—La Paz, capital, situated at an elevation of 13,000 feet, nestles at the foot of Mount Illimani, 21,377 feet high.**

*Courtesy Pan American Airways.*

As a result of a decree dated August 11, 1950, foreign exchange in Bolivia was channelled to a greater extent through the Central Bank, and a large amount of overdue collections was liquidated. This decree, which was issued as part of an economic recovery program, requires mineral exporters to surrender a much greater proportion of their foreign exchange earnings to the Central Bank, and to rely to a greater degree on that institution for payment of their foreign costs of operation.

There is every indication that the ore market will remain firm during 1951, and it is anticipated that Bolivia's economic and financial situation will go on improving and that foreign collections will be normal again by the end of the second quarter.

#### **New Foreign Exchange Control and Regulations Expected**

New regulations on Foreign Exchange Control are expected soon. In the meantime, the existing regulations require Bolivian firms and residents to surrender to the Central Bank all foreign exchange acquired. An exception is made for the three big mining companies (Patiño, Hochschild and Aramayo) which are allowed to retain 18 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings.

Foreign exchange is bought by the Central Bank at the rate of 60 bolivars to the dollar for mineral exports, and at 100 bolivars to the dollar for exchange arising from other sources. Exchange is sold by the Central Bank at 60 bolivars to the dollar for authorized imports of foodstuffs, raw materials and a limited number of essential manufactures. Sales for all other imports and purposes are made at 100 bolivars to the United States dollar.



There is an open "black" exchange market, which the authorities tolerate. In 1950, the rate on this market varied between 150 and 196 bolivars to the dollar. So far this year, the range has been 145 to 165 bolivars, with the latter figure ruling in February, 1951.

#### **All Imports Require Permit**

All imports into Bolivia are subject to the prior issue of a permit. Import permits are of two kinds: (1) permits which carry the obligation of the Central Bank to provide the necessary foreign exchange for payment of the draft, and (2) permits on which the importer has to find his own foreign exchange, with no liability on the part of the Central Bank. However, the issue of these latter permits known as "Divisas propias" permits has been entirely suspended for the time being, with the result that all import permits now obligate the Central Bank to provide the necessary foreign exchange.

In times when foreign exchange is in easy supply, the Central Bank can provide it on arrival of the goods. During 1950, however, because of the acute shortage of foreign exchange and the considerable backlog of unpaid drafts which had accumulated, delay in payment often ran into many months. The backlog is now being reduced constantly and, barring unforeseen circumstances, should disappear entirely by the end of the second quarter of 1951.

Importers usually acquire foreign exchange in Bolivia by: (1) building up an account abroad made up of their commissions; and (2) buying foreign exchange on the street market. There is a further method, sometimes arranged between supplier and importer, consisting of invoicing at inflated values, the difference being retained by the supplier for the account of the importer. This method, of course, lacks legality.

No goods should be shipped until the overseas supplier has received the permit from the Bolivian importer, as this document must be produced to the Bolivian Consul in the exporting country in order to secure the consular visa on the invoice. This consular visa is essential.

Exports from Bolivia consist almost entirely of minerals and are made by the three big mining companies and the Banco Minero, the latter acting on behalf of the smaller miners. The only control is exercised by the Customs, for the purpose of collecting dues and taxes. The only prohibition on export is that of animals of the llama and vicuña species, the prohibition applying also to the export of their wool.

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#### **Hong Kong Plans to Improve Airport Facilities**

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The construction of a new airport for Hong Kong, on the shores of Deep Bay in the New Territories, may not now take place after all. Consideration is being given to an alternative proposal to improve the existing aerodrome at Kai Tak, and a survey party from the Ministry of Civil Aviation is in the Colony to consider the possibilities.

The existence of a modern civil airport at Hong Kong has been overdue for several years, and much time has already been expended on the problems involved in providing a proper airport. The chief obstacle to the Deep Bay project is cost, and it is therefore considered wise to review every possibility of improving Kai Tak before an irrevocable decision is made.



# Large Part of Venezuelan Wheat Supplies Imported From Canada

*Canada supplied 75 per cent of 125,000 metric tons of wheat imported during 12-month period beginning August 1, 1949—Certification of freedom from plant and insect plagues must accompany all flour shipments to Venezuela—Consumption of prepared animal feeds increasing.*

By D. B. Laughton, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Agricultural.)

CARACAS.—Venezuela receives almost her entire supply of wheat flour from the United States and Canada and, until recent years, the former provided between 60 and 70 per cent of the total. In 1949, Venezuela signed the International Wheat Agreement and guaranteed to purchase from the exporting countries a total of 130,000 metric tons of wheat, or the equivalent in wheat flour, during the 12-month period beginning August 1, 1949. The final report of the International Wheat Council for that period shows that actual wheat purchases amounted to just over 125,000 metric tons, of which Canada supplied more than 75 per cent. Apparently Venezuela anticipated a further substantial increase in consumption during the August 1, 1950 to July 31, 1951 crop year as an increase in the guaranteed quantity of wheat purchases, from 130,000 to 170,000 metric tons (122,400 metric tons of flour), was requested and subsequently granted.

Domestic production of flour in Venezuela is no more than 3,000 metric tons annually, which is negligible as compared with consumption requirements which are estimated to be in excess of 90,000 metric tons. Imports of wheat flour have advanced by 200 per cent during the decade ending 1948, due partly to an increase in population, and partly to a change in eating habits away from corn flour bread. During 1950, the proposal to establish a flour mill in Venezuela was revived, but the Venezuelan National Economic Council, an advisory organization to the government, has voted against the proposal, considering it to be costly and uneconomic.

## Certificates Must Accompany All Flour Imports

As a result of a general tightening of regulations following the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Venezuela, the government has required all flour imports shipped after February 6, 1951, to be accompanied by certification of freedom from harmful plant and insect plagues. These certificates are issued by the local offices of the Division of Plant Protection of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and must be visaed by a Venezuelan consular official in Canada.

### Venezuelan Wheat Flour Imports

(Metric tons—2204 lbs.)

Year	1938	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Quantity ....	29,330	38,006	54,779	69,400	88,375	92,222	88,705

## Consumption of Prepared Animal Feeds Increasing

Venezuelan consumption of prepared animal feeds has been increasing constantly in the postwar years, and in 1949 totalled almost 14,000 metric tons, as compared with 8,800 metric tons in 1946. Although the greater



portion of the raw materials for these feeds is still imported, domestic manufacture of the prepared product now provides more than 80 per cent of the annual consumption.

To further encourage and sustain the local feed manufacturing industry, the duty on this category of imports was increased in December, 1949, to approximately \$45 per short ton. Despite this heavy tax, imports during the first seven months of 1950 were greater than the total imports of 1949. However, a substantial portion of the amount imported represented purchases for the government account and consequently entered duty-free.

#### Venezuelan Prepared Animal Feeds Consumption

Year	Production (Metric tons—2204 lbs.)	Imports	Total
1946 .....	8,549	256	8,805
1947 .....	8,915	1,591	10,506
1948 .....	10,315	2,098	12,413
1949 .....	13,698	2,016	15,714
1950 (9 months) .....	11,715	2,201	13,916

#### Licences Required for Rice Imports

Because of the small domestic production and consequent dependence on overseas supplies, the Venezuelan Government has been actively encouraging the development of rice growing over the past three years, and made loans to producers in excess of \$6 million during 1949. Under a special Rice Development Plan, an additional 30,000 acres were brought into rice production for the 1950 crop. Favoured by good weather conditions, it was estimated that the 1950 harvest would approximate 22,000 metric tons, which would yield close to 15,000 metric tons after hulling and processing.

Importations during 1950 were also high, and in the first eight months were in excess of 22,000 metric tons. To ensure the sale of the domestic crop, the government instituted a system of import licensing for rice, as from October 23, 1950, until further notice. All the domestic crop is to be sold through the government-owned Banco Agricola y Pecuario at 90 bolivars per 100 kilograms, or approximately \$11.70 Canadian per 100 pounds.

#### Venezuelan Rice Consumption

Year	Production (Metric tons—2204 lbs.)	Imports	Annual Consumption
1940 .....	3,850	14,042	17,892
1946 .....	10,893	15,420	26,313
1947 .....	7,221	41,949	32,873
1948 .....	5,524	9,354	31,175
1949 .....	5,725	20,823	26,548
1950 (8 months) .....	14,830	22,250	37,080

Despite the fact that the tariff-protected textile industry offers a guaranteed market for production up to at least 5,000 metric tons, the production of cotton in Venezuela has been declining since 1947, and it has been necessary to import 40-50 per cent of the total annual requirements. As a result of high labour costs, inadequate mechanization, heavy losses from pests and low sale prices, many growers have turned to more profitable crops.

#### Raw Cotton Prices Increased to Stimulate Production

With the deterioration of the international situation in the latter part of 1950, it was realized that traditional sources of cotton imports might not be available to meet the Venezuelan demand. Faced with the pos-



sibility of a partial shutdown of the textile industry, a meeting was held in December between members of the textile industry, the National Association of Cotton Growers, and officials of the government. As a result, the price of raw ginned cotton was increased by 50 per cent to approximately 24½c per lb., that of cotton seed to 23c per lb., and the prices of lower grades of cotton were similarly increased. To further stimulate production, the government agreed to establish a Department of Cotton in the Ministry of Agriculture to study the disease problem, with the aid of technicians from the United States. It is also probable that a "Cotton Chamber" will be organized among representatives of the interested parties. This chamber would function as a consulting body to conduct studies and recommend future action for the benefit of the national production of both cotton and textiles.

#### Venezuelan Cotton Consumption

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption
	(Metric Tons—2204 lbs.)		
1945 .....	3,414	1,837	5,251
1946 .....	2,915	2,463	5,378
1947 .....	3,776	1,975	5,751
1948 .....	2,574	2,634	5,208
1949 .....	2,528	1,462	3,990
1950 (9 months) .....	1,424	758	....

#### Sugar Imports Increased to Meet Local Demand

Despite greatly increased production during the postwar years, the domestic supply of refined sugar has constantly been outpaced by demand, and the quantities imported have been rising annually. Some portion of the increased national requirements can be attributed to a change in consumption habits from the semi-processed brown sugar, known as "papelón," to white sugar. However, the expansion of sugar-using industries, producing alcohol, ice cream, soft-drinks, candy, etc., is the principal reason for the present high demand.

Venezuela now has 17 sugar refineries in operation, and three more under construction. The government has been very active in this development, and with the completion of a new plant in El Turbio, will have sponsored the erection of refineries with an annual capacity totalling approximately 30,000 metric tons.

Refined sugar production in the first nine months of 1950 was already greater than the total output of the previous year, and the annual production was expected to be in excess of 48,000 metric tons. However, consumption has been maintained at a high level, and 1950 importations were expected to amount to 40,000 metric tons.

As part of the plan to increase sugar cane production, the Division of Entomology of the Ministry of Agriculture has imported a beneficial parasite, commonly known as the "Amazon Fly," which will be used to combat the sugar cane borer, the cause of an estimated 20,000,000 bolivars of damage annually to the Venezuelan sugar cane industry.

#### Venezuelan Refined Sugar Consumption

Year	Production	Importation	Consumption
	(Metric tons—2204 lbs.)		
1939 .....	17,894	27	17,921
1945 .....	27,291	11,279	38,570
1946 .....	27,369	38,042	65,411
1947 .....	28,501	45,000	73,501
1948 .....	26,552	59,686	86,238
1949 .....	41,033	55,695	96,728
1950 (9 months) .....	41,649	25,255	66,904



# French Iron Production Sufficient For Home Industry Plus Exports

*Iron ore is most important mineral resource, bauxite is second—Output of Alsatian potash deposits has increased steadily since war—Phosphate exports are important source of foreign exchange—France is large importer of pyrites.*

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—The most important mineral resource of France is iron ore. Production in 1950, although not as great as in previous years, was sufficient, not only to supply the French iron and steel industry, but also to ensure a sizeable export surplus amounting to about one-quarter of total production (the exchange of French iron ore for Ruhr coal is traditional). Total production in 1950 amounted to almost 30 million tons, of which about 3·8 million tons were delivered to Saar steel mills and 7·5 million tons to foreign countries, largely Belgium and Luxembourg, in the absence of a heavy demand from the Ruhr. Production in 1949 was 31,400,000 tons, while that for 1938 was 33,050,000 tons.

Bauxite is the second most important mineral in France, with a slowly rising production which attained 804,000 tons in 1950, as against 768,000 tons in the previous year and 648,000 tons in 1938. Deliveries to domestic reduction plants, however, have more than doubled over this period, from 385,000 tons in 1938 to 690,000 tons in 1949 and 868,000 tons in 1950. Exports have consequently decreased during the period.

## Alsatian Potash Output Steadily Increasing

The output of the Alsatian potash deposits has been increasing steadily since the war. In tons of  $K^2O$  content, 1950 production came to 1,017,600 metric tons, as against 896,400 tons in 1949 and 578,400 tons in 1938. Of total production, about 45 per cent is generally exported, the figure for 1950 being 450,000 tons.

Salt production is lower than prewar, totalling 360,000 metric tons in 1950, as against about 450,000 tons in 1938.

Phosphates are divided into ordinary lime, of which France produced about 74,000 metric tons in 1950, and the rich phosphates of North Africa, used in the production of superphosphates and other fertilizers. North African production has been constantly increasing, due to an accrued world-wide demand for fertilizers. Total production in 1950 amounted to 6,078,000 metric tons, as against 5,784,000 tons in 1949 and 4,104,000 tons in 1938. The Moroccan mines have been developing the most rapidly, and now account for over 70 per cent of the total production.

Phosphates are very important as a source of foreign exchange, since of the total 1950 output 5,050,000 tons were exported, mostly to other European countries. The average price, including lower grades, is probably around \$8 a ton, which means a revenue of about \$40,000,000 in other "soft" currencies.

## Pyrites Production Increasing Rapidly

French production of pyrites has also been increasing rapidly since the war. Based on an average 38 per cent sulphur content, production in 1950 was 245,000 metric tons, as against 205,000 tons in 1949 and 145,000



tons in 1938. Judging by the shortage of pure sulphur from United States sources, it would appear likely that an all-out effort will be made to expand production further in the coming months, if reduction capacity is available or readily extensible.

In addition to domestic supplies, France is a large importer of pyrites, notably from Spain and Portugal, where many copper mines are owned by French capital. Total imports in 1950 came to 570,000 tons, of which 198,000 tons came from Portugal, 108,000 tons from Spain, and the remainder from all other sources.

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## British Motor Industry Established New Peaks for Output and Exports

*More than 750,000 units produced in 1950, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year—Australia was principal export market for passenger cars with 76,246 units valued at £28·2 million—Exports to Canada totaled 76,229 units valued at £21·5 million.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The British motor industry established new peaks for output and exports in 1950. More than three-quarters of a million units were produced, of which 522,000 were passenger cars, compared with 412,000 in 1949. Commercial production at 263,000 compared with 218,000 the year before. Output in 1950 was 25 per cent greater than the year before and exports 55 per cent higher.

In the past year, 343,618 motor passenger cars, valued at £107·5 million, were exported. Australia was the principal market taking 76,246 units valued at £28·2 million. Canada was close behind with 76,229 units valued at £21·5 million. The importance of this industry to the United Kingdom's dollar problem is revealed by the increase over 1948 when less than 14,500 cars went to Canada. This compares with only 168 sent to Canada in 1934 and 572 in 1938. The United States also represented a good market in 1950 and 20,000 passenger cars were sold valued at £6 million.

The development of this trade is an outstanding example of the concentration which British industry has made to capture dollar markets. Business was largely confined to the lower priced small car. The statistical value of 1950 shipments to Canada was about \$850 per unit on an f.o.b. United Kingdom basis. Throughout 1950 the price of these cars when sold to Canada was generally somewhat below the prices charged on the domestic market, the dumping duty provisions of the Canadian tariff being temporarily waived. This price policy played a large part in the successful development of the market. While the dumping duty provision of the Canadian tariff will be reimposed in 1951, it is not expected that the volume of business will be seriously impaired. On the other hand, British prices are certain to be higher because of the reduced output expected and because of higher raw material costs. The increase in tire prices alone is expected to add £40 to the price of the average British car in 1951.

### Canada Second Largest Market for Commercial Vehicles

In addition to passenger cars, the United Kingdom automobile industry supplied 68,800 commercial vehicles for export in 1950 valued at £21·3 million. Coaches, buses, and electric trolleys were also supplied, Australia being the largest customer, taking 21,000 units valued at £6·7 million.



Canada was second with 6,679 vehicles valued at £1·8 million. As with passenger vehicles, this trade has shown a gratifying growth, total shipments to Canada in 1948 amounting to only 2,300 units valued at £552,000.

Exports of United Kingdom tractors in 1950 amounted to 84,000 valued at £28 million, of which 18,400 valued at £7·1 million went to Australia. Other leading consumers in order of importance were New Zealand, £2·3 million; Sweden, £2·2 million; South Africa, £2·1 million; and Denmark, £1·6 million. The United Kingdom industry has designed a tractor especially for the North American market. This initiative has been well rewarded. The number of tractors going to Canada in 1950 was 4,622 valued at £2·3 million, compared with 785 valued at £200,000 in 1948.

The United Kingdom exported 74,000 motor cycles in 1950 valued at £7 million. Of these, 6,225 units went to Canada valued at £500,000. Australia with 22,000 and the United States with 8,582 both represented better markets than Canada.

The British bicycle industry exported products valued at £15 million in 1950 and represented 2·1 million cycles. The largest market was Malaya which took 238,000, followed by British West Africa with 202,000, Pakistan 217,000 and Brazil 174,000. Canada was a minor outlet with 31,000 cycles valued at £205,000.

The United Kingdom toy industry has been making an increasing contribution every year to British exports. The value of shipments in 1950 was £5·1 million compared with £3·2 million in 1948. The largest customer is Australia which in 1950 bought toys to the value of £1·4 million. Canada was in second place with purchases of £600,000.

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#### **Output of Sheet Metal Products in Canada Increased**

Sheet metal products were manufactured in Canada in 1949 to the value of \$156,717,000, an increase of three per cent over the 1948 total of \$152,561,000. There were 275 plants in the industry during the year, 11 more than in the preceding year. These establishments employed a monthly average of 16,414 people and their earnings amounted to \$39,305,000 compared with 17,346 workers with salaries and wages of \$37,109,000 in 1948.

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#### **Value of Canadian Glue Production Lower in 1949**

Gross value of products turned out by manufacturers of glue, mucilage, paste or special adhesive cement in 1949 amounted to \$7,825,000, down 10 per cent from the preceding year's record figure of \$8,660,000.

Twenty-five plants were in operation during the year, unchanged from 1948. These establishments furnished employment for 749 persons who received \$1,728,000 in salary and wage payments, as against 771 employees earnings \$1,830,000.

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#### **Canadian Production of Eggs and Poultry Meat Decreased**

Canadian production of eggs in 1950 decreased three per cent from the preceding year, while the output of poultry meat fell five per cent. Farm flocks also decreased five per cent during the year. Net egg production in 1950 amounted to an estimated total of 333·6 million dozen, as compared with 343·8 million in 1949, and the output of poultry meat totalled 292 million pounds against 306·7 million. The value of eggs produced during the year fell to \$127·8 million from \$146·5 million, and poultry meat to \$101·5 million from \$104·2 million.



# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	295.2
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	1,104.4

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	393.0
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	1,336.9

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0 +	+ 21.8 +	+ 51.0 +	+ 36.7 +	+ 33.0 +	+ 15.2 +	+ 11.8 -	+ 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3 +	+ 13.5 +	+ 37.7 +	+ 4.7 +	+ 28.1 +	+ 1.2 +	+ 1.4 -	+ 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0 +	+ 9.2 +	+ 40.0 +	+ 3.0 +	+ 33.9 -	+ 16.9 -	+ 5.7 -	+ 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0 +	+ 2.6 +	+ 19.5 -	- 32.2 -	+ 11.6 -	+ 2.4 -	+ 21.2 -	+ 92.9
May.....	+ 10.6 +	+ 0.8 +	+ 34.6 +	+ 30.9 +	+ 62.4 +	+ 25.1 +	+ 0.6 -	
June.....	+ 13.8 +	+ 7.9 +	+ 11.1 +	+ 45.3 +	+ 3.0 +	+ 6.9 +	+ 9.3 -	
July.....	+ 17.9 +	+ 11.4 +	+ 29.6 +	+ 12.8 +	+ 28.4 +	+ 12.8 -	+ 2.7 -	
August.....	+ 20.3 +	+ 12.9 +	+ 82.8 +	+ 20.3 +	+ 20.0 +	+ 41.9 -	+ 6.6 -	
September.....	+ 18.3 +	+ 16.7 +	+ 15.8 +	+ 13.4 +	+ 64.4 +	+ 9.4 +	+ 3.1 -	
October.....	+ 23.8 +	+ 25.3 +	+ 20.2 -	+ 0.8 +	+ 66.0 +	+ 37.4 -	+ 1.7 -	
November.....	+ 26.2 +	+ 23.5 +	+ 37.0 +	+ 26.9 +	+ 58.2 +	+ 55.9 -	+ 31.5 -	
December.....	+ 30.3 +	+ 25.6 +	+ 32.4 +	+ 76.7 +	+ 87.3 +	+ 74.9 +	+ 27.2 -	
Total.....	+ 212.5 +	+ 171.2 +	+ 411.9 +	+ 237.8 +	+ 473.1 +	+ 261.2 -	+ 17.2 -	+ 217.1

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.



# **Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	41.7
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	155.0

# **Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	48.9
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	141.1

# **Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.2
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6	+ 7.1
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3	+ 14.3



### Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	183.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	712.8

### Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	278.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	956.4

### Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	- 11.3 -	- 33.2 -	- 55.8 -	- 43.2 -	- 47.3 -	- 21.5 -	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5 -	- 13.8 -	- 27.1 -	- 67.1 -	- 40.4 -	- 40.6 -	- 12.8 -	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3 -	- 19.5 -	- 32.4 -	- 80.2 -	- 24.2 -	- 44.9 -	- 3.7 -	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4 -	- 12.8 -	- 41.9 -	- 91.6 -	- 48.0 -	- 65.1 -	- 22.9 -	- 92.3
May.....	- 11.0 -	- 19.5 -	- 39.9 -	- 102.7 -	- 28.7 -	- 49.1 -	- 18.2 -	
June.....	- 10.5 -	- 16.5 -	- 38.5 -	- 90.5 -	- 43.5 -	- 61.3 -	- 8.4 -	
July.....	- 6.6 -	- 12.4 -	- 35.9 -	- 84.9 -	- 28.6 -	- 54.2 +	- 0.1 -	
August.....	- 4.5 -	- 9.4 -	- 45.6 -	- 71.6 -	- 20.3 -	- 26.6 -	- 2.5 -	
September.....	- 5.9 -	- 8.9 -	- 44.7 -	- 73.8 +	- 11.4 -	- 42.6 +	- 18.6 -	
October.....	- 8.0 -	- 9.7 -	- 39.4 -	- 86.2 -	- 9.7 -	- 17.8 -	- 0.9 -	
November.....	- 7.7 -	- 8.6 -	- 58.1 -	- 79.8 +	- 1.5 +	- 10.9 -	- 19.7 -	
December.....	- 0.7 -	- 3.7 -	- 60.1 -	- 33.9 -	- 9.9 +	- 10.7 +	- 12.0 -	
Total.....	- 87.0 -	- 146.0 -	- 496.7 -	- 918.1 -	- 283.6 -	- 427.8 -	- 80.0 -	- 231.8



# Report of Netherlands Bank Showed Deficit on Balance of Payments

*Deficit result of fact that Holland paid more for imports than was received for exports—Credit expansion would endanger monetary equilibrium—Three and a half per cent government loan was failure.*

**By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.**

(One florin equals \$0.2818 Canadian.)

**T**HE HAGUE.—The foreign exchange reserves of the Netherlands Bank, according to the Annual Report, consisted of 48.5 per cent United States dollars; 31.2 per cent West German marks; 4.4 per cent Surinam and Antilles guilders; 3.6 per cent Canadian dollars; 3.1 per cent pounds sterling; 3 per cent Norwegian kroner; 2.1 per cent cruzeiros; 2.1 per cent Danish kroner and 0.7 per cent Swiss francs. The gold holdings of the bank increased from 741.1 to 1,177.0 million florins. The bank note circulation dropped from 3,079.2 to 2,935.6 million florins, representing about 46 per cent of the national income, which is about the same percentage as in the years previous to 1939. In 1950, a total of 4,876 million florins was levied in taxes, while that for 1949 was 4,487 million florins.

Dr. M. W. Holtrop, president of the Netherlands Bank, in presenting the annual report, revealed the net profit in 1950 as fl.14,793,466, against fl.14,538,182 in 1949. Of this amount fl.1,849,436 was placed in the reserves (fl.2,907,636 in 1949), and the remainder, fl.12,944,030 (fl.11,630,545 in 1949), was turned over to the state.

## Credit Expansion Would Affect Balance of Payments

In his address, Dr. Holtrop stated that Holland's present deficit on the balance of payments "is not a symptom of an incurable illness of the Dutch economy, but only shows that more is being spent in Holland than is received in current income. In comparison with 1949, the Dutch deficit on the balance of payments showed a much more unfavourable picture, due to the fact that Holland had to pay more for her imports than she received for her exports, as a result of dévaluation, the price increase of raw materials, the liberalization of trade and the consequences of the Korean war. Three factors exist which could disrupt the present monetary situation, money created by the banks on behalf of the government, on behalf of industry, and the activation of latent money". Dr. Holtrop believed that these three factors could be satisfactorily kept under control in order to maintain the deficit on the balance of payments within permitted limits. However, the consequences of credit expansion by the banks on the monetary equilibrium, and therefore on the balance of payments, made it essential that the banks and credit institutions be under the direct influence of the Central Bank.

Dr. Holtrop went on to say that, as a result of developments during the German occupation, Dutch banks still had great liquidity. On September 30, 1950, the 42 commercial banks and agricultural credit institutions had at their disposal approximately 3,500 million florins in treasury paper, while the credits granted by these banks totalled about 1,850 million florins. The possibility of turning treasury paper into credits, with all the inflationary consequences, was, therefore, very great. For this reason, the recent increase in the discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent had to be made more effective by a measure submitted to the Netherlands Parliament by which supervision of the granting of credits was to be controlled by the Central Bank.



## **Government Loan Was Failure**

The recent rise in the official discount rate and the failure of the 3½ per cent government loan, in which the public did not appear interested, were elements which had attracted a great deal of attention on the Amsterdam stock exchange. Bankers and financiers were of the opinion that government loans should bear 4 per cent, and had sharply criticized the draft bill for the control of all credit institutions, including stock brokers.

The annual report also contained a detailed discussion of the consequences of the florin devaluation in September, 1949, the liberalization of European trade, the Korean war and the price increases in the world markets.

"These developments caused a considerable increase in Dutch exports and imports," Dr. Holtrop said. "It was a very good thing that Holland had effected a far reaching liberalization of trade before January 1, 1950, so that the normalization of the supply level could take place to a great extent before the present price increases. By its liberalization of trade Holland has made an important contribution towards the extension of inter-European trade".

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## **ECA Counterpart Funds Released for Turkish Projects**

Istanbul, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent release by the Chief of the ECA Mission to Turkey, T.L.164·8 million will be released for specified projects which will assist in raising productive and living standards. This brings the total of allocated counterpart funds to T.L.289·8 million. Among the projects which receive aid are: loans to farmers, T.L.8 million; loans to private enterprise to finance well-drilling, T.L.5 million; refugees from Bulgaria, T.L.30 million; hospital construction, T.L.7·3 million; municipal power and water development, T.L.5·9 million; loans to private industry for expansion and modernization, T.L.12 million; assistance in the financing of the Hilton Hotel in Istanbul, T.L.4·5 million.

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## **Mauritius Sugar Crop Expected to Set All-Time Record**

Cape Town, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—With April 15, the generally accepted date of the close of the cyclone season, safely passed without a visitation, the producers of sugar in Mauritius now anticipate that an undamaged crop of record proportions will be harvested. Despite climatic conditions, during the past six months, which have been less than satisfactory, an output of 500,000 tons is expected. This all-time record will exceed the previous record year of 1950 by 60,000 tons, and the earlier record year 1949 by 100,000 tons.

The 1950 crop year produced a return of Rs.183,000,000, and the influences of this large return have spread throughout the economic life of the colony. Substantial investments have been made in harvesting equipment and in the modernization of crushing plants, and there has been a general improvement in the housing accommodation of the native workers. The sugar producers consider that with the increasing efficiency of equipment and labour staff a further improved sugar recovery ratio will result.

To April 15, sugar shipments from the 1950 crop have amounted to 389,510 metric tons, as against 394,366 metric tons in the similar period of 1949. Destinations of shipments have included the United Kingdom, 193,000 tons; Canada, 51,760 tons; Ceylon, 92,000 tons; Hong Kong, 35,000 tons, with smaller quantities to East Africa and Asiatic destinations.



# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### Chile Increases Plantings of Sunflower

Santiago, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates show that the area planted with sunflower in 1950 is much more extensive than in previous years. Plantings of this oleaginous plant have increased notably since 1948, and manufacturers of edible oil have been able to secure sufficient raw material locally. Annual estimates of the International Board of Agriculture show continuing interest in the cultivation of this plant over the past years. Area planted has increased from 7,111 hectares in 1941 to 54,354 hectares in 1950. Of the area planted in 1950, nearly 50 per cent is in the provinces of Linares and Talca, to the south of Santiago. In 1949, 50,300 tons were produced, and in 1950, 69,000 metric tons.

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### Chile Buys Table Potatoes from Argentina

Santiago, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the import of 35,000 tons of table potatoes from Argentina, to cover the deficit in the national production. The operation will be partly compensated by an export of cement to Argentina.

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### Agricultural Plan for Chile

Santiago, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been announced that a financial-agricultural commission from the United States will visit Chile to decide on the investment of funds under the Truman Plan. The first quota assigned to Chile is US\$200,000. Eighteen agricultural technicians will be with the commission to assist in the development of agricultural production.

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## BRITISH GUIANA

### British Guiana Plans Expansion of Its Coconut Industry

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of British Guiana has begun a program of expansion in its coconut industry, designed to satisfy home requirements and the present ready export market. The main idea behind the scheme is to broaden the colony's agricultural economy, which is at present almost wholly dependent on rice and sugar. Under the "grow more coconuts" campaign, 10,000 sprouted coconuts are being distributed by the Department of Agriculture to school children to be planted along the coast. Planting is expected to be completed this month. The Agricultural Department is also urging all landowners with suitable land available to plant coconuts. The nuts were raised in special nurseries located near the planting areas, and great care was taken to use selected seeds to ensure good yields. The first crop from these plantings should be reaped in 1956. Coconuts provide the oil and soap requirements of the population, as well as valuable food for dairy cattle and pigs.

Production of coconuts in British Guiana is increasing, according to official estimates. The present trend indicates an increase of 20 per cent for the year. The colony still cannot fully meet domestic needs however. Attractive offers for copra have recently been received from Venezuela but, under the Fats and Oils Agreement with other West Indian islands, British Guiana is required to offer her surplus coconut products to them



first. It is hoped that in a short time the West Indies as a whole, including British Guiana, will be an exporter of coconut products. The main reason why the area is not at present an exporter is the loss of trees suffered by Jamaica in 1943-44.

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#### **ECA Sponsors Survey of British Guiana Rice Industry**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Mr. Eugene Hughes, a rice expert from California, has arrived in British Guiana to carry out a survey of the colony's rice industry, under the auspices of ECA. Mr. Hughes is a member of the California Rice Growers' Association. During his visit he will survey the whole milling situation.

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#### **British Guiana to Ship Emergency Rice to India**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of British Guiana has granted a request to permit 5,000 bags of rice to be shipped to India, in order to assist that country during its severe food shortage. The cost of the rice will be met from public subscriptions. This announcement was made by the Commissioner for the Government of India in the British West Indies.

### **EASTERN CARIBBEAN**

#### **Trinidad Oil Production Much Lower than Middle East**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The average well in Trinidad yields only 27 barrels of oil a day, compared with 12,000 barrels by those in Iraq, and 10,000 barrels in Saudi Arabia, according to the chairman of the Institute of Petroleum of Trinidad.

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#### **Artificial Tooth Industry to Start in Trinidad**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A United States company plans to start an artificial tooth industry in Trinidad in the near future. It is expected that about 2,000,000 teeth will be manufactured annually. Production from the Trinidad firm will be exported to the United Kingdom, Central America, Europe and Asia.

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#### **Jamaica Knitting Mill Negotiates for Grenada Cotton Crop**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Discussions were held recently between Government of Grenada officials and the management of the Jamaica Knitting Mills concerning the possibility of signing a long term contract for the purchase of Grenada cotton, which is grown on the island of Carriacou. The Jamaica firm, which has just taken over the Barbados Knitting Mills, is prepared to purchase the entire Grenada output at world market prices. One third of this year's crop has been sold to the Barbados mills. It is understood that the Jamaica Knitting Mills plan to open a hosiery plant in Trinidad.

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#### **Trinidad Ships Tropical Fish to Canada**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of approximately eight thousand tropical fish was made from Trinidad to the United States



recently. This was the second large shipment to be made within several weeks. Other shipments have been made to Holland, and small lots have also been shipped to Canada recently.

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#### **Bananas Canned Successfully in Dominica**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Caribbee Products Limited, of Dominica, B.W.I., announced recently that it has been successful in canning ripe bananas. A can of ripe bananas contains about three fingers. It is reported that the colour and full natural taste of the fruit is retained.

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#### **French West Indies Benefit from Ten-Year Plan**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana have received a number of benefits from the ten-year development plan formulated by France following World War II. Some important achievements in Martinique and Guadeloupe have been the completion of two large airfields open to international air transport; extensive road construction programs; enlargement of the harbour of Fort de France, Martinique, and the opening of a modern research centre in Guadeloupe with a branch in Martinique. In French Guiana efforts have been devoted mainly to the improvement of living conditions in Cayenne and the main populated centres of the coastal region; improvement of water distribution systems; enlargement of power facilities and a campaign against malaria under the direction of the Pasteur Institute.

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#### **Trinidad to Produce Shoe and Floor Polishes**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A factory for the manufacture of shoe polish and floor wax in Trinidad is expected to begin production in about six months time. Equipment for the factory is now on order in the United Kingdom. The manufacture of polishes has been declared a pioneer industry under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950.

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#### **Montserrat Cotton Crop Expected to be Good**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Montserrat cotton crop is expected to be a good one. Reaping will begin in July. Montserrat also produces lime juice and tomatoes which are exported chiefly to Canada. The island grows considerable quantities of carrots which are shipped mainly to British Guiana.

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#### **American Society of Travel Agents Meets in Jamaica**

Kingston, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Southeastern Chapter of the American Society of Travel Agents held their 1951 Convention in Kingston. In an address to the delegates, Mr. F. N. Robertson, Tourist Trade Commissioner, expressed the hope that a great increase in Jamaica tourist trade would result from this convention. Mr. Robertson disclosed that Jamaica's tourist traffic rose from 18,613 persons in 1929 to 74,892 in 1950, and predicted that this was only the beginning of a tourist boom. Last year the tourist industry grossed over \$10,000,000, being exceeded only by sugar as a dollar earner. It is expected that 100,000 tourists will visit the island during 1951.



### **Canadian Company to Operate U.K.-Caribbean Service**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Saguenay Terminals Ltd. are introducing this month a new cargo and passenger ship on the United Kingdom-Caribbean run. This service may be supplemented with two additional ships in the near future, if demand warrants it. The vessels are Norwegian, on charter to the Canadian company. The first ship has already sailed from London to inaugurate the service, which will include monthly sailings between London, Bridgetown, Port of Spain and Georgetown, in each direction.

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### **Trinidad Cost of Living Rises**

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad cost of living index rose two points to 235 in May. Average increase in the retail prices of food, over the 1935 level, was 169 per cent at May 1, while the increase on all items was 135 per cent.

## **WESTERN GERMANY**

### **German Export Priority Assistance Proposed**

Frankfurt, June 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A Bill is now before the Western German Parliament which provides for a system of priorities on raw materials entering into the production of goods for export. If passed in its present form, the proposed regulation will enable the Ministry of Economics to assist export industries in obtaining their essential raw materials.

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### **Ruhr Steel Output High**

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Western German statistical office has announced that during the month of May steel production in the Ruhr Valley amounted to 1,121,323 tons, only 372 tons below the postwar record established in April of this year.

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### **Western German Cabinet Approves Draft of Schuman Plan**

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The cabinet of the Western German Federal Republic yesterday approved the draft of a government bill to ratify the Schuman Plan. It is believed that endorsement by the Bundestag (lower house) and Bundesrat (upper house) will be accomplished in September when both houses reconvene after the summer recess. Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister Konrad Adenauer signed the six-nation agreement in Paris on April 18, but the pact must be ratified by the parliaments concerned before becoming effective.

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### **Western German Agreements at Torquay Not Yet in Effect**

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The agreements negotiated by the Western German delegates to the GATT meetings at Torquay, are not expected to become effective before October 1, 1951, and may be delayed beyond that date. A draft of the new German customs tariff has been prepared for submission to the federal parliament. This will include the Torquay concessions as well as institute a complete revision of the existing German tariff schedule. The bills to be presented to parliament will also include one providing for adhesion to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.



## **German Exports to China Require Licence**

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—All exports from Western Germany to China now require a special permit from a central government control office. This action was taken in line with the United Nations embargo on shipments of strategic goods to Communist China. Orders placed for export to China prior to June 1 become invalid on June 15, 1951.

## **GREECE**

### **Greece Undertakes Electrification Program**

Athens, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Among the most important developments taking place in Greece under the Marshall Plan is the electrification program, from which it is expected to provide a nationwide electric power and distribution network. Plans have been made and approved, and a start has been made on the program.

An agreement has been reached between the Greek Government and a United States corporation concerning the development of lignite mines for the production of electric power. Another agreement has been reached with the Italian Government to use Italian reparations in the development of hydro-electric projects in both Northern (Macedonia) and Southern (Peloponnesus) Greece.

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### **Greek Food Rationing System to be Expanded**

Athens, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—In an effort to stabilize prices and keep the cost of living from rising further, the Greek Government, in co-operation with the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Greece, have recently reached an agreement in principle, whereby the food rationing system is to be expanded and systemized. It is planned to have regular distributions to the entire population at steady prices, of the following essential foodstuffs: wheat, bread, pulses, codfish, olive oil, sugar, coffee. ECA has agreed to provide extra funds for the import of these foodstuffs from abroad, in order to build up reserves to carry out effectively the rationing system which it is planned to put into effect in September of this year.

## **ISRAEL**

### **Israel Hopes to Produce Entire Potato Requirements**

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—It is hoped that if potato crops are at least average Israel will be able to fill her entire requirements during the current year, and no more potato imports will be necessary. During the coming year, areas under cultivation are to be extended to 30,000 dunams, of which 10,000 will be for cultivation in the autumn and 20,000 in the spring.

About 30,000 dunams will be sown this year with Turkish tobacco. Half of the crop will be for immediate consumption, while the other half will be stored and matured. It is hoped that some of it may be exported next year. About 1,000 dunams are being sown with Virginia tobacco on irrigated lands. (Editor's Note.—One dunam equals 0.2471 acre.)



## **First Flax Harvested in Israel**

Athens, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The first flax grown in Israel was harvested on May 1, from some 1,000 dunams sown last December. The value of the yield of this first crop is estimated at \$100,000. Although planted a month later than originally planned, on unirrigated land, the fibres grew well to a height of some 90 centimetres. Each dunam planted will yield about 50 kilos of fibres for linen thread, 30 kilos of linseed for oil, and about 350 kilos of straw which can be used as the raw materials for a paper industry. Next year it is hoped to plant 10,000 dunams and to increase this area within four years to 100,000 dunams, mainly in the Negev. (Editor's Note.—One dunam equals 0.2471 acre.)

## **JAPAN**

### **Japanese International Trade Revenue Forecast**

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Stabilization Board has forecast international trade revenue for Japan, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, at \$1,860 million and payments at \$1,990 million. The revenue includes \$1,375 million from exports; \$231 million from Korean war special procurements; \$211 million from invisible exports, and \$44 million from GARIOA Funds.

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### **Japanese Foreign Exchange Returns Higher**

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Japan has announced that foreign exchange returns for April from exports and invisible trade reached a postwar high of \$208,205,000. Foreign exchange payments in the same month totalled \$195,159,000.

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### **Japanese Newsprint Decontrol Causes Rise in Prices**

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Price and allocation controls on newsprint and magazine paper were lifted on May 1. This action brought about an immediate rise in the price of newsprint, from 19 yen per pound to 27 yen per pound. The price is expected to increase to 30 yen per pound by the end of the present year. It is anticipated that many of the small newspapers and magazines may be forced out of business because of the increase in newsprint prices.

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### **Japan Exempts Certain Machinery Imports from Duties**

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Finance Ministry has designated 125 types of machinery which will be exempted from import duties. The machinery affected by the regulation covers 15 different industries including mining, metals, refining, shipbuilding, chemical, textile, papermaking, milling and dairying.

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### **Japan Resumes Imports Under Automatic Approval System**

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan announced on May 9 that imports under the automatic approval licence import system were resumed on a limited scale. Such items as cotton, iron ore, coking coal, wool, jute, rubber, pulps, leather, oils and fats will be imported in the future under a fund allocation



system instead of automatic approval system. Non-ferrous metals, minerals and a limited range of other essential raw materials will continue to be imported under the automatic approval system since it gives Japanese importers some leeway in negotiating contracts.

## MIDDLE EAST

### Saudi Arabian Capital Grows Rapidly

Cairo, May 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In the last ten years, the population of Jeddah, capital of Saudi Arabia, has risen from 40,000 to 60,000. As recently as 1947 the whole city consisted of closely packed dwellings covering an area of two square kilometres. With the rapid increase in Arabia's oil production, commerce and trading in the city has flourished, and more cargo ships use the harbour, which has been extended and a new deep water pier built.

Construction, in 1947, of a pipeline to carry water to the city eliminated the need to crowd construction around the old wells, which had been the only source of water. The old city wall was demolished by government decree to allow for expansion. Today the city covers ten square kilometres, and the pilgrims' road to Mecca now boasts many buildings and service stations for the motor transport which is replacing the old camel caravans.

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### Cyprus Exports Mother of Pearl Buttons

Cairo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—One hundred skilled workers are now employed in the button factory of the Dominion Button Co. Ltd., Larnaca, Cyprus. Production amounts to 350,000 to 500,000 gross of mother of pearl buttons daily, all of which are exported.

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### Egypt and Jordan Sign Trade Agreement

Cairo, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A new trade agreement, valid for one year, has just been negotiated between Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It provides mainly for the exchange of goods. Egypt will export to Jordan cotton yarn, buttons, glassware, leather goods, etc., and will import from Jordan olive oil, soap, fresh and dried fruits, etc.

## NETHERLANDS

### Netherlands Restricts Use of Aluminum

The Hague, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economic Affairs has announced that the use of aluminum will be restricted to the manufacture of essential goods only. This prohibits the use of aluminum, either in a raw state or as semi-manufactured or finished product, in the manufacture or finishing of designated commodities. The order will be effective July 21, 1951. Wholesalers will not be permitted to sell or deliver prohibited aluminum products of any origin after August 21. Retailers will be given until November 21 to clear their stocks.

Over 130 separate items appear on the prohibited list, which has been patterned on similar restrictions in force in the United States. Owing to the world shortages of raw aluminum it is expected that most other western countries will impose similar regulations on their industries, thus eliminating criticism that Holland has taken unilateral action not in accord with agreed trade liberalization principles.



This order will not greatly affect the activities of the Netherlands Aluminum Rolling Mills, as its production will be directed into other channels.

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#### **Netherlands Grants Loan to Western New Guinea**

The Hague, May 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A loan of 24 million guilders for the development of Western New Guinea has been approved by the Netherlands Cabinet. The development program provides for the building of houses, a hospital and offices in Hollandia, the improvement of the harbours of Hollandia and Sorong and for repairs and modernization of the air fields at Hollandia, Sorong, Biak and Merauke. Investigations will also be undertaken to ascertain the advisability of exploiting the nickel and chromium deposits in the Cyclops Mountains, and experts will advise the population on improvements in agricultural methods.

### **NEW ZEALAND**

#### **New Zealand Authorizes Additional Cement Imports**

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The government has authorized the importation of an additional 50,000 tons of cement, bringing the total amount authorized for this year to 190,000 tons. This additional amount is necessary to make up the loss of production as a result of strikes in two of the three cement works. In view of present high freight rates, imported cement is considerably more expensive than that produced locally, and in order to make New Zealand self-sufficient in cement, the three local plants are being expanded. This expansion should be completed by the end of next year.

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#### **Newspaper Prices Increase in New Zealand**

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective May 28, daily newspaper prices were increased from 2d. to 3d. for sales in the streets and shops, and from 1/- to 1/3 for papers delivered to homes on a six-days-a-week basis. These increases were authorized by the Price Tribunal in view of the increased costs of newsprint, metals and other raw materials and the increased costs for labour and news services. This is the first increase in the price of daily newspapers in New Zealand since 1939.

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#### **Industrial Dispute Affects New Zealand Fruit Exports**

Wellington, June 7.—(FTS)—Exports of fruit from New Zealand are not expected to exceed 625,000 cases. Prior to the present industrial dispute it was expected that 1,250,000 cases would be available for export, but due to the lack of storage and transport facilities, approximately 500,000 cases of fruit in the South Island had to be destroyed.

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#### **New Zealand Meat Killings Decline**

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—There was a decline of 80,672 tons in meat export killings in New Zealand, for the season up to April 14. The principal decreases were in lambs, wether mutton, ewe mutton, and ox and heifer mutton. Sheep killings declined by about 50 per cent and lamb killings by about 30 per cent. As a result of the decreased killings, stocks of export meat in store were 42,246 tons below the level a year ago. The



principal reason for the reduced killings are the present industrial dispute, and delayed marketing because of high wool prices and good pasture conditions.

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#### **New Zealand Places Surcharge on Freight Rates**

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A surcharge of 50 per cent has been imposed by all shipping lines on freight rates between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, effective May 7. Freight rates on cargo between North American ports and New Zealand are also to be subjected to the surcharge, effective July 10. The decision to impose the surcharge was the result of heavy financial losses suffered by the shipping companies, as a result of the waterfront strike.

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#### **New Zealand Railways Show Operating Profit**

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Railways Department showed an operating profit of £ 5,790 during the last financial year, the first time a profit has been shown since 1946. Gross revenue was a record £ 22,085,491, and expenditure £ 22,079,701. The main contributing factor in the satisfactory result of the year's operations was the increase in freight rates and fares instituted last May, and it is estimated that revenue would have exceeded expenditure by about £ 560,000 but for the railway strike last December, and the adverse effects of the waterfront dispute over the past few weeks of the year.

### **UNITED STATES**

#### **New England Metalworking Industry Expands**

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Employment in New England's metalworking industries expanded by 100,000 during 1950. Civilian demand for primary equipment, such as machine tools and machinery, provided the chief stimulus. Defence work is expected to cause a further expansion in the near future.

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#### **Armed Services Procurement Clinic Held in Boston**

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A four-day armed services procurement clinic was held in Boston during May. It was designed to stimulate sub-contracting on defence orders among smaller New England businesses. Over 100 prime contractors displayed samples and specifications for parts and equipment which might be manufactured by smaller concerns. Thousands of small businessmen attended, and the clinic proved an outstanding success.

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#### **Mixed Trends in New England Business**

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Employment and production in New England, during April and May, were high, but weakness appeared in such industries as jewellery, shoes and textiles, due to dislocations, seasonal dips, and pricing confusion. Among the thriving durable-goods industries, manpower and material shortages limited expansion. Impending material controls promise relief for defence industries, but producers of "non-



essentials" may have difficulty in obtaining materials. Some retailers and manufacturers are bogged down by the government forms, which are the basis for price controls and allocations of scarce materials.

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#### **Record Lumber Shipments Reach Boston**

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Lumber handled in the Port of Boston in 1950 reached a new high of 150,180,500 board feet. Much of this arrived from Canadian sources.

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#### **New England Shoe Factories Retain Lead**

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Shoe factories in New England retained their dominant position in the nation by producing 157,216,000 pairs during 1950. This accounted for 32 per cent of the entire United States production, and was centered in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

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#### **European Businessmen Visit United States to Study Packaging Methods**

Washington, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A mission of 19 prominent European businessmen recently arrived in the United States to study American packaging methods. Eight Economic Co-operation Administration countries—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, and Italy—are represented by the members of the mission. The study group will visit 13 cities. The purpose of the tour is to study American paper and paperboard production techniques and packaging methods. This knowledge, it is hoped, will be translated into more efficient manufacturing practices in Europe, and contribute to the joint defence effort by increased standardization of packaging methods.

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### **VENEZUELA**

#### **Soap Factory Planned for Venezuela**

Caracas, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Lever Brothers plan to install a plant in Caracas for the production of their soap and soap products. Several million bolivars have been set aside for this project, and the plant will be similar to one at present in operation in Trinidad.

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#### **Venezuelan Livestock Industry to Receive Government Aid**

Caracas, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The government-owned Venezuelan Development Corporation has announced that, in the coming fiscal year (July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952), it plans to invest approximately \$10 million in the development of the livestock industry.

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#### **Chrysler Assembly Plant Established in Caracas**

Caracas, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export Division of Chrysler Motors Inc. has inaugurated in Caracas a new plant for the assembly of all types of Chrysler products. De Soto, Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth automobiles and Fargo trucks will be assembled in a modern plant, by a trained personnel of over 300 local employees. The same methods, machinery and technical skills that are utilized in the production of Chrysler products in the United States will be used in this local factory.



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7.2	37.4	53.0	49.7	168.8	210.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	6.0	20.2	25.1	36.5	109.8	110.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.7	1.2	2.7	3.6	5.9	10.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13.8	75.8	110.0	60.3	298.7	414.5
Iron and Products.....	4.0	19.5	29.3	22.6	72.9	90.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	13.8	28.5	47.5	61.2	119.3	172.0
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.6	7.4	11.6	6.6	20.9	40.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.5	7.0	10.5	6.8	31.4	37.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2.2	8.5	5.5	6.8	17.7	17.5
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>854.4</b>	<b>1,104.4</b>
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	238	645	704	2,843	5,159	4,123
Vegetables.....	128	762	616	691	3,103	3,000
Wheat.....	2,052	19,005	20,610	19,117	79,085	80,974
Grains, other.....	246	944	2,414	2,693	7,187	13,447
Flour of wheat.....	1,050	7,069	12,137	6,079	31,496	43,152
Farinaceous products, other.....	616	1,045	2,469	3,348	4,019	7,756
Sugar and products.....	266	171	301	587	818	1,582
Alcoholic beverages.....	815	2,853	4,395	3,559	10,683	17,325
Vegetable fats and oils.....	8	288	203	39	1,138	586
Rubber and products.....	940	891	2,112	4,324	3,449	7,690
Seeds.....	117	1,271	2,963	1,060	10,471	13,198
Tobacco.....	555	971	2,307	4,554	6,016	10,617
Vegetable products, other.....	139	1,471	1,725	785	6,115	6,960
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,171</b>	<b>37,385</b>	<b>52,956</b>	<b>49,679</b>	<b>168,770</b>	<b>210,411</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Hides and skins, raw.....	136	709	924	617	5,118	5,239
Cattle.....	612	5,024	6,900	2,669	21,909	25,459
Other animals, living.....	173	413	252	551	2,716	1,113
Fish and fishery products.....	1,001	6,953	7,477	7,835	30,299	35,701
Furs and products.....	413	1,666	2,321	7,506	8,998	15,718
Leather and products.....	271	466	748	1,504	1,965	3,331
Bacon and hams.....	2,546	786	405	11,163	17,035	1,955
Meats, other.....	207	2,320	4,145	1,474	10,435	11,997
Cheese.....	253	83	79	533	460	683
Milk products, other.....	134	594	527	854	3,458	1,615
Eggs, shell and processed.....	4	188	99	39	3,776	1,861
Animal products, other.....	296	980	1,267	1,774	3,677	5,835
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>20,181</b>	<b>25,143</b>	<b>36,520</b>	<b>109,847</b>	<b>110,508</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	183	290	741	852	1,591	2,875
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	6	107	115	34	558	470
Wool and products.....	60	158	424	397	1,017	2,411
Synthetic fibre and products.....	126	203	274	668	1,057	1,004
Textile products, other.....	324	478	1,138	1,670	1,667	3,756
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>10,517</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	1,876	16,792	27,537	9,793	60,006	99,297
Pulpwood.....	142	1,076	3,511	1,796	9,344	15,978
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,151	4,042	6,336	5,764	15,367	23,489
Wood pulp.....	1,813	13,283	26,599	9,253	57,120	99,397
Manufactured wood, other.....	184	259	689	1,058	1,191	2,258
Newsprint paper.....	7,980	39,039	42,271	29,447	149,815	162,078
Paper, other.....	545	1,161	2,809	2,930	4,985	11,165
Books and printed matter.....	63	187	246	262	838	840
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>75,839</b>	<b>109,996</b>	<b>60,302</b>	<b>298,666</b>	<b>414,503</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....			608		46	617
Ferro-alloys.....	41	892	2,389	396	3,599	8,906
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	4	1,128	1,131	1,525	4,494	3,547
Rolling mill products.....	173	586	1,546	900	2,727	3,129
Locomotives and parts.....	224	1,135	161	233	1,885	530
Farm machinery and implements....	698	9,016	10,773	3,244	32,950	38,803
Hardware and cutlery.....	81	316	472	597	1,328	1,537
Machinery (except farm).....	625	1,796	3,425	3,402	6,450	11,714
Automobiles, freight.....	459	507	1,431	3,123	3,274	2,222
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,189	1,028	3,874	6,191	4,054	7,457
Automobile parts.....	221	1,088	1,064	1,224	3,714	4,200
Railway cars and parts.....	1	701	12	10	2,843	31
Iron products, other.....	300	1,292	2,408	1,760	5,548	8,124
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>19,485</b>	<b>29,294</b>	<b>22,606</b>	<b>72,912</b>	<b>90,815</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	1,221	8,712	12,688	6,495	27,723	41,142
Brass and products.....	57	171	437	305	616	1,181
Copper and products.....	3,700	5,393	9,314	15,899	24,930	26,846
Lead and products.....	757	1,248	3,217	2,942	5,972	13,381
Nickel.....	3,197	7,213	11,218	20,430	33,374	41,372
Precious metals (except gold).....	3,734	1,874	2,764	8,755	7,544	16,406
Zinc and products.....	681	3,053	4,982	3,895	12,728	20,417
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	306	595	1,837	1,448	2,749	5,564
Non-ferrous products, other.....	191	285	1,052	1,032	3,688	5,693
<b>TOTAL.....*</b>	<b>13,844</b>	<b>28,545</b>	<b>47,509</b>	<b>61,201</b>	<b>119,323</b>	<b>172,002</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	852	4,258	7,791	2,878	18,033	26,860
Coal and coal products.....	108	1,057	625	874	4,243	2,201
Petroleum and products.....	9	29	113	127	83	235
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	379	1,155	1,642	1,629	4,229	6,950
Non-metallic products, other.....	276	923	1,404	1,066	3,281	4,241
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>6,574</b>	<b>29,868</b>	<b>40,487</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	67	173	564	389	773	1,814
Medicinal preparations.....	68	227	302	386	1,335	1,499
Fertilizers.....	716	3,204	2,738	3,243	14,492	11,191
Paints and varnishes.....	71	188	631	302	1,416	1,794
Calcium compounds.....	25	97	260	161	387	862
Soda and sodium compounds.....	345	363	849	1,336	1,524	3,157
Chemical products, other.....	213	2,702	5,145	947	11,443	17,282
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>10,489</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>31,370</b>	<b>37,600</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	6	19	51	46	74	120
Films.....	381	339	581	1,341	849	1,764
Ships and vessels.....	85	5,989	1,014	178	6,296	2,940
Aircraft and parts.....	866	301	410	1,597	1,574	1,913
Electrical energy.....	323	485	456	1,398	1,811	2,207
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	142	317	360	617	1,066	1,618
Miscellaneous, other.....	256	258	1,173	1,037	2,692	2,164
Donations and gifts.....		162	584		1,025	1,800
Non-commercial articles.....	142	588	809	627	2,334	3,019
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>8,458</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>17,720</b>	<b>17,545</b>



# Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7,171	37,385	52,956	49,679	168,770	210,411
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,045	20,181	25,143	36,520	109,847	110,508
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	698	1,235	2,692	3,620	5,889	10,517
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,756	75,839	109,996	60,302	298,666	414,503
Iron and Products.....	4,017	19,485	29,294	22,606	72,912	90,815
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	13,844	28,545	47,509	61,201	119,323	172,002
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,624	7,422	11,574	6,574	29,868	40,487
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,506	6,953	10,489	6,765	31,370	37,600
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,200	8,458	5,529	6,840	17,720	17,545
TOTAL.....	50,860	205,503	295,182	254,107	854,366	1,104,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,737	15,421	13,279	31,901	71,405	57,927
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,871	1,233	1,654	21,958	21,708	6,391
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	300	22	176	1,245	340	470
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,304	1,288	10,191	11,269	6,891	33,873
Iron and Products.....	635	580	979	5,799	3,095	3,622
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	6,905	5,884	13,299	31,688	25,565	46,205
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	188	780	876	688	3,047	3,082
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	319	312	957	1,370	1,811	2,702
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	503	275	310	1,525	1,036	744
TOTAL.....	18,762	25,795	41,721	107,442	134,896	155,015
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,567	8,466	15,451	6,301	40,341	60,795
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,547	14,513	19,513	9,766	67,806	85,795
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	35	729	1,508	200	3,189	5,862
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	9,010	71,524	90,818	38,561	278,470	350,431
Iron and Products.....	383	11,257	15,634	1,673	39,418	52,900
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,279	20,343	24,726	11,203	77,333	97,219
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	806	5,244	7,878	3,695	21,410	29,872
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	704	4,405	5,745	3,405	18,695	22,110
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	657	1,310	1,909	2,716	5,137	7,786
TOTAL.....	17,987	137,792	183,184	77,519	551,800	712,770

## New Disease Ravaging Costa Rican Pear Trees

Guatemala City, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Farmers in the San Mateo district, Costa Rica, are greatly alarmed over the appearance of a strange new disease which is ravaging their alligator pear trees and threatens to destroy the production of one of the country's principal sources of agricultural wealth. The farmers have applied to the agricultural authorities for their aid in fighting this pest.

## Argentina Controls Advertisement of Plant Pathology Products

Buenos Aires, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has forbidden the advertisement of any product used for the prevention or cure of disease in plants without prior authorization. Those wishing to advertise must first submit their layout to the ministry, stating the medium (whether oral or written) to be employed. Excluded from such regulations are technical or scientific material for publication.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Barbados Extends Import Quotas for Footwear

Port of Spain, June 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, in a notice of May 29, advised importers, to whom quotas were granted for the importation of women's leather footwear from hard currency sources, that they may now use such quotas for the importation of women's and/or children's footwear. The value of any one pair of shoes must not exceed \$5.00 c.i.f., B.W.I. Currency. (Editor's Note.—See Foreign Trade, page 148, January 27, 1951 re quotas).

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## Belgium Subjects Certain Goods to Import Control

Brussels, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Certain goods have been made subject to import licences, by virtue of a Belgian Ministerial ruling effective as from June 4, 1951. Prior to this date, the importation of these goods was not subject to government control.

The items concerned are certain copper manufactures, lighting apparatus, lamps and parts thereof of base metals, stamps of base metals, fancy jewellery of base metals, refrigerators, parts of machines of copper, nickel or tin, electro-mechanical tools and domestic apparatus weighing up to 33 pounds, including such articles as vacuum cleaners, floor waxers, electric razors and clippers, and electrothermic apparatus other than industrial, including ranges, water heaters, hair driers and irons.

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## Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced further import quotas and quota periods as follows:

Brushes, Brooms and Mops: (Domestic or household)—24,000 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Brushes (for human use): 36,000 articles; this amount is similar to previous quota.

Brushes, Brooms and Mops: 36,000 articles as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

Ladies' Hats, Caps, Hoods and Shapes (under 14/11d. each): 25,000 articles; previous quota, 50,000 articles.

Metal Screws: 50,000 gross. Of this amount 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. Quota unaltered from previous six months' quota.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brampton—Chamber of Commerce  
 Brantford—Board of Trade  
 Brockville—Chamber of Commerce  
 Calgary—Board of Trade.  
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Guelph—Board of Trade  
 Halifax—Board of Trade.  
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce  
 London—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
 Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Saint John—Board of Trade.  
 Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
 Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce  
 Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.  
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
 Welland—Board of Trade.  
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Moncton (N.B.)—June 25  
 Saint John (N.B.)—June 26-27  
 Halifax—June 28-29  
 Ottawa: Hull (Que.)—July 3-6  
 Brockville—July 7  
 Toronto—July 9-20  
 Brampton—July 23  
 Guelph—July 24  
 Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25  
 Hamilton—July 26-27

Brantford: Paris—July 28  
 London—July 30  
 Windsor—August 1-2  
 Sarnia—August 3  
 Winnipeg—August 9  
 Calgary—August 14  
 Edmonton—August 16-17  
 Vancouver—August 21-24  
 Victoria—August 27

T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

Halifax—June 27-28

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

### Hydro-Electric Development in Lebanon Under Study

Cairo, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the United States Point Four Program, twelve United States experts are studying the possibility of hydro-electric development on the Litani river in the Lebanon.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

*The Hague*—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Pluss 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropolitan, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei Federation of Malaya, Indonesia North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, Cantracom.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul-General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 11	Nominal Quotations June 19
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	•2977	•2141	•2139
		Free	•2085	•0771	•0770
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export		•0501	•0501
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.3980	2.3950
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		•0228	•0213	•0213
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		•0238	•0178	•0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		•8396	•6245	•6240
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		•0544	•0579	•0578
Burma.....	Rupee.....		•3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		•3022	•2248	•2246
Chile.....	Peso.....		•0233	•0137	•0137
Colombia.....	Peso.....		•5128	•4309	•4305
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		•1800	•1911	•1909
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0706	1.0697
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	•0214	•0214
Denmark.....	Krone.....		•2084	•1550	•1549
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.00000	1.0706	1.0697
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		•0740	•0649	•0648
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	3.0744	3.0717
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		•4000	•4283	•4279
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.7007	2.6983
Finland.....	Markka.....		•0062	•0046	•0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		•0037	•0030	•0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		•0073	•0061	•0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		•0201	•0169	•0169
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		•3000	•2549	•2547
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0706	1.0697
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		•2000	•2141	•2139
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		•5000	•5353	•5348
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		•2519	•1850	•1848
Iceland.....	Krona.....		•1541	•0657	•0656
India.....	Rupee.....		•3022	•2248	•2246
Iran.....	Rial.....		•0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.9975	2.9937
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9975	2.9937
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.9975	2.9937
Italy.....	Lira.....		•0017	•0017	•0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9975	2.9937
Japan.....	Yen.....		•0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		•4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		•1157	•1239	•1239
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		•3769	•2817	•2815
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		•5308	•5677	•5672
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.9975	2.9937
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		•2000	•2141	•2139
Norway.....	Krone.....		•2015	•1499	•1498
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		•3022	•3236	•3233
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0706	1.0697
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		•3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		•1538	•0723	•0722
Philippines.....	Peso.....		•4975	•5353	•5348
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		•0400	•0371	•0371
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		•4702	•3497	•3494
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		•0916	•0983	•0982
Sweden.....	Krona.....		•2783	•2070	•2068
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		•2336	•2466	•2461
Thailand.....	Baht.....		•1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		•3571	•3824	•3820
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9975	2.9937
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9975	2.9937
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0706	1.0697
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		•6583	•7048	•7041
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		•2985	•3196	•3193
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		•0200		

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## **ABC of Canadian Export Trade**

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## **Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition**

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canada Produces—Second Edition**

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadians as Consumers**

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## **Canadian Export Timbers**

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Canadian Furs**

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## **Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes**

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Eighty Years of Foreign Trade**

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Economic Reviews**

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## **Reprints of Special Articles**

Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition

European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy

Influence of Geography on Import Trade

Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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# FOREIGN TRADE

IX

OTTAWA, JUNE 30, 1951

No. 235





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**Right Hon. C. D. HOWE**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

**Wm. Frederick BULL**

Deputy Minister



# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 30, 1951.

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Phosphate fertilizer, after being crushed in the ball mill, drops through chute onto a conveyor belt, which carries it to bagging machinery and storage bins at plant of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, in Trail, B.C. Fertilizer production in Canada increased 2·7 per cent to a value of \$69·2 millions during 1950. It is estimated that 1,500,000 tons of chemical fertilizers were made available for use in Canada and export last year. Exports included 209,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 379,000 tons of other nitrogen fertilizers, 121,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers and 32,000 tons of mixtures. Imports of fertilizers in 1950 amounted to 337,000 tons, valued at \$8·7 million.

*Photo by National Film Board.*

## Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.



# Canadian Exports to Turkey Cut By New Turkish Trade Regime

*New system allows Turkish importers to use foreign exchange resulting from export of certain products in any country—Formerly, counterpart import had to be made from country to which goods had been exported—United States products usually found to be slightly cheaper than Canadian because of greater production.*

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Turkish lira equals \$0.3824 Canadian.)

**I**STANBUL—Turkey's new foreign trade regime was approved on August 15, 1950, and came into force on September 1 for imports, and September 15 for exports. In its final form, the regime embodied provision for the liberalizing of 60 per cent of the trade with the other EPU countries. In March, 1951, additional items were added to the list which, in effect will increase the liberalization percentage to 75.

With regard to exports, procedures were greatly simplified, although the traditional practice of segregating products into various lists was continued. Briefly the provisions are as follows:

*Schedule I*—Records articles which are exportable to any country against convertible exchange (dollars, Swiss francs or sterling), or in accordance with the clearing agreements which Turkey has with most of her principal trading partner countries (which do not include the United States or the United Kingdom).

*Schedule II*—Includes certain articles of Schedule I, which alone are subject to export licence. The list includes such commodities as wheat, butter, copper, chrome, manganese, tobacco, opium, wool, olive oil. The metals were included because of their strategic importance, and articles like olive oil, wheat and butter because of the necessity of ensuring adequate domestic supplies. Tobacco was listed so that a control could be continued to prevent, as far as possible, the diversion of American-type tobaccos through certain European countries. In 1949, a significant loss of dollars resulted from the export of tobacco to Germany, within the terms of the clearing agreement, which was subsequently re-exported to the United States.

*Schedule III* (referred to as the "weak list")—Includes items difficult to sell against convertible exchange, including bitter almonds, 1946—and former—crop tobacco, carpets, meerschaum. It has since been augmented to include sponges, fig paste, lower grade figs, defective hazelnuts (filberts) and alcoholic beverages of all types.

The important feature of this list is that freedom is given to the exporter of such goods to utilize, within six months, the resulting foreign exchange to import any product (allowed to be imported) from any country.

*Schedule IV*—Separated into four parts, it lists import goods in order of priority. The first part includes the goods for which no import licence is required when imported from other member countries of EPU. Goods included in the remaining three parts of this schedule are subject to import licence on a priority basis. Insofar as imports from hard currency countries are concerned, exchange availability continues to be the limiting



feature. For private importers, hard currency exchange is only granted for imports from countries with which Turkey has a commercial treaty (Canada is not one of them).

*Schedule V*—Includes luxury or non-essential items, the import of which is only allowed against the export of commodities in Schedule III.

#### **Foreign Exchange from Exports Can Be Used to Buy in Any Country**

A degree of similarity exists between the new trade regime and the old in that Schedule III allows a similar transaction to the familiar direct or tri-partite "barter" transactions carried out under the former regime. The principal feature to observe, as far as Canada is concerned, is that the system which has replaced the former "compensation system" makes it possible for Turkish importers to utilize the foreign exchange resulting from the export of certain difficult-to-sell Turkish products in any country, whereas formerly the counterpart import had to be made from the country to which the Turkish goods had been exported. To be more specific, a Turkish firm can now export bitter almonds to Beirut, have the resulting exchange transferred through the open market to New York, and utilize the United States dollars for the importation of United States refrigerators. The firm could also, of course, use the dollars to import Canadian refrigerators, but it is usually the case that the United States product, because of greater production, is slightly cheaper than the Canadian similar product. The net result of this new regime is that there has been a drastic drop in Canadian exports to Turkey of cars, car parts, trucks, refrigerators and the other goods which have a strong demand, but which are not manufactured in a similar style or quality in Europe. Automobile exports fell from 384 units in 1949 to 5 in 1950. Corresponding figures for household refrigerators were 1,123 and 214 respectively.

The principal feature of the import section of the new regime is the list of imports not requiring licence when imported from EPU countries. This list is, of course, not stabilized, but will be added to as the trade liberalization percentage is increased. The benefits of the liberalized system are much appreciated in trading circles, but it almost goes without saying that, although it is good from Turkey's point of view to be able to import items like tractors, agricultural machinery and trucks from Europe without any complication of import licence or specific exchange availability, it is far from being a help to fostering Canadian exports to this country.

#### **New Basis for Trade Reached**

By co-operating fully with the trade liberalization policy of EPU, Turkey has been able to move away from the strict bilateral type of trade agreement which has formed the basis of her trade with all European countries since shortly after the termination of World War II. A considerable degree of flexibility in Turkey's trading position has resulted from the credits granted under the EPU system. Turkey was given an "initial position" of \$25 million and a "quota" of \$10 million. If credit is required to a greater extent than provided by the initial credit and the quota, gold must be deposited with the Union on a scale which varies with the increased indebtedness. For the first \$10 million a 20 per cent deposit is required. The percentage increases until at \$50 million the deposit is 100 per cent.

Despite the liberal credits provided, Turkey, shortly after the inception of the scheme, gained a credit position on current account, which at the



end of December stood at \$7.2 million. It must be borne in mind that the past few months comprise the heavy export season, and it can therefore be expected that the credit position will deteriorate during the summer. The increasing shortage of many essential raw materials and metals will probably mean that the strain on Turkey's balance of payments position with EPU will not be as great as would otherwise be the case.

The Marshall Plan, and the European Payments Union which grew out of it, have had such far-reaching effects on Turkey's foreign trade that no attempt will be made to analyse them, except to point to the generally higher level of trade between Turkey and the United States and the member countries of EPU. From the inception of the plan, until December 31, 1950, \$121.1 million in dollar aid had been authorized and, in addition, a net sum of the equivalent of \$79.2 million in drawing rights. A further sum of \$13.6 million, in direct aid, has been allocated since January, 1951, pending approval of the entire program for the year. To date \$7,365,000 have been authorized for use in Canada. With the exception of \$700,000 for pit props purchased in 1949, the remainder was for agricultural machinery.

Prospects for the export of Canadian products to Turkey are far from good. The new trade regime has effectively curtailed the barter or compensation type of trade. The very low level of Canadian imports from Turkey mitigates against the maintenance of any false hopes that any general lessening of the difficulties over import licences for Canadian goods will take place. It is true, however, that in recent months increasing difficulty has been encountered in Turkey in obtaining many essential materials. If this situation worsens, or even persists, there should be ample opportunities for the sale in Turkey of commodities such as newsprint, woodpulp, wheat, pulpwood, pit props, and non-ferrous metals.

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#### **Chilean and Peruvian Airlines Make Exchange Agreement**

Santiago, May 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean National Airline has come to an agreement with the "Faucett" Company of Peru, for the interchange of passengers and cargo between the two countries. Under this agreement, the Peruvian company will run a weekly combination service to Arica for the change-over of passengers and cargo.

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#### **Northern Ireland Joins in Festival of Britain**

Belfast, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Fine weather prevailed during the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Princess Margaret to Northern Ireland, when the former opened the Festival of Britain Exhibition at Castlereagh, Belfast.

The exhibition was held in a newly developed industrial area, with an adjacent model housing scheme for employees. Factories in the area are built by the Northern Ireland Government, and can be constructed to the specifications of the industry and firm concerned. Factories can be purchased or rented at moderate rates, with or without an option to purchase. The scheme is administered by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce, in an effort to round out the economy by attracting suitable new or branch plants that will absorb surplus labour. The exhibition portrays Northern Ireland's leading industries, such as the manufacture of linen and other textiles, ropes, whisky and other beverages, shipbuilding and heavy engineering, aircraft production, clothing and furniture. Farm production was also portrayed.



# Imports of Canadian Lumber by Great Britain Greatly Reduced

*Canada has declined from leading supplier of softwoods in 1948 to third main source in 1950—British purchases of Canadian hardwoods has been practically nil since de-control of buying in January, 1950.*

By R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber).

LONDON.—Canada, as a supplier of softwood to the United Kingdom dropped from first place in 1948 to second in 1949 and third place in 1950. Finland was the main supplier in 1949. The U.S.S.R. was the main source of supply in 1950 with 161,415 standards, compared with 126,498 standards from Finland and 118,502 standards from Canada. The total import of softwoods in 1950 was the smallest since 1946, being only 770,831 standards which compares with 1949 imports of 1,059,175 standards, exclusive of box boards, sleepers and sleepers blocks. The rejection by government buyers and officials of higher price trends and the delay in buying Scandinavian stocks until other countries had contracted for large quantities reduced imports from these traditional suppliers by over 50 per cent. Imports from North America were further reduced in 1950 below 1949 by 125,890 standards, due to the dollar saving program.

In June a delegation went to Moscow and contracted for 200,000 standards with a possible additional 50,000 or 60,000 standards depending on satisfactory specifications and deliveries. The final quantity was 231,000 standards. By the end of the year, 161,000 standards were delivered of this contract, leaving a carry-over of 70,000 standards to be delivered in 1951.

Buying from Scandinavia, particularly Sweden, was so delayed that all good stocks had been picked up by continental importers before Timber Control and the Swedish exporters could agree on a price basis. As a result, only 65,869 standards of Swedish wood arrived in the United Kingdom during 1950 as compared with 187,878 standards in 1949. It was not until July that any purchases were made from Canada. The combined contracts made with Canada and the United States West Coast shippers only amounted to 90,000 standards.

## Canadian Softwoods Purchased When Shortage Developed

By September, the dire necessity of the country from the standpoint of timber supplies became sufficiently serious for the Timber Control to buy again from Canada and the United States for delivery from November, 1950, to June, 1951. Although the Canadian-American market was at its peak at this time, orders were placed for 518 million feet with British Columbian shippers and 200 million feet on the American West Coast.

While these purchases will protect Great Britain from going through the same period of shortage experienced in the year under review, they were made too late to relieve the situation until shipments could arrive in the spring of 1951.

Stocks at the end of the year fell to the all-time low of only 200,000 standards. Because of late heavy buying on the part of Timber Control, the government had contracts for goods to arrive as at January 1, 1951, amounting to 990,800 standards.

In November, the Timber Control entered into negotiations with the Maritime Lumber Bureau to arrive at a price for 1951 shipments. Agree-



ment was reached on the basis of \$11.00 per thousand for third and better and \$12.00 per thousand for fourths over 1950 base prices.

The British Timber Control was expecting offers totalling 300 million feet, but it was generally estimated by officials in Eastern Canada that 150 million feet would be the maximum that could be made available under the most advantageous conditions for this market in 1951. At December 31, 1950, only 56 million feet had been offered.

**Price Too Low for Eastern Canadian Shippers**

This small quantity was largely due to two factors. The price agreed upon was too low inasmuch as the American market firmed up and by the time offers were requested, the American market looked much more attractive. Secondly, many shippers had failed to ship their agreed quantity for 1949 and Timber Control would only accept offers from those shippers who had completed their contracts or would give satisfactory guarantees that the old contracts would be fulfilled.

Contracts were made with Finland for approximately 250,000 standards, but before this quantity could be shipped, the Finnish mills were shut down by strikes. A very large carry-over to 1951 of unshipped business was the result. As the old contracts were made at prices as much as £20 a standard below present day levels, it is very important to the British Timber Control that these old commitments are completed as far as possible.

It was anticipated in 1949 that in the year 1950 the buying of softwood timber would revert to the private traders. However, it was decided to de-control softwood buying from Scandinavian countries and certain other countries in the sterling area, but all purchases of timber from hard-currency countries and from countries behind the Iron Curtain would be made by Timber Control.

The pattern in railway sleepers was somewhat similar. Imports from Canada were reduced by 71 per cent, and imports from France were more than doubled.

**British Imports of Railway Ties**

	1948	1949 ( '000 )	1950
Standards .....	59	71	56
£ .....	3,493	4,017	2,914
Principal Sources:		( '000 standards )	
CANADA .....	50	43	12
France .....	4	9	23
Italy .....	..	5	5

**Imports of Canadian Hardwoods Greatly Reduced**

Purchase of hardwood in Canada since the de-control of hardwood buying on January 16, 1950, has been practically nil. Purchases made prior to de-control by Timber Control are still arriving although imports were reduced from 1,339,000 cubic feet in 1949 to 815,000 cubic feet in 1950. Until the balance, amounting to 348,300 cubic feet, or a goodly portion of it has been received, it is doubtful whether any import licences for replacement of these goods will be issued to importers.

Supplies from Nigeria of hewn hardwoods nearly doubled in 1950. This was the main factor in the overall increase in imported supplies of 25 per cent. Imports from Canada dropped by 38 per cent. About one-quarter of the hewn hardwoods received consisted of mahogany.



### British Imports of Hewn Hardwoods

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Thousand cubic feet .....	16	12	16
£ .....	5,775	5,126	6,943
Principal Sources	('000,000 cu. ft.)		
CANADA .....	1	1	.
Nigeria .....	3	3	6
French West and Equatorial Africa ....	3	3	4
Gold Coast .....	3	3	3

The improvement in sawn hardwoods was even better. The total quantity imported went up by 78 per cent. This big increase was mainly due to the consignments from France, which were six times the 1949 figures. Oak, beech and birch comprised nearly half of these sawn hardwoods.

### British Imports of Sawn Hardwoods

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Thousand cubic feet .....	19	23	42
£ .....	11,521	13,502	22,953
Principal Sources:	('000,000 cu. ft.)		
CANADA .....	3	2	2
France .....	....	2	14
British West Africa .....	1	3	4
Yugoslavia .....	2	6	4
Malaya .....	....	....	3
Burma .....	1	....	....
United States .....	3	1	1
Australia .....	....	....	1
British East Africa .....	....	....	1

### Canadian Pitprops Bought on Non-delivery of Large Polish Orders

The buying of pitprops in Canada by the British Board of Trade on behalf of the Coal Board was discontinued in 1950. Stocks in the hands of pitwood producers in the Maritime Provinces were refused on numerous occasions by the Board of Trade as no dollars were allocated for their purchase. It was felt that full requirements could be obtained from European sources and placed large orders in Finland and Poland in particular. The Polish goods just did not arrive and the Board of Trade was forced to place new business with Canadian producers.

### British Imports of Pitprops

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Piled cubic fathoms .....	544	558	364
£ .....	13,304	12,126	7,323
Principal Sources:	('000 piled cubic fathoms)		
CANADA .....	188	165	8
Finland .....	196	121	148
Sweden .....	34	117	53
France .....	43	29	37
Germany .....	22	31	19
Portugal .....	15	31	9
Norway .....	5	17	8
Yugoslavia .....	15	33	5

The shortage of newsprint throughout the country has made it imperative that every facility for the manufacture of newsprint should be kept in full production. For this reason, contracts for 100,000 cords of pulpwood have been made in Canada for shipment in 1951. Most of this has been bought in Newfoundland, but approximately 40,000 cords is to come from New Brunswick.

The import of plywood during the year 1950 from Canada was nil. However, at the end of the year the plywood buyers placed contracts for Douglas fir plywood with West Coast manufacturers for 15 million feet.



### British Imports of Pulpwood

	Quantity (In fathoms of 216 cubic ft.)	Value £
Total .....	55,540	1,197,876
CANADA .....	18,057	413,427
Finland .....	20,498	432,862

This stock will be held as a reserve stock, and will not be issued to the trade. Imports of plywood including laminated board, block board and batten board into the United Kingdom for the year 1950 totalled 6,481,844 cubic feet.

### British Imports of Plywood

	1948	1949	1950
Cubic feet .....	6,183	7,354	6,482
£ .....	7,917	9,691	7,670
Principal Sources:	('000 cu. ft.)		
Finland .....	3,118	3,824	3,120
Sweden .....	439	692	601
France .....	333	770	256
Czechoslovakia .....	113	181	172

The aggregate quantity of veneers purchased from overseas was increased by 30 per cent mainly due to the French contribution. Canada lost 81 per cent of her 1949 trade.

### British Imports of Veneers

	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts. ....	509	392	513
£ .....	2,947	2,701	3,868
Principal Sources:	('000 cwts.)		
CANADA .....	117	22	4
France .....	89	204	302
Yugoslavia .....	57	36	36
Nigeria .....	134	42	31
United States .....	77	44	31
Italy .....	14	27	28

### Belgian Bank Offers Transportation Ticket Service

Brussels, June 9, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the largest banks in Belgium has just announced a new service to its clients. Railway, aeroplane and steamship tickets may be purchased without any increase of price, at any of its branches in Belgium, either upon personal application or on receipt of a letter asking that the tickets in question be procured. Where the applicant is a client of the bank, the cost may be deducted from his account. This bank has nearly 400 branches and agencies.

### Swiss Sample Fair to be Held in April Next Year

Berne, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Dates of the 36th Annual Swiss Sample Fair, held in Basle, have been advanced to April 19-29, 1952, the board of management has announced. Previously scheduled for the beginning of May, 1952, the fair has been advanced to give builders as much time as possible to complete construction of the new exhibition halls, which are expected to be ready for 1953.

The 35th Fair, held this year between April 7 and 17, had some 2,200 Swiss exhibitors whose stands covered more than 1,000,000 square feet. Some 670,000 visitors attended the fair, breaking all previous records. Of these, more than 20,000 were visitors from abroad. Thirteen Canadians registered with the fair authorities as foreign visitors.



# Higher Export Prices Improve Ceylon's Balance of Trade

*Government showing readiness to revive purchases from dollar countries, when cost is less than from alternative sources—Substantial shipments of flour imported from Canada this year, and deliveries of Canadian-made cars and trucks are expected to be resumed shortly.*

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Ceylon rupee equals \$0.22 Canadian.)

COLOMBO.—Ceylon's foreign trade during the first quarter of 1951 has shown continued buoyancy. In common with most other countries in South-East Asia, the high sales value of Ceylon's raw material exports has been reflected in increasingly favourable trade balances, despite a notable appreciation in the cost of imports. For the three months ending March 31, Ceylon's exports, at Rs. 534.1 million, exceeded imports of Rs. 350.4 million by Rs. 183.7 million. This latter figure compares with Rs. 61.8 million for the same period of 1950, and a debit balance for the same months of 1949 of Rs. 43.8 million.

At current trends, Ceylon's trade for 1951 may show more satisfactory results than in 1950. Imports of foodstuffs and manufactured goods are costing more, but exports of tea have shown improved cash returns, while those for coconut products and rubber have been very much higher than ever before. However, rubber and coconut prices have been showing definite downward tendencies recently.

Import trade during January-March was, as usual, based to a large extent on purchases from the United Kingdom. Values for the principal sources of supply were as follows: United Kingdom, Rs. 70.7 million; India, Rs. 62.4 million; Burma, Rs. 53.7 million; Australia, Rs. 29.7 million; Japan, Rs. 18.9 million; Iran, Rs. 9 million; United States, Rs. 8.4 million and Pakistan, Rs. 6.8 million. Corresponding figures for Ceylon's exports to principal markets were: United Kingdom, Rs. 129 million; United States, Rs. 77.4 million; Italy, Rs. 39.5 million; Holland, Rs. 29 million; Canada, Rs. 27.5 million; Germany, Rs. 27.3 million; Australia, Rs. 26.9 million; Egypt, Rs. 24.6 million.

The substantial portion of Ceylon's current exports directed to dollar markets and the country's correspondingly large net dollar earnings, (although partly directed to the sterling dollar pool), have induced an increased readiness on the part of the government to revive purchases of essential commodities from dollar countries, when the cost of such imports is less than from alternative sources.

## Trade with Japan and Western Germany Increased

An interesting feature of Ceylon's foreign trade during recent months, and a reflection at the same time of import licensing policy, has been the increased value of business done with Japan and Western Germany. In the case of Japan, Ceylon's purchases have already exceeded its share of the sterling area—Japan trade agreement for the current year, and, although the business is based on current licensing policy, it appears that further expansion in the import of Japanese goods may be expected. In a similar way, licences are now being issued more freely for purchases from Western Germany and the trade from this country can be expected to show continued increases.



Imports from Japan mainly comprise textiles, glassware, tea chests and cement. Those from Western Germany are made up largely of machinery, hardware, electric equipment, drugs and chemicals.

Imports into Ceylon from Canada, during 1950, were valued at Rs. 20,793,896. A large part of this trade was in flour, an unusual item in Canadian exports to this market. Corresponding imports for January-March, 1951, were only worth Rs. 1,065,284, the bulk of which amount represented purchases of powdered milk, newsprint paper and automobile parts and accessories. Purchases from dollar sources during this period were seriously restricted by import and exchange control regulations. These regulations, as mentioned, are being relaxed, and some revived business is now being arranged in canned and frozen fish, pharmaceuticals, wood in several forms, acids, electric equipment and spirits. A number of substantial shipments of flour have again been imported from Canada in the last few weeks, while resumed deliveries of Canadian-made cars and trucks are expected shortly.

Further progress in export business to Ceylon is likely to be more dependent on the availability of supplies than on local market factors. There is an insistent demand in this territory for numerous foodstuffs, building materials, electric generating and transmission equipment, various types of engineering supplies, railway rolling stock and many other goods for development and reconstruction work, and offers from Canada on any such line will be generally welcomed.

#### **Government Interested in Importing Canadian Flour**

Ceylon's requirements of imported food grains have comprised, for the most part, rice from Burma, Thailand or Indo-China, and a certain amount of flour from Australia. Owing to rice shortages, current flour imports amount to some 150,000 tons per year, the bulk of which have been of Australian origin. The government is, however, interested in additional supplies from Canada, when available, and a resumption of the business is expected later in the year. Meanwhile Australian supplies are being supplemented by purchases of small parcels from Pakistan.

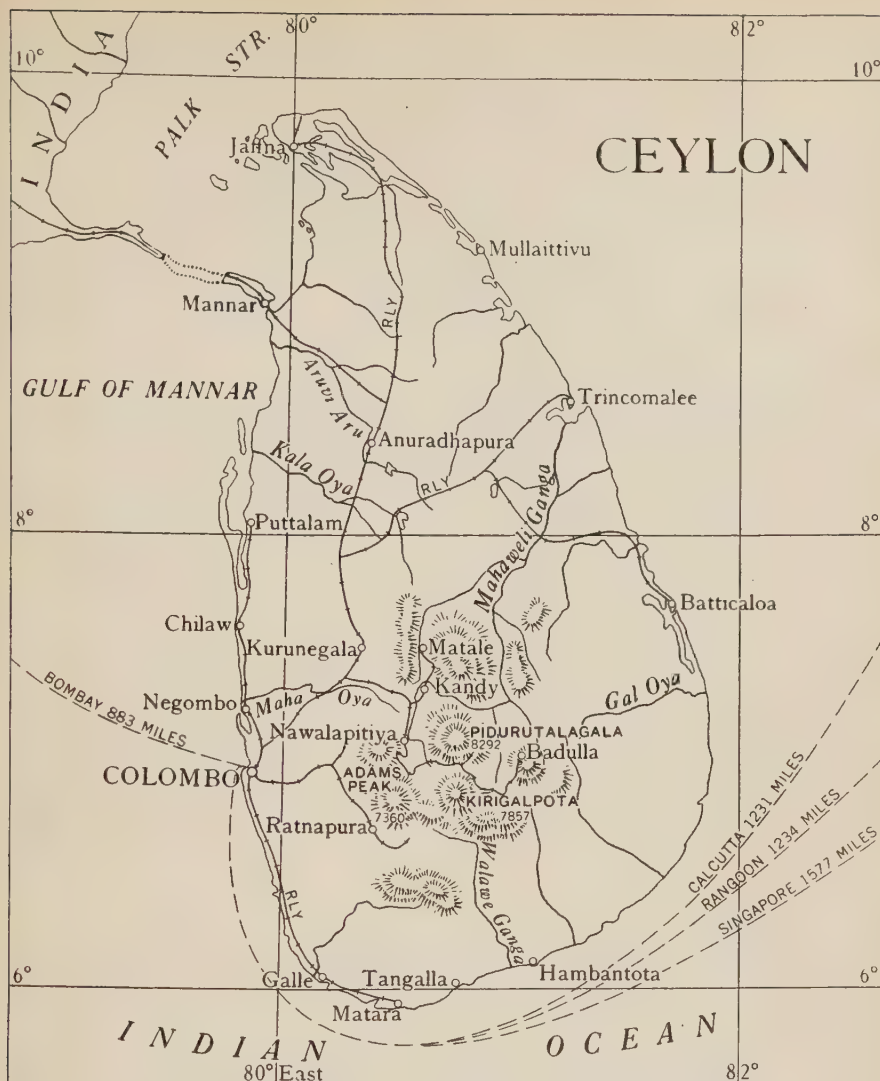
In order to ensure a continuance of food imports into the country, informal arrangements have recently been concluded with Burma to enable an extension of rice supplies, while an official food mission is at present visiting Pakistan with a similar objective. Purchases from that source may include rice, flour and other grain products and a variety of currystuffs.

One of the Ceylon Government's principal concerns at the moment is the inflationary increase in living costs. The working class cost of living index for February, 1951, stood at 284 and, although this is a record, there are indications that it may increase still further. Without imposing controls or increasing subsidies to basic foods, the government is attempting to limit or reduce the cost of essential goods and services by the encouragement of food production, building schemes, and the use of the co-operative movement as an economical means of food and cloth distribution. Government bulk purchasing of foodstuffs and other essentials is also included in the program.

Another suggested means of reducing the cost of essential imports is the establishment of a Ceylon Government merchant fleet. Inquiries have been made from several sources as to costs of construction of freight vessels, or of ships already in use or in reserve, but there is no indication to date that definite steps are to be taken in this direction.

Import trade into Ceylon from the United Kingdom, the Continent and Australia has suffered a serious setback through the recent imposition of a surcharge on outward freight rates to Colombo. The reason given





for this surcharge on already increased rates is the slow turnaround of vessels using Colombo's port facilities. At a time when extensive port development work is being undertaken and strenuous efforts are being made to reduce living costs, this action by shipping companies has caused serious repercussions in government circles as well as in the shipping and import trades. There is no indication of an immediate solution of the situation, but it is understood that the shipping companies concerned have undertaken to remove the surcharge as soon as port and cargo-handling facilities in Colombo have shown reasonable improvement.

The Technical Co-operation Scheme under the Colombo Plan is already showing a number of practical results in Ceylon. Although in actual operation only since December, 1950, a number of trainees have already been sent abroad and technical experts are commencing to arrive. Such exchanges have to date concerned Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, but it is hoped that Canada will soon be involved through the provision of fellowships and scholarships in Canadian universities, training



facilities in industry and the supply of experts to assist in the planning and operation of a number of Ceylon's rehabilitation and development projects. This will parallel assistance already received in this country from specialized agencies of the United Nations.

An indication of the type of development work projected by the Ceylon Government can be seen in a recent progress report on the Gal Oya Development Scheme, which Ceylon is carrying on with its own resources. It is a plan for water conservation, irrigation and land development in a part of the dry zone in the east-central part of the island, and is of interest not only for the practical results which are expected to be available shortly, but also in that the scheme involves a return to the irrigation economy developed by ancient dynasties which has been neglected for many years.

The first practical benefits from the Gal Oya scheme will be the opening up of a minimum of 60,000 acres of paddy land. In addition other large areas will be protected from flood damage while substantial supplies of hydro-electric power will be available to adjacent rural and urban districts.

A number of similar schemes are being studied and it is expected that various of them will be organized shortly, either on a basis of Ceylon's own resources or with assistance from the Colombo Plan or similar sources.

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#### **New Zealand Calls Tenders for Eight Transformers**

Wellington, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Tenders have been called for eight 50 kv Potential Transformers, (Contract No. 183), for Tauranga and Waikino Substations, by the State Hydro-Electric Department. Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4.00 p.m. on September 11, 1951. Copies of specifications for equipment under the above contract are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.

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#### **Lead, Zinc and Cadmium Placed Under Allocation**

Commencing July 1, 1951, primary lead, refined secondary lead, slab zinc, and cadmium will be under direct allocation by the Non-Ferrous Metals Division, Department of Defence Production.

These metals, which are on the essential materials list, have been under informal rationing by producers for several months. On July 1, this procedure will be replaced by an order-approval system. Approval will not ordinarily be granted where inventories are considered to be excessive. However, it is not expected that initially the supply of these metals to Canadian industry will be materially changed under these orders.

The orders are similar to those issued recently for nickel, copper and aluminum. In addition to regulating the rate of metal consumption for commercial purposes, these orders will prevent surplus buying to build up abnormal inventories.

Provisions covering the sale and purchase of cadmium are contained in Order NFM-6; those for primary and refined secondary lead are in Order NFM-7; and those for slab zinc in Order NFM-8.

After July 1, persons, other than those specifically exempt, who wish to purchase any of these metals will be required to submit their purchase orders, together with a completed application form for each metal, to the Non-Ferrous Metals Division for approval.

Purchases of lead and zinc in quantities of 2,000 lbs. or less in one calendar month will not require approval, nor will the sale of cadmium by the electroplating supply houses to electroplaters.



# Western German Balance of Payments Position was Critical Last Year

*Trade deficit with sterling area, France and Sweden has accumulated rapidly, as result of heavy raw material purchases—Until end of May, 1950, Canada sold more to Germany than she bought, but trend reversed during latter part of year.*

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Canadian dollar equals approximately four Deutschemarks.)

**F**RANKFURT.—By the end of 1950 a balance of payments crisis had reached serious proportions in Western Germany. This should not, however, hide the fact that notable advances were made in raising the level of exports, in expanding trade with Latin America and in finding alternative sources to North America for vital imports. The most unsatisfactory development has been the rate at which the trade deficit with the sterling area, France and Sweden has accumulated, mainly as a result of the heavy purchases of raw materials.

Exports reached a record monthly total of \$232 million in November, and the total for the calendar year 1950 is just short of two billion dollars, an increase of 800 million over 1949. The earnings from exports in the second half of the year were 50 per cent higher than in the first half. Imports for 1950 will reach \$2,704,000,000 according to preliminary figures with a resulting deficit for the year of about \$723,000,000 of which approximately \$480,000,000 was financed by aid from the United States in the form of ECA and GARIOA\* credits. The balance was covered by invisible exports, certain assets of foreign currency and the EPU credit.

## Exports Mainly Manufactured Goods

By the end of last year exports of manufactured goods formed about 70 per cent of the total value. Yet in view of the phenomenal increases in production since July, the proportion of output going to export markets is still small, and a system of allocation of raw materials may have to be introduced, giving priority to exports. A further drop in Marshall Aid funds is inevitable, and other sources of external credit will be difficult to find. To prevent a payments deficit it will be necessary, therefore, for exports to reach \$250 million per month. The problem is now fully recognized by the federal government and the central banking organization, but the vital question is whether the measures taken to remedy the situation are drastic enough.

The recent progress in exports is the result of a number of factors, in particular the stimulus given to international trade by western rearmament. The further liberalization of intra-European trade,† the broadening of bilateral trade agreements, the effects of trade promotion efforts, and the establishment of consular representation by Western Germany during the past twelve months have also been of great importance. An unofficial German trade office, which functioned in Canada for over a year, is now incorporated in the commercial section of the German Consulate General.

\* GARIOA—Government and Relief in Occupied Areas. Funds released by the United States Government, through the War Department, to cover essential expenditures in the occupied territories of Germany, Austria and Japan. In the case of Germany, they are used to purchase food, fertilizers and fuel, the cost of which is in excess of the proceeds derived from German exports.

† This had to be curtailed in March, 1951, due to a further deterioration of Germany's balance of payments with EPU countries.



## **Rapid Expansion in Exports of Manufactured Goods**

Exports of raw materials have shown only slight increases during the last quarter, while those of semi-manufactured goods have declined. The increases in shipments of coke and pig-iron were offset by a decline in non-ferrous metals and steel scrap, in which groups exports are subject to strict licensing. Deliveries of solid fuel in November were the heaviest for the year, but the cumulative total for 1950 is only slightly higher than in the previous year.

The trade returns show a rapid expansion in exports of manufactured goods during the past year, and by November the volume showed a twenty-three per cent increase over the monthly average for 1936. Exports of finished manufactures were, at the end of 1950, running at three times the rate reached twelve months earlier. Progress has been particularly striking in sales of passenger cars, agricultural machines, generators, and in a wide range of iron and steel manufactures. Among consumer goods, excellent results have been shown in the export of cameras, pharmaceuticals, artificial jewellery, tires, and cutlery. Sales of rolled steel products, in spite of the official request to give priority to the domestic market, have been very high. Exports of textiles have been rising from the low levels of activity in the summer, and rayon yarn, cotton cloth and jute goods are now in much greater demand by overseas buyers.

The international situation, leading to an abnormal expansion in demand for all types of commodities and to a swift upward movement in world prices, was chiefly responsible for the rise in the value of imports into Western Germany to record heights. It must be taken into account that the sharp rise in economic activity in Germany led to a higher consumption of imported raw materials, and a greater demand for imported goods from consumers with higher purchasing power at their disposal. The need to increase depleted stocks and a certain amount of speculative buying were additional causes.

## **Imports of Agricultural Products Decline**

The proportion of agricultural products in the value of imports has tended to decline, and arrivals of bread and coarse grains in particular were much smaller than in 1949. Grains represented only 20 per cent of the value of food imports in 1950, compared with 45 per cent in the previous year. Imports of sugar, meat, oilseeds, fruits, and cocoa were unusually large in the last quarter of 1950.

The tendency has been for importers to make large purchases of those raw materials available under the liberalization program. In certain cases the volume of such imports has far exceeded the requirements of industry, and purchases have been partly speculative in character, perhaps prompted to some extent by a genuine fear that further price increases might be expected as western rearmament gets under way. In other cases the needs of industry for materials are far higher as a result of the expansion in production, and stocks are considered to be far from adequate. A similar upward movement has been shown in imports of manufactured goods. Wool cloth and piece goods, leather, vehicles, ships and textile machinery were imported in increasing quantity.

The most important recent developments in the geographical distribution of trade have been the increase in German exports to the United States and the reduction of the dollar deficit; the expansion of South American markets; the large deficit with the area covered by the European Payments Union, and in particular with the sterling area; and the stagnation of trade with Eastern Europe. The improvement in exports to the United



States must be attributed, in the main, to the present heavy demand for basic commodities, since such items as steel and rolled products, pig-iron, steel scrap, chemicals and nonferrous metals made up the larger proportion of the increase in the second half of the year.

The following tabulation shows the United States dollar value of import and export trade in 1950 between Germany and the principal countries with which she trades. The 1949 figures are not included because they are not strictly comparable, since statistics for the French occupation zone were not included prior to last year.

#### Western German Imports by Countries, 1950

Country of Origin	Value U.S. \$'000	Country of Origin	Value U.S. \$'000
All countries .....	2,703,694	23. India .....	24,775
1. United States .....	430,860	24. Hungary .....	24,141
2. Netherlands .....	296,251	25. Egypt .....	23,541
3. France .....	164,158	26. Belgian Congo .....	23,420
4. Sweden .....	151,403	27. Yugoslavia .....	22,840
5. Italy .....	120,539	28. Pakistan .....	21,867
6. Denmark .....	116,577	29. Finland .....	21,677
7. United Kingdom .....	116,125	30. Brazil .....	20,678
8. Belgium and Luxembourg .....	96,139	31. New Zealand .....	19,439
9. Switzerland .....	83,033	32. French West Africa .....	18,247
10. Argentina .....	65,363	33. Iraq .....	18,170
11. Australia .....	63,780	34. Poland .....	16,139
12. Indonesia .....	55,561	35. Arabia .....	16,079
13. British Malaya .....	55,090	36. Algeria .....	15,370
14. Turkey .....	51,993	37. China .....	14,661
15. Norway .....	51,671	38. Greece .....	13,864
16. French Morocco .....	44,562	39. Chile .....	13,695
17. Saarland .....	43,044	40. Uruguay .....	13,645
18. Austria .....	42,282	41. Ecuador .....	13,354
19. South Africa .....	30,643	42. Ceylon .....	11,479
20. Cuba .....	27,492	43. Spain .....	11,328
21. Gold Coast .....	26,285	44. CANADA .....	10,101
22. Czechoslovakia .....	25,041		

#### Western German Exports by Countries, 1950

Country of Destination	Value U.S. \$'000	Country of Destination	Value U.S. \$'000
All countries .....	1,980,513	18. Australia .....	27,234
1. Netherlands .....	276,223	19. Argentina .....	24,865
2. Belgium and Luxembourg .....	159,788	20. South Africa .....	19,802
3. France .....	145,946	21. Egypt .....	19,143
4. Sweden .....	125,625	22. Czechoslovakia .....	18,228
5. Switzerland .....	116,174	23. Colombia .....	17,955
6. Italy .....	115,727	24. Spain .....	17,824
7. United States .....	103,061	25. India .....	17,509
8. United Kingdom .....	86,149	26. Denmark .....	16,873
9. Denmark .....	83,531	27. Venezuela .....	16,837
10. Austria .....	74,034	28. Poland .....	15,954
11. Turkey .....	56,221	29. Uruguay .....	14,123
12. Yugoslavia .....	37,267	30. Hong Kong .....	13,015
13. Saarland .....	35,953	31. Indonesia .....	12,232
14. Brazil .....	35,106	32. China .....	11,384
15. Greece .....	32,151	33. Portugal .....	10,415
16. Hungary .....	31,395	34. CANADA .....	9,730
17. Norway .....	28,006		

#### Imports from Canada Were Lower

While German exports to the United States in 1950 more than doubled the figures for the previous year, sales to Canada increased by only two-thirds, reaching a total of U.S.\$9.7 million. Imports from Canada, on the other hand, fell considerably to U.S.\$10.1 million. This resulted in a debit balance of only \$371,000, as compared with one of much more considerable proportions in 1949. It is impossible to make a direct comparison because of the absence of the figures for the French zone in the comparable statistics.



The import figures mentioned above and in the previous table, showing the distribution of German trade, are based on "country of origin." Last year, for the first time, however, German import statistics were compiled not only on this basis, but also on the basis of the country through which the purchase was made. As far as Canada is concerned the latter figures give an erroneous picture. Thus, imports are shown as only \$3.9 million, with a credit balance in favour of Germany of \$5.8 million. Shipments through the United States and the United Kingdom make up most of the difference.

#### Western German Exports to Canada

Main Commodity Groups	1949 (United States dollars)	1950 (United States dollars)
Food products .....	30,000	81,000
Industrial raw materials .....	7,000	189,000
Semi-finished goods .....	1,630,000	1,653,000
Manufactured products .....	3,772,000	7,813,000
	<u>5,439,000</u>	<u>9,736,000</u>

It will be noted that almost the whole of the increase was made up of completely manufactured products of German industry. In this group, precision mechanical and optical goods, which in 1949 were in second place after toys, led the field with an export value of \$862,000. Then followed cutlery, toys, machinery, watches and clocks, porcelain, tools and agricultural equipment, all over \$200,000 each. Compared with the previous year, however, percentage increases were most significant in the cases of rolling mill products, electro-technical products, clocks and musical instruments. The only decrease in consumer goods exports was in finished chemical products which fell from \$480,000 to \$94,000. Decreases were recorded in several classifications of manufactured goods for further processing.

#### Export of Western German Manufactured Products to Canada

	1949 (United States dollars)	1950 (United States dollars)
<b>For Further Manufacture</b>		
Textiles in the gray .....	628,000	399,000
Textiles in the gray .....	261,000	233,000
Cotton piece goods .....	297,000	42,000
Chemicals .....	421,000	1,888,000
Rolling mill products .....	14,000	342,000
<b>For Direct Consumption</b>		
Textile products .....	26,000	80,000
Leather goods (not including shoes) .....	32,000	51,000
Stone, clay, pottery ware and porcelain .....	252,000	361,000
Glassware .....	67,000	138,000
Cutlery .....	338,000	601,000
Tools and agricultural equipment .....	54,000	287,000
Precious metal, gold- and silver-plated goods .....	29,000	83,000
Machinery .....	209,000	454,000
Machine tools .....	43,000	70,000
Textile and leather machinery .....	20,000	22,000
Agricultural machinery .....	.....	31,000
Paper and printing machinery .....	116,000	147,000
Food processing machinery .....	.....	37,000
Other machinery n.o.p. ....	18,000	112,000
Motor vehicles .....	11,000	30,000
Electro-technical products (including electric machinery) .....	7,000	84,000
Watches and clocks .....	14,000	390,000
Precision mechanical and optical goods .....	511,000	862,000
Chemical products .....	480,000	94,000
Musical instruments .....	10,000	145,000
Toys and Christmas decorations .....	518,000	535,000

Of the semi-finished products, textiles, pig-iron and chemicals showed increases, but exports of scrap iron and steel fell by more than half, from \$1.5 million in 1949 to \$677,000 in 1950. This, together with pig-iron, made



up 63 per cent of the total last year. Raw materials and foodstuffs made up an insignificant share of the exports to Canada, though they were higher in 1950 than in the previous year.

### Canadian Statistics Compiled by Different Method

Due to the different methods of compiling trade statistics it is useful to examine the following figures showing Canadian imports from and exports to Germany, during the two years under review, as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total imports from Germany in 1950 were valued, in Canadian dollars, at \$11,025,627 as compared with \$7,134,030 in 1949, figures which closely parallel the German statistics when account is taken of the difference in exchange, and the fact that the Canadian figures include some small items from Eastern Germany. Classifications valued over \$100,000 in either year were as follows:

### Canadian Imports from Western Germany

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.)

	1949	1950
	(Canadian dollars)	
Ethylene glycol for antifreeze .....	977,124	1,390,765
Muriate of potash fertilizer .....	.....	699,555
Iron and steel scrap .....	1,857,396	628,441
Toys .....	529,736	553,832
Cameras and camera parts .....	260,453	412,009
Pig-iron .....	.....	401,156
Settlers' effects .....	426,403	362,721
Scissors and shears .....	163,990	350,917
Clocks .....	118,068	322,514
Synthetic staple fibres .....	.....	242,343
Wool yarns or warps for manufacturers .....	48,092	225,969
Tableware of china or porcelain .....	172,969	198,564
Porcelain statuettes .....	68,754	173,534
Dental instruments .....	98,781	169,171
Pocket knives .....	106,994	167,960
Printing presses and parts .....	117,619	160,976
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	.....	146,278
Precious stones, not mounted .....	72,763	141,850
Oil well casings .....	.....	127,877
Hops .....	48,279	123,715
Blankets of cotton .....	28,799	111,826
Surgical instruments .....	42,886	100,907
Yarns, artsilk singles, n.o.p. ....	368,961	.....
Fabrics, synthetic fibre, n.o.p. ....	262,504	12,572

Canadian exports to Western Germany in 1950, valued at \$8,873,076, were just over one-third the value of the previous year (\$23,451,452). The Canadian figure for 1950 is somewhat lower than the equivalent German figure. This is due to the different methods of compiling the statistics. Certain products such as nickel reach Germany after further processing in other countries, but are not so shown in the Canadian figures. In the following list of products valued at more than \$100,000 in either year it will be noted that, while the range is narrower, the values of some individual items are greater than in the import list.

These figures illustrate the drastic reductions, particularly in agricultural and fish products, caused by the serious dollar shortage in Germany in 1950. Nickel which is not included in the Canadian statistics is recorded in the German figures at US\$337,000.

### Trade Balance with Canada Swings in Germany's Favour

It will be noted that in 1949 Canada shipped to Germany goods valued at more than three times her imports from that country. By the end of 1950 the pendulum had begun to swing in the opposite direction, and



Canadian exports to Germany were only 80 per cent of the value of her imports. A German debit balance of \$16,317,422 has, within the year, been converted into a credit of \$2,152,551.

Up to the end of May, 1950, Canada sold more to Germany than she bought from that country. During the latter part of the year, however, increasing currency restrictions and reductions in ECA purchases reversed the trend. Although in the early months of 1951 Canadian exports have maintained a fairly high level, it is likely that the factors mentioned above, the increasing shortages of raw materials in Canada, and the effort now being made by German firms to enter or reenter the Canadian market, will result in a balance in Germany's favour for some time to come.

### Canadian Exports to Western Germany

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.)

	1949	1950
	(Canadian	dollars)
Drugs and chemicals, n.o.p. ....	78,029	1,391,984
Whisky .....	570,206	1,231,814
Asbestos milled fibres .....	137,900	593,617
Lead ore .....	....	556,297
Copper scrap, slag, skimmings .....	34,717	528,738
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	2,611,889	456,918
Hides and skins .....	1,784,018	417,163
Woodpulp .....	5,094,659	352,904
Donations and gifts .....	480,390	330,396
Butter .....	....	314,351
Asbestos waste .....	6,095	280,306
Iron ore .....	....	273,737
Newsprint paper .....	827,313	257,024
Paper bags .....	....	226,913
Other ores .....	....	207,406
Herring oil, industrial .....	459,266	189,543
Jewellers' sweepings and scrap .....	603	181,137
Automobiles .....	46,092	133,842
Flour .....	1,587,747	124,637
Edible vegetable oils, n.o.p. ....	2,535,294	....
Clover and alsike seed .....	1,326,766	....
Wheat .....	1,057,193	....
Crude rubber, natural .....	943,292	....
Aluminum .....	756,834	40,048
Canned meats .....	539,217	....
Ferro chrome .....	483,653	....
Oil cake and meal .....	458,576	....
Flax seed .....	285,638	....
Milk powder .....	202,453	15,109
Seal oil .....	175,202	....
Ferro silicon .....	105,782	....

### Irish Census Shows Very Small Population Increase

Dublin, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The population of the Republic of Ireland, according to the census of April 8, 1951, is 2,955,107. This shows a slight increase of 3,771, or 0.1 per cent, over the previous census taken five years ago. The birthrate rose and the deathrate fell, but despite the consequent natural increase in the population in the last five years of 125,402, net emigration absorbed 121,631 persons in that time. It is estimated that 102,610 people migrated, chiefly to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 19,021 to various countries overseas, or an average of 24,326 per year. There has been an increase, since 1946, of 55,235, or 8.7 per cent, in the population of Dublin City and County, which now numbers 691,428. This urban drift resulted in further declines in already thinly populated Western and Midland rural areas.



# Production of Rice in Chile Expected to Drop Almost Fifty Per Cent This Year

*Financial loss resulting from reduced production will affect both plantation owners and rental farmers—Agricultural credit bank instructed to grant extensions on loans, and price for 1950-51 harvest fixed at Ch.\$470 per quintal.*

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**S**ANTIAGO.—The area sown with rice in Chile, in 1950, was 23,415 hectares, as against 26,810 in 1949, a reduction of 12·7 per cent. This coincided with unfavourable climatic conditions, and latest reports estimate a loss in production of about 70 per cent. This year, the harvest is expected to amount to 485,993 metric quintals, giving an average production of 20·8 quintals per hectare, as opposed to last year's average production of 31·3 quintals per hectare, resulting in a total of 840,452 quintals. Therefore, reduced acreage and reduced yield per hectare, will result in almost a fifty per cent drop in production. The resultant financial loss affects two classes of producers, owners who are affected by lack of production which leaves them without resource to pay loans granted against crops, and, the rental farmers who are unable to repay loans or continue normal rental payments.

Rice crops even in normal years have obtained loans from institutions or from the Agricultural Credit Bank, as well as advances from the mills. It is evident, therefore, that the lack of resources which creates economic complications for the crops will have repercussions on the rice mill owners. The National Agricultural Society has instructed its representatives on the Boards of the Agricultural Credit Bank and the Central Bank to do everything possible to obtain the renewal of credits, as well as additional assistance to prepare the area for production next season. A revision of the price fixed for rice has been sought because this has been maintained at Ch.\$383 per quintal of 100 kilos over the past two harvests, in spite of the fact that wages, seed prices and general agricultural costs have climbed rapidly during the period. It is feared that an uneconomic price for rice, together with the present unfavourable conditions of the crop, may cause many producers to abandon the cultivation of rice in favour of some other crop.

Rice cultivation began in Chile as a result of individual initiative although technicians considered the undertaking could not help but fail. The efforts of the planters were successful, and during the last war, when there was a scarcity of rice in most countries, Chile not only had sufficient for her internal consumption but was able to export a considerable amount. It is not surprising, therefore, that instructions were issued to the Agricultural Credit Bank to grant generous extensions to the payment of loans, and the price for the 1950-51 harvest was fixed at Ch.\$470 for a quintal of 100 kilos.

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## Selling Value of Canadian Manufactured Products Increased

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the machinery industry of Canada in 1949 totalled \$240,702,000, an increase of 3·5 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$232,606,000. Three hundred and sixty-six plants were in operation during the year, giving employment to an average of 30,070 persons.



# Port Facilities of Chittagong Expanded To Meet Demands of East Pakistan

*Chittagong can now handle about two million tons a year, as compared with 500,000 to 600,000 before partition—Progress made in rehabilitation and improvement of railways, which are gradually converting to diesel locomotives—Overseas telephone service extended.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave and is now touring Southwestern Ontario discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen. One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3236 Canadian.)

**K**ARACHI.—Starting from nothing in August, 1947, Pakistan now has five shipping companies operating on its shores with an owned tonnage of about 150,000. To meet the growing demand for a sea service between Karachi and Chittagong in East Pakistan, the British India Steam Navigation Co. inaugurated a service during the year operating on schedule every six weeks. The interruption of the use of Calcutta as a port for East Pakistan made Chittagong a very important port, and the increased traffic there created many problems. During the year new berths and warehouses were completed so that the port was cleared of all congestion by the middle of December. Chittagong port can now handle about 2,000,000 tons per year against 500,000 to 600,000 before partition. The number of berths has been increased from 4 to 15. A contract has been given to Braithwaites & Co. of London for the construction of seven new steamer jetties at Chittagong during the next three years.

To relieve the burden at the port of Chittagong, development of port facilities at Chalna in East Pakistan has been undertaken. This port received its first cargo on December 8, 1950.

Karachi, the important and only port in West Pakistan, continued to be very busy during the year, the total tonnage handled being greater than in any of the previous post-partition years.

## Progress Made in Improvement of Railways

Some progress was made during 1950 in the rehabilitation and improvement of Pakistan's railways, and plans are under way for further development. The construction of a broad gauge (5'6") railway line, 44 miles in length, was completed in East Bengal to connect the isolated Khulna section with the East Bengal Railway system. This was opened to traffic in December. A metre gauge line 20 miles in length was doubled in East Bengal, and is expected to be open to traffic shortly. Surveys of new railway lines for over 200 miles in West Pakistan and 150 miles in East Pakistan are in progress. Work is under way to restore some small branch lines in East Pakistan which were dismantled during the war.

The trade deadlock with India has made it very difficult for Pakistan to obtain coal for its railway locomotives. Therefore conversion of coal-fired locomotives to oil-fired has been undertaken and, so far, 35 metre gauge and four broad gauge locomotives have been converted. About 26,000 tons of coal a month is consumed by the railways, and the main source of supply during the year was South Africa. The present average consumption of oil is 2,000 tons per month, procured from Iran and Indonesia, and will progressively increase as conversion to oil continues.

At the end of the year the railways of Pakistan owned 151 coal-burning and four oil-burning broad gauge locomotives, 225 coal-burning and 35





Pakistan—Chittagong, the principal port of Eastern Pakistan, in which harbour improvements are being made.

oil-burning metre gauge, and six coal-burning narrow gauge (2' 6"). During the year a contract to supply 23 diesel electric broad gauge locomotives was given to the American Locomotive Company. Early in 1951 tenders were called for 32 metre gauge diesel electric locomotives, but the order has not yet been placed. It is the policy of the railway directorate to purchase diesel electric locomotives for future requirements.

There are three airline companies in Pakistan, Pak Air Ltd., Orient Airways Ltd., and Crescent Air Transport. All are privately owned. Pak Air Ltd., suspended flying operations in late 1949 as a result of two bad crashes, and has not been in commercial flying operations since that time. Orient Airways maintain a scheduled service between Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca in East Pakistan. Its flying record is excellent and it uses Convair and Dakota type aircraft. Crescent Air Transport operates on a charter flight basis. During the year a new cathode-ray VHF direction finding equipment was installed at Karachi Airport. The long-range air-ground radio telephone service at that airport was also placed in operation. The runway at Dacca airport in East Pakistan was resurfaced during the year, and an extension was built to the Terminal Building.

No important developments took place during the year with respect to Pakistan's roads. Plans are being formulated, however, for road improvement and development, some of which will be provided for under the Colombo Plan. It is contemplated that 10,000 miles of new roads could be constructed under this plan. Consideration was given to the possibility of changing from the rule of the left to the rule of the right hand side of the road. This has been put in abeyance for another year at least because of strong protests from certain sections of the country.

During the year, overseas telephone service was established between Pakistan and Switzerland, Poland, Greece, Iran, Yugoslavia, Spain, Gibraltar, Italy and The Vatican, in addition to services already provided to New York, London, and other world centres.



# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### **Australia to Produce Oil from Grape Pips**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent announcement by the Australian Wine Board, plans have been approved for the establishment of a crushing plant in the Barossa Valley, South Australia, for the extraction of oil from grape seeds, a by-product of the wine making industry. It is estimated that about 50,000 gallons of oil can be produced from 2,500 tons of seeds annually. The oil could be used as a salad oil instead of olive oil, in paints as a substitute for linseed oil, and in cosmetics.

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### **New Australian Pulp and Paper Mills to be Erected**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—To meet the rapidly increasing demand for fine papers in Australia, Associated Pulp and Paper Mills Limited have announced plans for the erection of a 15,000-ton capacity paper mill at Geelong, Victoria, and a pulp mill capable of treating both eucalypt and pine timbers. The total capital investment will be upwards of £A4,000,000. The paper mill is expected to come into production by 1954-55, and with the output from the company's existing plant at Burnie, Tasmania, should cover Australia's requirements until 1960. Plans for further expansion at that time are already under consideration.

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### **Australian Building Imports Rise**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of building materials imported into Australia rose from £A4,900,000 in 1947, to over £A35,000,000 in 1950, the Minister of National Development stated recently, in referring to the heavy purchases of prefabricated buildings from overseas. More than 20,000 houses in steel and aluminum had been ordered by Commonwealth and State Governments, the Minister said, and negotiations were being currently carried on for additional units with Britain, Sweden, France, Austria, Germany, Italy and Holland.

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### **Melbourne Bank Clearances Increase**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Bank clearings in Melbourne, from January 1 to June 7, 1951, were £A2,014,884,156, compared with £A1,471,156,866 for the corresponding period in 1950.

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## BELGIAN CONGO

### **Peanut Cultivation Important to Belgian Congo Economy**

Leopoldville, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Although efforts at large-scale mechanical cultivation of peanuts have so far failed to succeed in the Belgian Congo, as elsewhere in Africa, it is one of the important crops grown under primitive methods by the natives. Until the last war they were exported in their shells, but they are now treated locally, reaching the domestic market in the form of soap, margarine, and edible oil. Exports of peanut oil, mostly to the motherland, have climbed from 5,000 metric tons, in 1948, to 9,000, in 1949, (4,500 metric tons in the first eight months of 1950). Even more important to the general welfare of the colony are the increasing quantities consumed as food by natives, the problem of cheap food supply being a very serious one.



## **Oil Discovered in French Equatorial Africa**

Leopoldville, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—For twenty years prospecting for oil has been carried out in the Gabon region of French Equatorial Africa. Until recently, however, all the drillings revealed that the oil had already escaped to the surface. On May 19, 1951, however, good quality black oil, accompanied by salt water and gas, came to the surface through a drilling about 50 kilometres from Lambaréné, a place which is already known to the world because of the mission there of Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

It is too early to say how extensive or important these reserves are. The oil is considerably heavier than that found in Alsace, but a little lighter than that recently found in the Pyrenees. The company which made the find was la Société des Pétroles d'A.E.F.

## **EGYPT**

### **Egypt Buys Complete Diesel Electric Train**

Cairo, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A complete diesel electric mainline train, comprising five cars, is on its way to Egypt from the English Electric Company at Bradford. It is one of 17 ordered by Egyptian State Railways. It is claimed that these trains set a new world standard in diesel electric traction. With a service speed of 75 m.p.h., they can cover the 130 miles between Cairo and Alexandria in a scheduled time of two hours and ten minutes, including a number of intermediate stops.

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### **Egyptian Fertilizer Factory Begins Production**

Cairo, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The chairman of the Egyptian Chemical Fertilizer Company has announced that the firm's new factory has commenced production. The present capacity is 300,000 tons annually of chemical fertilizer, and the first output of calcium nitrate exceeds original expectations. Raw materials being readily available in Egypt, measures have already been taken to double the existing production.

## **GERMANY**

### **Tripartite Commission on German Debts Holds Preliminary Talks**

Frankfurt, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—In accordance with previously announced plans, the Tripartite Commission on German Debts held meetings with a delegation of the West German Government in Bonn from June 5 to 7. Representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and France gave the German Federal Government such further explanations as were necessary concerning the proposed procedure for a full scale discussion on German prewar and postwar debts. This clarification was given to enable the German negotiators to be prepared to play a full part in the subsequent discussions.

Informal meetings to discuss issues relating to a final German debt settlement began June 25 in London. A formal conference is expected to be held about the end of September, and other interested countries, including Canada, have been notified.

The Bonn government last March formally assumed responsibility for debts of the prewar Reich, and also agreed to repay the occupying powers for postwar goods and services rendered. An estimate of prewar debts is put at \$1,000,000,000 and postwar economic aid at \$3,500,000,000. Claims arising out of the war, and which can only be dealt with in connection with a peace treaty, are not under consideration at this time.



## **West German Grain Import Requirements are Higher**

Frankfurt, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—According to estimates of the various agricultural boards, German grain stocks on March 31, 1951, amounted to approximately 1,200,000 tons of bread grain and 1,400,000 tons of feed. These stocks will largely be used for seed purposes, feed, and consumption by the farmers. The preliminary estimates of the German harvest, according to a recent survey, fall short of the previous year by 50 per cent for grain, and 20 per cent for potatoes. A rough estimate for 1951-52 shows total import requirements at a minimum of 7,000,000 tons. This estimate exceeds imports of the previous year by 2,000,000 tons. The extremely tight currency situation, coupled with international political conditions, makes it extremely unlikely that the full requirements of imported grain will be met. It is stressed, however, that the minimum essential is 5,000,000 tons, and that the most important consideration in this connection is the safeguarding of the bread grain supply and the establishment of a national grain reserve, particularly of bread grains, of about 2,000,000 tons.

To achieve this, it may be necessary to curtail imports of feed grains, thus causing a reduction in the meat supply on the domestic market. As meat is relatively plentiful now such action would not be out of the question, though the government is naturally reluctant to announce a reduction in food supplies. On the other hand grain imports could be sustained by a saving in foreign exchange and an increase in German exports, especially to such dollar countries as the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. Several measures have been proposed, or are under consideration, to increase exports, such as a priority system for raw materials, tax concessions, etc.

## **INDIA**

### **India Increases Export Duty on Cotton Cloth**

Bombay, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective June 1, 1951, India raised the rate of export duty on cotton cloth of medium and coarse varieties from 10 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem. Simultaneously, the rebate of 2 annas per pound, which used to be allowed on fine and superfine varieties has been withdrawn.

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### **India to Manufacture Locomotives**

New Delhi, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of State for Railways recently disclosed that 37 broad-gauge and 15 metre-gauge locomotives will be built in India, during 1951-52, for Indian Railways. The price of a broad-gauge locomotive is Rs. 550,000 and that of a metre-gauge locomotive Rs. 325,000. Also, 574 broad-gauge and 230 metre-gauge coaches, and 2,380 broad-gauge and 3,720 metre-gauge wagons will be manufactured in India.

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### **Indian Target for Tea Exports Higher**

New Delhi, May 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Commerce and Industry stated in Parliament that the target for tea exports, during 1951-52, is 470 million pounds. The export of tea during 1948-49 was 408 million pounds. It rose to 435 million pounds in 1949-50, and 450 million pounds in 1950-51. The United Kingdom imported 327 million pounds in 1949 and 247 million pounds in 1950, while Canada imported 23.5 million pounds and the United States 34 million pounds each year.



## **India Contributed to Dollar Pool Last Year**

New Delhi, May 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Minister stated in the Indian Parliament that India's net contribution to the central reserves of gold and dollars of the sterling area, during the past year, amounted to \$85 millions. Although this year also India has been making a positive contribution, the Government of India does not propose to repay the dollars bought from the International Monetary Fund, in view of a probable dollar deficit during 1951 and the present encouraging dollar position of the sterling area as a whole. In 1948, India drew \$48 millions from the pool, and in 1949, \$69 million.

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## **India's National Highway Plan Progresses**

New Delhi, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Out of the Rs. 235 millions sanctioned for the five-year period ending March 31, 1952, for the postwar plan for national highway road construction, Rs. 62·7 millions were spent by the end of March, 1951. Ten major bridges and 150 miles of new roads were constructed; 31 bridges were under construction and 1,050 miles of existing roads were improved.

## **JAPAN**

### **Japanese Steel Production Equals Prewar Output**

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Japanese steel production, for the year ending March 31, 1951, was 3,500,000 metric tons, or about equal to the output in prewar years. It is anticipated that steel production in the present year will achieve the planned objective of 4 million metric tons.

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### **Japan to Have Domestic Airline Service**

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A domestic airline service is scheduled to commence on August 1. Two daily flights are planned between Tokyo and Osaka, and a daily express flight between Tokyo and Fukuoka. In addition, there will be flights every other day between Tokyo and Sapporo, with stops at Sendai and Aomori; and between Tokyo and Fukuoka, with stops at Nagoya, Osaka and Hiroshima. The licence granted by the government is the first awarded to a private domestic air transport service since the occupation.

## **MEXICO**

### **Mexico Expects Record Pineapple Crop**

Mexico City, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mexican pineapple season promises to break all records with a predicted crop of 155,000 metric tons. The canneries are expected to use 65,000 metric tons to produce 1,300,000 cases. Exports in the form of fresh fruit will require another 30,000 metric tons, and the balance will be consumed within the country.

The Mexican pineapple industry has developed rapidly within the past five years and the appearance and flavour of the pineapple in this country are second to none. Exports of canned pineapple have shown a rapidly mounting upward curve, and 14,000 tons were exported in 1950 compared with 8,600 tons in 1949. Lucrative profits have been realized in the past three years by the producers, enabling them to purchase the most modern equipment for the expansion of their plants. New capital has also been attracted, the most notable example being the Dole Company, which has erected the largest cannery in the Republic.



Although the United States is the chief customer, Canadian purchases have increased so much in the past three years that, in 1950, one-third of all the canned pineapple exported went to Canada, consisting of 3,650 tons of sliced and crushed, valued at \$824,541, plus 341,232 gallons of juice invoiced at \$238,253. Canadian import restrictions, in effect from 1947 to 1949, prohibited the importation of fresh pineapple, but these prohibitions were repealed last year so that Canadian importers are now free to contract for pineapple either in fresh or canned form.

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#### **Drought Decreases Mexican Sugar Harvest**

Mexico City, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The sugar harvest in Mexico will realize 685,000 metric tons, 60 per cent in the form of refined sugar, it is stated by the National Union of Sugar Producers. The harvest is smaller than was anticipated, chiefly as a result of drought. Domestic consumption during the next twelve months is estimated at 630,000 metric tons, but the government is unlikely to license the export of more than 30,000 metric tons. Exports in 1950 amounted to 20,500 metric tons, of which 18,851 were sold in Japan.

### **NORWAY**

#### **Norwegian Industrial Output Continues at High Level**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—During April the Norwegian industrial output continued at the same high level as previously, the index being 152 as against 100 in 1938. Great changes appeared, however, in the indices of the individual branches of industry. The index of the export industries dropped from 140 to 128, as a result of the reduced output in the canning and herring oil industries, and in the electro-metallurgical industries due to a serious reduction in electrical output caused by severe and long droughts. The wood refining industry, however, recorded a rise in production. The domestic industries reached a top figure in April, the index being 163. Among the domestic industries, iron and metal show the largest rise in output, the index being 76 per cent higher than before the war.

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#### **Norway to Have New Sponge Iron Plant**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of United States-Norwegian co-operation, it is proposed to erect a new industrial plant in Larvik for the production of sponge iron, an important semi-raw material for the armament industry. The plan will involve a capital expenditure of about US\$6 million, and Norway's United States dollar earnings, in respect of future production, are estimated at \$20 million per annum.

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#### **Norwegian Spinning Factories Cannot Accept Norwegian Wool**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian spinning factories have notified their buying agents they cannot accept any more Norwegian wool. On account of the considerable rise in prices, the factories want to reduce their stocks. Last year the price of imported wool was 7 to 8 kroner per kilo, whereas today the price is 22 to 23 kroner. Norwegian wool was priced last year at 7 kroner, and is now 16·20 kroner per kilo.



## **Norway Amends Ship Contracting Regulations**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Department of Trade and Commerce announces that the decree issued by the authorities, based on the foreign exchange regulations, in respect of the contracting of ships abroad, will be amended. As from May 12, dry-cargo ships may be contracted if loans representing 50 per cent of the contract sums are obtained abroad.

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## **Export Duties On Wood Products Will Increase Norwegian Revenue**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Council for the Refining of Wood Products estimates that the new export duties on wood products will bring in about 187 million kroner, during the period February 15 to December 31, 1951. Of this sum, about 116 million kroner will be utilized for the general adjustment of prices.

## **PAKISTAN**

### **Pakistan Will Have Biggest Paper Mill in Asia**

Karachi, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Delivery of plant and machinery ordered for a paper mill in East Pakistan began about two months ago. When completed, in about two and a half years, this mill will have a production capacity of 100 tons of writing, and fine and superfine printing paper per day. The main fibrous raw material to be used in the manufacture of paper will be bamboo, extracted from Chittagong Hill Tracts forests, within a radius of 40 miles from the mill. The estimated requirements of bamboo are 100,000 tons per year. The forests can actually supply twice this quantity. Provision is being made for expansion, if necessary, up to 250 tons per day.

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### **West Pakistan to Have Another Textile Mill**

Karachi, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Pakistan has given permission for another textile mill to be built at Rawalpindi, consisting of 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The mill is to be set up under the management of Kohinoor Textile Mills Limited, Lyalpur. In the last few months there has been encouraging response to the establishment of textile mills in the country. Punjab's quota of 3,500,000 spindles, fixed on the recommendation of the first Industries Conference, is now completely exhausted with the present allocation. Further applications for setting up textile mills are pending, and the question of increasing the province's quota is under consideration.

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### **Four Additional Jute Mills to be Established in Pakistan**

Karachi, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The planning commission set up under the Six Year Development Plan has recommended the establishment of four additional jute mills of 500 looms each; the installation of two modern cotton-seed oil extraction and refining plants with a capacity of 50,000 tons each; the establishment of a coal tar distillation plant and the setting up of an antimony ore refinery with a capacity of 200 tons per annum. The commission has also approved a number of agricultural schemes received from the provinces. These will be financed by the central government from a lump sum set aside for agricultural development throughout the country.



### **Pakistan to Begin International Air Service**

Karachi, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—In September of this year Pakistan is to inaugurate a twice-weekly Karachi-London air service. One line is to London via Baghdad and Cairo, while the alternative route will go via Tehran, Damascus and Istanbul. For this service, three 4-engined Super-Constellations have been ordered by the government, but until such time as deliveries are effected, two standard 4-engine Constellations will be operated over the proposed routes.

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### **Six-Year Road Development Plan Discussed in Pakistan**

Karachi, May 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Six-Year Road Development Plans received from all the provinces and states of Pakistan, were discussed at the chief engineers' conference in Karachi recently. A limited number of roads (total mileage approximately 4,700) has been classified as federal highways, with others as provincial or state roads, rural, and urban roads. The maximum use of road machinery was recommended, and it was decided to discuss the details of this plan at the forthcoming general meeting of the Pakistan Road Engineers' Association.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South Africa to Have New Industries**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—One of Italy's largest industrial concerns plans to establish a subsidiary company in South Africa and, according to the government information office, the negotiations have reached an advanced stage. The type of industry has not yet been disclosed, but the investment involved will be in the neighbourhood of £6,500,000.

The first silk mill in the Union may be in operation in Johannesburg before the end of the year, manufacturing pure silks and processed art silks. Production will be based on the importation of raw materials, the services of master technicians brought from Italy, and the initial utilization of 20 new high speed looms.

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### **South Africa's Trade Increases Sharply**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of South Africa's exports during April was £32,189,653, bringing the value for the first four months of the year to £124,459,538, or only slightly less than twice the total of £64,454,793 during the similar period of last year. The largest single factor in the increase was wool exports of £38,236,612 (£15,510,835 in 1950), while processed and semi-processed gold contributed £23,585,271 (£6,449,545 in 1950). Imports, under the combined effect of larger movement and higher prices, amounted in the same period to £138,183,837, as against £76,454,986 during the comparable period of 1950.

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### **South African Gold Mining Costs Continue to Mount**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of new gold, the working profits and total dividends distributed to shareholders in 1950, were the highest in the history of the Witwatersrand field. Aggregate dividends



to shareholders in Rand mines last year totalled £ 24,700,000, an increase of £ 8 million over 1949. Government receipts from the gold mining industry amounted to £ 22,500,000, an increase of £ 10,750,000.

At the annual meeting of a major producer, the chairman emphasized that the continuance of such records is problematic due to increasing labour shortage, and to rising costs of operation which have largely nullified the aid to the industry given by devaluation. After averaging 26/3d. per ton for the quarter immediately preceding devaluation, working costs advanced to 28/6d. in the last quarter of 1949, to 30/5d. in the similar quarter of 1950 and to 31/1d. in the first three months of 1951. Operating costs have increased by 29 per cent since devaluation, though only one-third of that increase can be attributed to the working of lower grade ore. Of the bonus revenue of 75/9d. per ounce, resulting from devaluation, 44/0d. has already been absorbed by increased working costs.

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#### **South African Population Increased by Immigration**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Newly released statistical information shows that, to the 54,369 European immigrants that entered South Africa in the 25-year period to the end of 1947, 36,631 were added in 1948. Of this group 25,513 came from the United Kingdom, 2,753 from Holland and 1,698 from Italy. Offsetting the European immigrant movement, which in 1947 and 1948 amounted to 53,588, was emigration to the Rhodesias of 24,496 persons from the Union.

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#### **Prices Climb in South Africa**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Basic factors in the present economy of South Africa, noted by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa in their quarterly review of economic trends, are continuance of inflationary pressures, high levels of investment activity and government current expenditure, mounting costs of production, private and company spending levels at least as high as those of 1948, increased difficulties in procurement of overseas supplies, availabilities only subject to higher prices and longer delivery times.

The upward swing of prices is more rapid than at any time since the commencement of the second world war. From 1938 to 1950 the official index number of retail prices advanced annually by 4·8 points, but from February, 1950, to February, 1951, the advance was 10·9. In the postwar period, the wholesale price index for locally produced goods rose by 5·6 points from 1946 to 1947, 5·2 points from 1947 to 1948, and 5·1 points from 1949 to 1950, but during the year from November, 1949, to November, 1950 the advance was 11·1 points. The wholesale index for imported goods, after rising by some 20 points per annum in the period from 1946 to 1949, has advanced by 37·2 points in the 12 months to November, 1950.

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#### **South Africa Had Favourable Trade Balance Last Year**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The unfavourable South African trade balance in 1948 of £ 217 million was reduced, in 1950, to £ 59 million. With the incorporation of the exchange proceeds of the new gold produced in the country into these trade figures, the unfavourable balance of £ 5 million in 1948 had become a favourable balance of £ 21 million in 1950, according to a parliamentary statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs.

The relaxation of import control on February 28 has increased the value of licensable imports to 60 per cent of the 1948 value, but it is doubt-



ful whether this percentage can be further extended in the case of consumer goods. It is not the policy to make further concessions. The restricted, (i.e., prohibited list), will be continued. Licenses for necessary raw materials will be available to industries and further increases in such quotas will be announced shortly.

Emphasizing the broadening scope of South Africa's industrial development, the Minister reported that 4,075 companies with capital of some £60 million were established in the Union during 1950, while capital investments of existing companies were increased by £62 million. A warning was issued to these and to other industrialists that "shelter" behind the import control regulations could not be expected and that, when and as, control measures could be lightened or lifted manufacturers will be expected to "stand on their own feet".

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#### **Rail Link Between Rhodesias and East Africa Being Surveyed**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A rail link between the Rhodesias and East African ports, that will be a powerful factor in the economic development of central Africa, is being surveyed through the joint efforts of ECA and the British Colonial Office. Completion of the survey late in 1952, and the availability of the information as to selected routes, will be an immediate factor in the location and development of hydro-electric power projects, and in the exploitation of mineral resources known to include copper, lead, zinc and iron ore.

The project, which derives from the 1948 conference on African transport problems of representatives of Britain, South Africa, the Rhodesias, France, Belgium, Portugal and Madagascar, will particularly benefit the economic development of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

### **UNITED KINGDOM**

#### **United Kingdom Steel Production Lower in May**

London, June 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The weekly average steel production in May, 1951, was 305,100 tons, compared with 322,500 tons in April, and 319,200 tons in May, 1950. Output for the month fell to an annual rate of 15,864,000 tons, compared with 16,597,000 tons in May, 1950.

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#### **Further Rise in United Kingdom Imports**

London, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary returns show that United Kingdom imports increased in May to £338.2 million. This was £48.3 million above the average for the first four months. The value of imports during the period January to May was £1,497.8 million, equal to an annual rate 38 per cent above 1950. The value of exports was £229.7 million, only slightly less than in April. Including re-exports at £11.4 million, total exports for the first five months of the year reached £1,095.9 million, equal to an annual rate 17 per cent higher than in 1950. The excess of imports over total exports in May was £97 million, compared with £71 million in April. The import surplus for the five months was £401.9 million. This compares with £347.9 million for the whole of 1950.



# British Imports Increased Last Year But Purchases from Canada Lower

*Advance in value of raw materials was main cause for imports reaching total of £2,603 million, an increase of £329 million over 1949 figure—Cuts in imports from Canada were apparent.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

**L**ONDON.—United Kingdom import trade was valued at £2,603 million, an increase of £329 million or 14 per cent over the 1949 figure. The greater part of the increase, 67 per cent, is accounted for by an advance in the value of raw materials imported, which reached £997 million, a rise of 29 per cent. The volume of raw material imports did not increase more than 5 per cent, according to official estimates. The increase, therefore, was largely caused by higher prices. Price increases were less prominent both in food and in fully manufactured goods.

Food, drink and tobacco imports were valued at £1,024 million. Although this was slightly more than in the previous year, there was probably a small reduction in the quantity.

Imports of fully manufactured goods were worth £564 million in 1950, an increase of some 10 per cent. However, the volume remained practically unchanged as compared with 1949. These imported manufactured goods consisted of equipment and semi-finished materials for industrial use and refined petroleum. They include relatively few finished consumer commodities.

The cuts in imports from Canada, even of essential goods, which were ordered at the time of the devaluation crisis in 1949, were apparent in the 1950 commodity import returns.

In the foodstuffs group, the only items in which the quantities purchased from Canada exceeded those of 1949 were: Bacon, cheese, apples and unstripped leaf tobacco.

In raw materials and fully manufactured commodities, the tendency was similar. Against the normal downward trend, there were increases in imports from Canada of: Zinc ores; asbestos; fur skins; copper; cutlery, hardware and implements; chemicals; leather and plastic materials.

## British Imports, by Commodities

	(Year Ended December 31)		
	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco			
Grain and flour .....	£ 201,154	£ 182,755	£ 159,765
Feeding-stuffs for animals .....	23,651	12,247	16,072
Animals, living, for food .....	11,774	18,171	19,936
Meat .....	125,943	152,897	195,969
Dairy produce .....	131,154	175,854	155,175
Fresh fruit and vegetables .....	94,500	90,696	96,991
Beverages and cocoa preparations ....	113,392	122,809	133,173
Other food .....	138,962	162,657	182,138
Tobacco .....	42,642	52,492	64,557
Total, Class I .....	883,170	970,577	1,023,775
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured			
Coal .....	408	2	26
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like .....	16,783	14,612	18,780
Iron ore and scrap .....	27,537	35,408	39,342
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap .....	34,416	37,684	48,486
Wood and timber .....	93,901	99,439	93,268
Raw cotton and cotton waste .....	106,740	121,503	160,673



# **British Imports, by Commodities (Continued)**

	1948 (Year Ended December 31)	1949 (Year Ended December 31)	1950 (Year Ended December 31)
	('000)	('000)	('000)
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured <i>continued</i>			
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	88,493	129,568	191,497
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	2,473	1,978	2,476
Other textile materials	25,320	24,409	35,479
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	143,864	171,425	210,689
Hides and skins, undressed	34,646	37,959	49,258
Paper-making, etc., materials	52,317	48,353	52,944
Rubber	29,968	22,382	59,939
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	27,412	28,448	34,226
<b>Total, Class II</b>	<b>684,277</b>	<b>773,169</b>	<b>997,083</b>
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured			
Coke and manufactured fuel	135	254	231
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	6,134	5,425	5,179
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	19,715	37,497	24,874
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	88,805	93,480	109,954
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	6,607	7,597	8,717
Electrical goods and apparatus	2,698	3,146	4,873
Machinery	41,455	47,763	44,540
Manufactures of wood and timber	12,380	13,899	11,820
Cotton yarns and manufactures	23,100	26,422	28,955
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	16,526	19,841	23,829
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	7,926	10,628	12,694
Manufactures of other textile materials	22,669	16,691	16,583
Apparel	3,137	4,394	8,641
Footwear	2,095	1,970	2,312
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	30,735	25,319	36,210
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	129,313	111,431	128,260
Leather and manufactures thereof	9,417	12,560	14,076
Paper, cardboard, etc.	24,360	20,404	29,871
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	15,942	26,643	21,260
Rubber manufactures	200	198	213
Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	22,617	22,511	31,218
<b>Total, Class III</b>	<b>485,967</b>	<b>508,071</b>	<b>564,311</b>
4. Animals, not for food	8,310	7,423	7,962
5. Parcel post	16,317	14,897	9,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,078,040</b>	<b>2,274,138</b>	<b>2,602,945</b>

## **Cunard Line Extends Control of Passenger Traffic**

Effective July 1, 1951, the Cunard Steamship Company Limited will take over from its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Cunard Donaldson Limited, complete control of all passenger traffic operations in Canada. These include all bookings for the Cunard Steamship Company Limited, the Donaldson Atlantic Line, the Donaldson Line and other steamship lines for which the company acts as agents.

## **Canadian Coal Production Set Record in 1949**

Canadian coal mines produced more coal in 1949 than in any previous year. Tonnage produced in the year was 19,120,000 as compared with 18,450,000 in 1948, and the value, also a new high, was \$110,915,000 as compared with \$106,684,000.

Coal imports during the year totalled 20,045,000 tons, a decrease of 35 per cent from the preceding year's total of 31,054,000, while exports amounted to 432,000, down from 1,273,000.



# Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	9.2	29.5	48.9	38.3	113.8	141.1
America.....	1.1	1.6	6.5	3.1	4.9	12.4
Africa.....	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.4	8.1	6.7
Asia.....	1.4	7.9	10.8	6.8	26.4	48.0
Oceania.....	0.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	9.9	16.9
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>225.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	31.4	162.4	278.4	137.8	621.3	957.3
Latin America.....	50.9	14.9	22.2	3.3	56.1	83.7
Europe.....	2.8	6.9	14.7	11.6	24.8	44.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.7	4.1	6.6	3.2	15.0	25.9
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>717.3</b>	<b>1,111.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>880.4</b>	<b>1,336.9</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	9,187	29,538	48,937	38,338	113,773	141,079
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....			5		2	14
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>(a)9,187</b>	<b>29,538</b>	<b>48,942</b>	<b>(a)38,346</b>	<b>113,775</b>	<b>141,093</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	22			241		
Bermuda.....	5	6	2	11	16	29
Barbados.....	26	96	1,044	129	396	2,233
Jamaica.....	366	99	2,629	931	1,013	3,879
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	500	1,353	291	1,159	2,124
Bahamas.....		20	11		191	146
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	123	11	13	406	56	84
British Honduras.....	3	15	94	8	29	326
British Guiana.....	399	888	1,307	1,072	2,087	3,577
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>12,398</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		4	1		21	3
Union of South Africa.....	23	163	528	298	1,303	1,672
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		4	62	1	95	263
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		613	277	7	1,730	778
Nigeria.....	298	99	2	352	272	3
Sierra Leone.....	4			6		3
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....				4	4	4
British East Africa.....	149	185	991	685	4,676	4,001
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>6,727</b>

\* The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland.



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	473	3,805	3,527	3,527	13,364	13,651
Pakistan.....		234	543		761	854
Ceylon.....	290	1,725	1,838	1,024	5,019	8,238
Aden.....			5	4		21
Federation of Malaya.....	563	1,852	4,148	2,621	6,526	23,611
Other British East Indies.....	3	14	367	22	14	735
Hong Kong.....	96	228	391	329	702	873
TOTAL ASIA.....	(b)1,449	7,858	10,819	(b)6,751	26,386	47,983
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	376	967	2,709	2,061	5,121	6,778
New Zealand.....	410	493	358	2,400	2,092	7,643
Fiji.....	69	1,077	5	733	2,701	2,513
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	855	2,537	3,072	5,210	9,914	16,934
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	13,058	42,632	71,148	54,749	163,124	225,136
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	31,377	162,190	278,315	137,781	620,704	956,373
Alaska.....	1	46	41	32	366	379
American Virgin Islands.....					7	11
Hawaii.....	9	97	67	34	169	397
Puerto Rico.....		25	21		72	117
United States Oceania.....						
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	31,387	162,358	278,444	137,847	621,318	957,277
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	191	191	4,053	854	1,638	7,298
Bolivia.....	3	357	20	6	1,195	340
Brazil.....	23	2,155	3,736	197	7,073	12,687
Chile.....	64	43	71	70	105	1,033
Colombia.....	279	994	892	458	3,482	4,624
Costa Rica.....	12	243	779	21	692	2,593
Cuba.....	17	253	486	85	1,130	1,645
Dominican Republic.....		469	36		529	299
Ecuador.....	3	141	191	9	275	709
El Salvador.....		64	185		144	579
Guatemala.....	9	323	398	31	1,371	1,910
Haiti (Republic of).....		141	219		454	1,009
Honduras.....	2	518	281	6	1,323	890
Mexico.....	106	3,539	2,208	317	10,183	8,235
Nicaragua.....		29	63		74	149
Panama.....	1	472	327	1	1,837	826
Paraguay.....	4	5	29	39	160	154
Peru.....	145	78	14	876	2,048	1,371
Uruguay.....	8	82	357	12	448	2,365
Venezuela.....	80	4,812	7,808	276	21,915	34,943
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	947	14,909	22,153	3,258	56,076	83,659
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....						
Austria.....		57	403	83	217	1,355
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	465	1,563	3,424	1,791	5,635	9,288
Bulgaria.....			1			1
Czechoslovakia.....	242	577	563	1,011	1,921	2,028
Denmark.....	26	61	59	56	255	453
Estonia.....	1		35	9	2	44
Finland.....	7	11	17	21	162	2
France.....	414	864	1,775	1,666	3,300	6,350
(b) Includes Burma and Israel.						



# Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany.....	559	800	2,447	2,457	2,114	5,627
Greece.....	1	29	16	12	67	56
Hungary.....	10	1	11	64	13	44
Iceland.....					11	2
Italy.....	173	534	1,157	741	2,215	4,013
Ireland*.....		11	241	8	41	373
Latvia.....			6	2	2	7
Lithuania.....			3			3
Netherlands.....	147	647	1,501	877	1,665	3,725
Norway.....	28	78	65	149	254	599
Poland.....	23	13	63	89	59	417
Portugal.....	17	84	84	50	390	439
Azores and Maderia.....	11	34	44	47	142	111
Roumania.....	1		1	6		4
Spain.....	65	333	630	272	959	2,996
Sweden.....	183	247	734	704	1,202	2,161
Switzerland.....	335	1,024	1,396	1,391	4,209	4,753
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	57		7	91	4	8
Yugoslavia.....		1	22	5	39	66
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,765	6,869	14,705	11,594	24,878	44,947
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					16	29
Arabia.....		1,067	2,183		5,097	7,250
Belgian Congo.....		62	346		222	929
Burina*.....	12			28		
China.....	239	596	198	817	1,675	982
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	53		2	181	4	205
Ethopia.....				2	11	20
French Africa.....	1		13	12	29	21
French East Indies.....				89		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....					425	11
French West Indies.....	1			1		
Madagascar.....	3		5	9	3	16
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1			6	4	3
Iran.....	3		77	15	60	239
Iraq.....	4	6	2	51	38	979
Israel*.....	12	31	84	117	204	379
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	351	838	993	1,560	2,892	3,811
Korea.....						
Liberia.....						
Morocco.....		131	17	5	148	70
Indonesia.....	44	19	119	175	159	314
Surinam.....						49
Netherlands Antilles.....		434	264		1,303	3,261
Philippines.....	29	883	1,011	199	2,174	3,743
Portuguese Africa.....		24			92	10
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam (Thailand).....		45	115	1	117	317
Canary Islands.....	1			3	3	4
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	5	773	7	21	2,374
Turkey.....	8	7	383	42	295	864
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	739	4,148	6,585	3,175	14,992	25,880
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	35,837	188,286	321,891	155,873	717,268	1,111,761
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	48,895	230,918	393,039	210,622	880,392	1,336,896

\*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.



# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Australia Permits Importation of Dressed Floor Boards**

Sydney, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the shortage of lumber, brought about by the present housing program and difficulties experienced in shipping from Europe and New Zealand, the Australian licensing authorities, as from June 11, will admit the entry of dressed floor boards from Canada and the United States provided they are shipped to Australia before December 31, 1951.

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## **Benelux Puts Torquay Concessions into Force**

Brussels, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Concessions granted by the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), at the Torquay Conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, came into force on June 1, 1951, by virtue of a decree published in the official "Moniteur Belge" of May 27, 1951. The items of interest to Canada on which the Benelux countries negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in "Foreign Trade" of May 12, 1951, page 771.

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## **Jamaica Increases Value of Gift Parcels**

Kingston, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Trade Controller, in a notice of June 19, advised importers that the maximum value of unsolicited gifts from private persons abroad to private persons in the Island, which are not merchandise for sale, and which may be imported on a "no funds" basis without a licence, has been increased from \$20 to \$38, Canadian or U.S. dollars.

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## **New Zealand May Permit Imports of Radio Tubes**

Wellington, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand will give consideration to applications for licences to import radio valves (tubes) from hard-currency countries, including Canada, if supported by evidence of availability.

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## **Philippines Propose Amendment of Import Control System**

Manila, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—A bill to amend the present system of import control was passed by the Congress of the Philippines, just before closing the regular session on May 17. If the bill receives presidential approval, it is to come into force on July 1, 1951. The bill authorizes the president to designate either the existing import control agencies (PRISCO, Import Control Board, or the Central Bank of the Philippines) to control imports until June 30, 1953. It is generally believed that the task will be entrusted to the Central Bank.

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## **India Increases Export Duty on Cotton Cloth**

Bombay, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of India announced on June 1, 1951, that the rate of export duty on cotton cloth of medium and coarse varieties will be increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem. At the same time, it was announced that a rebate of 2 annas per pound, which had formerly been allowed on fine and superfine varieties, was withdrawn.



**Swiss Imports of Antibiotics Require Permit**

Berne, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—By an order effective June 1, the import of antibiotics such as penicillin, aureomycin, etc., into Switzerland, has been subject to the issuance of an import permit. Permits will be issued only to those Swiss importers who agree to constitute permanent reserve stocks of these products for use during an emergency. The size of the stocks will be determined by the competent Swiss government authorities, who will also make arrangements for the extension of credits at low interest rates to cover the purchase of the stocks.

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**Changes Contemplated in U.K. Customs Legislation**

London, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—A committee has been appointed by the treasury to examine a draft bill, submitted by the Commissioners of Customs, designed to consolidate the present Customs and Excise Laws, "with such amendments as are desirable for the purpose of simplifying them and bringing them into conformity with the requirements of modern practice and conditions".

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**Uruguay Announces Allocation for Third Category Imports from Canada**

Buenos Aires, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan authorities have announced that a foreign exchange quota amounting to US\$9,796,000 has been made available to importers of "third category" goods from certain countries. An allocation of US\$1,760,000 has been made for imports from Canada and the United States.

The groups of "third category" goods for which the quota was opened are as follows: Drapery and haberdashery; provisions; household goods and materials, toys; ironmongery; jewellery and watches; building materials; raw materials; electrical goods; music, cinematography, radio and photographic supplies; medical, optical and surgical equipment; books, stationery and office requirements.

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**Australian Plastic Production to be Expanded**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A plan to produce all Australia's requirements of polyvinyl chloride locally, was announced recently by Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Ltd. About 1,000 tons are already being produced annually by the company, but the new plans will step up production to 6,000 tons a year within three years, involving an expenditure in plant and buildings of £A3 million. Present domestic uses of polyvinyl chloride in Australia include raincoats, shower curtains, aprons, clothes lines, hose, cable sheathing and toys.

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**DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED**

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade  
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce  
Calgary—Board of Trade.  
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
Guelph—Board of Trade  
Halifax—Board of Trade.  
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce  
London—Chamber of Commerce.  
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
Saint John—Board of Trade.  
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce  
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Ottawa: Hull (Que.)—July 3-6  
Brockville—July 7  
Toronto—July 9-20  
Brampton—July 23  
Guelph—July 24  
Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25  
Hamilton—July 26-27  
Brantford: Paris—July 28

London—July 30  
Windsor—August 1-2  
Sarnia—August 3  
Winnipeg—August 9  
Calgary—August 14  
Edmonton—August 16-17  
Vancouver—August 21-24  
Victoria—August 27

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### New Central Bank Formed in Israel

Athens, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Following the formation of the State of Israel in May, 1948, the provisional government, on August 17, 1948, signed an agreement with the Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited, formerly bankers to the mandatory government, by which the bank was made sole banker and financial agent to the Israel Government, and was authorized to issue its notes which are now the sole legal tender.

The anomalous position of a British bank, subject to English laws, acting as the government's bankers, was rectified, when, on September 8, 1950, a new company, Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. (National Bank of Israel, Limited) was incorporated, and an agreement signed between it and the shareholders of the Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited for the transfer of the undertaking, assets and liabilities. The Israel Court subsequently confirmed the agreement and ordered that the transfer come into effect on May 1, 1951.



# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

#### Area Trade Officers—

Asia—R. K. Thomson (2151)

Commonwealth—A. B. Brodie (2144)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)

France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

### International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

### Industrial Development Division

Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

### Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

### Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)



# Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

**Export Permit Division**—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

## Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment, D. G. W. Douglas (6197)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. E. Jensen (5337)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Electrical Appliances and Photographic Equipment, P. E. Valiquette (3209)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

**Commodity Section**—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)



# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

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## **Records Set by Canadian Paper Box and Bag Industry**

The paper box and bag industry of Canada established new records in 1949 for the tenth consecutive year. Value of products of the industry rose 13 per cent over the preceding year, employment increased three per cent, and salaries and wages advanced 13 per cent. Cost of materials used in the process of manufacture rose 13 per cent.

Gross value of products manufactured during the year amounted to \$120,322,000 as compared with \$106,226,000, and the net value—amount added by manufacture— was \$47,334,000 compared with \$41,510,000. Process supplies were valued at \$72,114,000 compared with \$63,924,000. Employees totalled 12,763 compared with 12,357, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$25,513,000 compared with \$22,566,000.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be given to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Japan .....	Tokyo
Sudan .....	Cairo	Kehya .....	Johannesburg
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Korea .....	Tokyo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Leeward Islands ...	Port-of-Spain
Austria .....	Berne	Libya .....	Rome
Azores .....	Lisbon	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Balearic Islands ...	Madrid	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Malta .....	Rome
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Bermuda .....	New York	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
British Honduras ...	Kingston, Jamaica	New Zealand .....	Wellington
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Burma .....	Bombay	Nigeria .....	London
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Ireland ...	Belfast
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Northern Rhodesia.	Johannesburg
Chile .....	Santiago	Norway .....	Oslo
China .....	Shanghai	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Cuba .....	Havana	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Peru .....	Lima
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Philippine Islands..	Manila
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Dominican Republic.	Havana	Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
Egypt .....	Cairo	Sarawak .....	Singapore
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
England .....	London and Liverpool	Scotland .....	London
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	Sierra Leone .....	London
Falkland Islands ...	Buenos Aires	Singapore .....	Singapore
Federat'n of Malaya.	Singapore	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Fiji .....	Wellington	South China .....	Hong Kong
Finland .....	Stockholm	South-West Africa..	Cape Town
France .....	Paris	Southern Rhodesia.	Johannesburg
French Eq. Africa...	Leopoldville	Spain .....	Madrid
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Spanish Morocco ...	Madrid
French Morocco ...	Paris	Sudan .....	Cairo
French West Indies.	Port-of-Spain	Sweden .....	Stockholm
Gambia .....	London	Switzerland .....	Berne
Germany .....	Frankfurt am Main	Syria .....	Cairo
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gold Coast .....	London	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Greece .....	Athens	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greenland .....	Oslo	Thailand (Siam) ...	Singapore
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Haiti .....	Havana	Tunisia .....	Paris
Hashemite Kingdom		Turkey .....	Istanbul
of the Jordan ...	Cairo	Uganda .....	Johannesburg
Hawaii .....	San Francisco	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	United Kingdom ...	London and Liverpool.
Hungary .....	Berne	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
Iceland .....	London	Venezuela .....	Caracas
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Wales .....	Liverpool
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Western Samoa ...	Wellington
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Windward Islands..	Port-of-Spain
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Iraq (Mesopotamia).	Cairo		
Ireland .....	Dublin		



# Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

## Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

## Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

## Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

## Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

## Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

## British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

## Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

## China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

## Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

## Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

## Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

## Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

## Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

## Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

## Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

## El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

## Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

## France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.  
Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PAcific 8858.

## Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

## Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

## Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

## Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

## India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

## Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

## Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

## Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.



# Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada—*Con.*

## Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

## Nexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

## Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

## New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

## Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

## Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

## Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

## Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

## Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

## Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

## Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

## Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

## Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

## Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

## United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADeLaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

## United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

## Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

## Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

## Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.



# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires*—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney*—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

*Melbourne*—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

*Brussels*—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

## Ceylon

*Colombo*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

## Chile

*Santiago*—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

## China

*Shanghai*—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

## Cuba

*Havana*—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

## France

*Paris*—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

## Germany

*Frankfurt am Main*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

### India

*New Delhi*—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

*Bombay*—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

### Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Mercadante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

*Naples*—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

### Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

*Kingston*—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

### Japan

*Tokyo*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

### Mexico

*Mexico City*—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

### Netherlands

*The Hague*—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

*The Hague*—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

### New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

*Oslo*—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

### Pakistan

*Karachi*—A. P. BISSENET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

*Lima*—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

### Philippines

*Manila*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

### Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

### Puerto Rico

*San Juan*—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

### Singapore

*Singapore*—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.



## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

**Cape Town**—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

### Sweden

**Stockholm**—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

### Switzerland

**Berne**—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

### Trinidad

**Port-of-Spain**—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

### Turkey

**Istanbul**—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

### United Kingdom

**London** — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

**Caracas**—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.



# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 19	Nominal Quotations June 25
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2139	·2136
		Free	·2085	·0770	·0769
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	·0501	·0500
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3950	2·3920
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0213	·0212
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0178	·0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·8396	·6240	·6231
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0578	·0577
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2246	·2243
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0137	·0137
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·4305	·4299
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1909	·1907
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·6000	1·0697	1·0681
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0214	·0214
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1549	·1546
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0697	1·0681
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0648	·0647
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0717	3·0672
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4279	·4273
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6983	2·6944
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0061	·0061
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0169	·0169
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2547	·2543
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0697	1·0681
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2139	·2136
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5348	·5341
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1848	·1846
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0656	·0655
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2246	·2243
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9937	2·9900
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9937	2·9900
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9937	2·9900
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9937	2·9900
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1239	·1237
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2815	·2811
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5672	·5664
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9937	2·9900
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2139	·2136
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1498	·1495
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3233	·3228
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0697	1·0681
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0722	·0721
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5348	·5341
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0371	·0370
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3494	·3489
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0982	·0980
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2068	·2065
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2461	·2459
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3820	·3815
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9937	2·9900
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9937	2·9900
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0697	1·0681
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·7041	·7031
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3193	·3188
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	.....	.....

\* September 17, 1949.



# Trade Publications Available

## ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

## Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

## Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

## Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged

Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition

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Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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